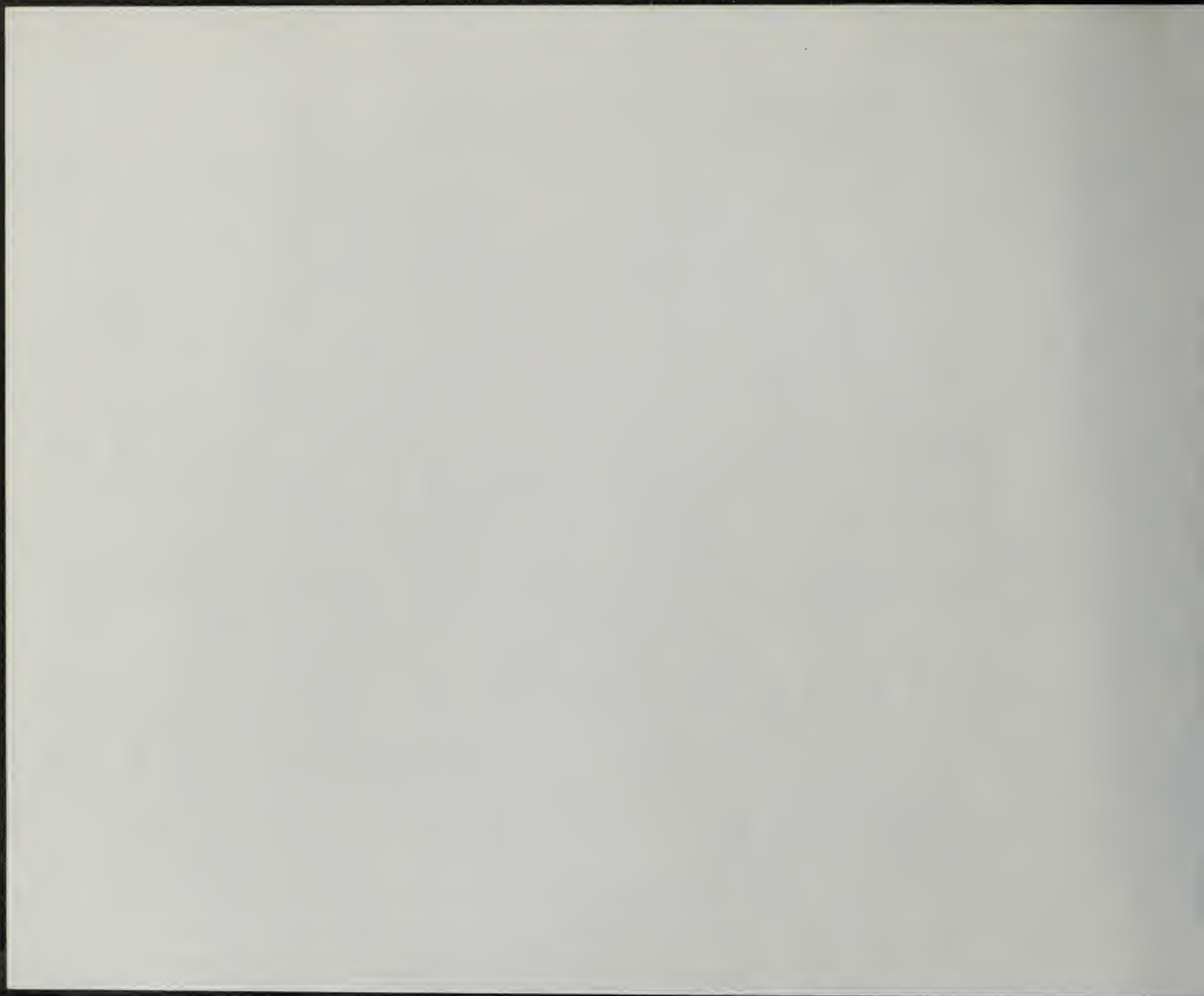
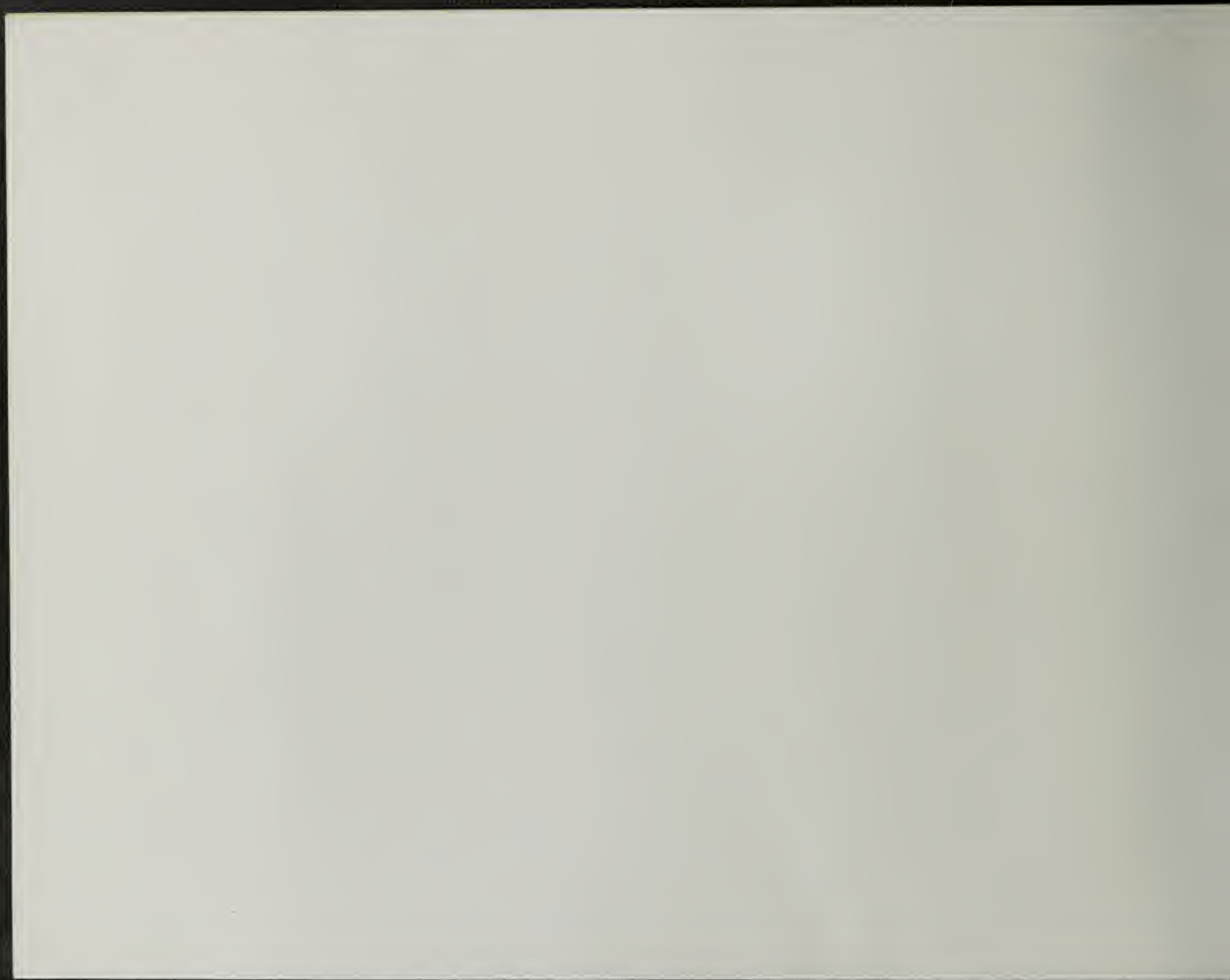


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3426
2050-1

Wage Survey

Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minnesota—Wisconsin, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-1



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota-Wisconsin, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area are available for the machinery (January 1978), computer and data processing services (March 1978), and hotels and motels (May 1978) industries. Reports on occupational earnings only are available for the laundry and dry cleaning (January 1979) and moving and storage (January 1979) industries. Also available for Minneapolis and for St. Paul are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

331
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no. 2050
pt. 1-25

Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minnesota—Wisconsin, Metropolitan Area, January 1979

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U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Acting Commissioner

May 1979

Bulletin 2050-1

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440						
SECRETARIES -----	6,679	39.5	\$ 215.00	\$ 208.00	\$ 186.50-234.50	-	-	12	16	119	150	356	625	1365	1556	1075	582	349	221	87	65	48	44	7	2	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	3,480	39.5	216.00	211.00	191.00-236.50	-	-	-	-	5	33	160	294	800	787	634	391	212	102	44	11	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,199	39.0	213.50	207.00	181.00-232.50	-	-	12	16	114	117	196	331	565	769	441	191	137	119	43	54	45	41	7	1	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	331	40.0	285.50	292.00	249.50-327.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	26	19	16	57	28	55	33	20	24	41	7	1	-	-	-	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	659	39.5	260.50	259.00	228.50-288.00	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	3	19	92	85	109	135	81	49	19	12	22	7	1	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	331	40.0	264.50	264.00	241.50-288.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	52	70	86	55	35	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	328	39.5	256.00	254.50	213.50-294.50	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	3	17	70	33	39	49	26	14	11	11	22	7	1	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	40.0	327.50	344.00	298.50-370.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	5	5	3	8	9	8	22	7	1	-	-	-	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,641	39.0	231.50	229.50	204.50-251.50	-	-	-	-	37	12	16	103	197	300	423	236	130	75	15	43	34	19	-	1	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	750	39.5	235.50	236.50	220.50-252.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	67	94	263	200	77	26	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	891	39.0	228.50	217.00	193.50-251.00	-	-	-	-	37	12	16	85	130	206	160	36	53	49	12	43	33	19	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	89	40.0	318.50	321.00	293.50-351.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	6	19	11	11	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	2,392	39.5	204.50	201.50	188.50-218.50	-	-	-	-	13	40	128	232	693	725	323	163	41	25	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	1,389	39.5	206.50	203.50	191.00-220.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	118	462	420	230	87	22	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,003	39.0	201.50	200.00	179.50-218.50	-	-	-	-	13	38	92	114	231	305	93	76	19	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	40.0	260.00	251.50	249.50-271.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	35	5	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,366	39.5	192.00	186.50	170.00-210.50	-	-	12	16	39	87	185	206	327	296	120	16	27	25	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	657	40.0	191.50	185.50	172.50-207.00	-	-	-	-	5	30	106	107	193	152	41	3	15	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	709	39.0	193.00	188.00	165.50-214.00	-	-	12	16	34	57	79	99	134	144	79	13	12	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	92	39.5	240.00	240.00	194.00-293.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	11	10	9	9	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	248	39.5	196.00	187.00	174.50-217.50	-	-	-	-	5	10	22	65	62	24	34	20	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	184.00	179.50	173.00-189.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	48	41	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	208.00	209.50	176.50-233.00	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	17	21	14	32	16	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,527	39.5	189.00	173.50	159.50-196.00	-	3	9	114	105	160	241	257	287	121	20	17	43	26	56	62	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	722	39.5	176.50	172.50	162.00-187.50	-	3	6	6	52	79	165	154	173	67	1	7	3	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	805	39.0	200.50	177.00	153.00-232.00	-	-	3	108	53	81	76	103	114	54	19	10	40	26	56	58	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	230	40.0	283.00	307.00	260.50-320.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	5	8	10	8	39	26	56	58	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	970	39.0	185.00	175.00	163.50-194.50	-	-	-	36	57	91	173	211	224	97	10	11	3	4	2	45	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	515	39.5	180.50	176.50	167.50-189.50	-	-	-	1	7	35	123	129	159	51	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	455	39.0	190.50	172.50	156.00-201.50	-	-	-	35	50	56	50	82	65	46	9	4	3	4	2	45	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	557	39.5	196.50	170.00	150.00-239.50	-	3	9	78	48	69	68	46	63	24	10	6	40	22	54	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	207	39.5	167.50	161.00	149.50-174.00	-	3	6	5	45	44	42	25	14	16	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.5	213.50	195.00	150.00-281.00	-	-	3	73	3	25	26	21	49	8	10	6	37	22	54	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	169	40.0	271.50	283.50	254.50-314.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	5	7	9	6	37	22	54	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	107	39.5	168.00	160.00	155.50-179.00	-	-	2	4	7	41	21	5	14	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	168.00	159.50	154.50-181.00	-	-	2	1	4	26	9	3	13	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TYPISTS -----	2,170	39.5	158.50	148.50	138.00-163.50	-	25	199	552	446	340	137	87	114	72	66	81	22	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	469	39.5	160.00	150.00	144.00-162.00	-	8	21	66	132	110	41	22	26	2	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,701	39.0	158.50	145.00	136.00-164.00	-	17	178	486	314	230	96	65	88	70	65	41	22	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	239	40.0	210.00	205.00	161.00-248.50	-	-	11	2	37	10	19	2	26	32	10	39	22	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,169	39.0	163.00	149.50	138.00-165.50	-	6	53	288	241	227	97	54	31	49	18	74	9	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	260	39.5	169.00	153.50	144.00-170.00	-	-	-	30	92	49	24	9	14	1	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	909	39.0	161.00	149.50	138.00-163.00	-	6	53	258	149	178	73	45	17	48	17	34	9	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	40.0	244.00	248.50	218.50-264.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	25	6	33	9	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420			
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440			
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																													
TYPISTS, CLASS 8 -----	993	39.5	\$ 154.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 132.50-161.50	-	19	142	262	203	113	40	33	83	23	48	7	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	201	39.5	149.50	150.00	135.50-156.00	-	8	17	34	38	61	17	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	792	39.5	155.50	145.00	131.00-168.50	-	11	125	228	165	52	23	20	71	22	48	7	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	138	40.0	168.50	168.50	148.50-200.50	-	-	11	2	35	10	18	1	24	7	4	6	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS -----	1,347	39.0	146.00	129.50	121.00-150.00	-	312	364	220	84	112	57	33	35	44	7	1	13	22	28	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	145.00	138.00	126.50-154.00	-	-	32	31	11	12	-	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,242	39.0	146.00	129.50	120.00-150.00	-	312	332	189	73	100	57	27	29	37	7	1	13	22	28	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	156	40.0	242.00	259.50	179.00-304.50	-	-	-	12	1	5	1	21	9	21	7	1	13	22	28	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	107	39.5	208.50	173.50	150.00-297.00	-	-	-	6	-	33	13	3	10	6	7	-	-	2	12	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	209.00	168.00	150.00-304.50	-	-	-	6	-	33	13	2	8	5	7	-	-	2	12	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	275.50	304.50	220.00-322.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	7	-	-	2	12	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	726	39.5	149.50	132.50	121.00-162.00	-	157	187	116	38	42	43	30	25	38	-	1	13	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	687	39.0	149.50	131.50	121.00-160.00	-	157	173	114	33	39	43	25	21	32	-	1	13	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	98	40.0	240.00	259.50	178.50-296.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	19	5	18	-	1	13	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	513	39.0	127.50	124.50	117.50-133.50	-	155	176	98	46	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	135.50	134.00	126.50-138.00	-	-	17	29	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	452	38.5	126.00	122.00	117.50-130.00	-	155	159	69	40	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MESSENGERS -----	518	39.0	141.00	129.50	120.00-145.50	29	105	130	72	89	33	19	4	3	1	1	3	6	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	181	39.5	139.00	140.00	123.00-149.50	-	29	38	19	51	22	15	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	337	39.0	141.50	124.50	119.50-140.50	29	76	92	53	38	11	4	-	1	-	1	3	6	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	413	39.5	165.00	152.00	140.00-178.50	5	-	16	82	71	90	33	13	29	28	20	8	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	185.00	174.00	161.00-200.00	-	-	-	-	3	12	10	9	15	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	40.0	161.00	150.00	137.00-167.00	5	-	16	82	68	78	23	4	14	19	18	2	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	273.50	293.00	259.50-300.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	872	39.5	163.00	154.00	149.50-178.50	11	1	76	49	152	189	142	52	94	51	25	14	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	234	40.0	170.00	164.00	149.50-188.00	-	-	9	12	46	34	33	5	53	31	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	638	39.5	160.50	151.50	145.00-169.00	11	1	67	37	106	155	109	47	41	20	16	12	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	39.0	194.00	161.00	131.00-240.00	11	-	4	4	4	2	13	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS -----	762	40.0	191.50	185.00	162.00-216.00	-	20	66	26	29	40	42	88	148	145	52	15	25	56	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	225	40.0	193.00	189.00	169.00-217.50	-	-	24	4	2	6	23	25	52	39	20	14	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	537	40.0	191.00	184.00	159.50-216.00	-	20	42	22	27	34	19	63	96	106	32	1	14	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	505	40.0	204.50	196.00	175.00-224.00	-	-	26	-	-	24	15	73	128	103	39	14	22	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	123	40.0	208.00	201.50	185.50-228.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	13	32	31	8	14	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	40.0	203.00	196.00	172.00-224.00	-	-	26	-	-	18	9	60	96	72	31	-	14	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	257	40.0	167.00	155.50	133.00-199.50	-	20	40	26	29	16	27	15	20	42	13	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	102	40.0	175.00	173.00	136.00-199.50	-	-	24	4	2	-	17	12	20	8	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	155	40.0	161.50	145.00	132.50-201.50	-	20	16	22	27	16	10	3	-	34	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	6,470	39.5	188.00	172.50	149.50-207.00	16	33	201	738	659	636	686	648	954	557	360	254	201	22	202	210	84	9	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,752	39.5	182.50	179.50	160.00-200.00	-	5	22	75	196	137	209	260	409	214	139	49	16	2	5	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,718	39.5	190.00	170.50	147.50-217.50	16	28	179	663	463	499	477	388	545	343	221	205	185	20	197	206	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,209	40.0	263.00	260.50	218.50-318.00	-	-	-	-	15	38	21	18	106	138	105	127	146	12	194	206	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420		
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																												
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,658	39.5	\$ 214.50	\$ 195.50	\$ 171.50-240.50	-	-	12	61	91	134	307	285	506	301	263	146	165	14	85	195	84	9	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	762	39.5	202.50	195.50	178.50-222.00	-	-	-	-	5	24	70	103	217	142	125	41	16	2	5	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,896	39.5	219.50	195.00	165.50-260.50	-	-	12	61	86	110	237	182	289	159	138	105	149	12	80	193	80	3	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	670	40.0	286.50	310.50	240.00-334.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	28	63	71	31	111	6	77	193	80	3	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	3,802	39.5	169.50	157.50	140.00-184.00	16	33	189	677	566	500	377	363	446	254	97	108	36	8	117	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	980	40.0	167.50	164.50	148.50-184.00	-	5	22	75	189	111	137	157	190	70	14	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,822	39.5	170.00	155.00	138.00-184.00	16	28	167	602	377	389	240	206	256	184	83	100	36	8	117	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	539	40.0	234.00	233.00	188.00-293.00	-	-	-	-	15	38	19	13	78	75	34	96	35	6	117	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	140	39.5	179.00	188.50	145.50-200.00	-	-	-	-	43	2	17	1	23	45	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	39.5	174.00	169.00	141.50-200.00	-	-	-	-	43	2	17	-	11	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	69	39.5	196.00	200.00	194.00-200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	11	32	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	71	40.0	162.50	145.50	140.00-188.50	-	-	-	-	43	2	-	1	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE BILLERS -----	303	40.0	230.50	225.00	159.50-310.00	-	4	2	2	55	16	9	8	32	2	30	-	39	13	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	40.0	247.50	270.00	184.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	39	13	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	663	39.5	214.00	205.00	169.50-239.50	-	1	1	12	44	16	92	62	93	86	107	44	23	6	31	11	19	-	2	-	13		
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	218.00	208.50	178.50-240.00	-	-	-	3	6	7	27	23	47	28	43	28	7	1	24	3	2	-	2	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	412	39.5	212.00	194.00	167.00-239.50	-	1	1	9	38	9	65	39	46	58	64	16	16	5	7	8	17	-	-	-	13		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	86	40.0	305.00	315.00	251.00-341.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	8	5	14	5	7	8	17	-	-	-	13		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,684	39.5	173.00	167.00	150.00-188.50	-	31	120	160	357	324	493	336	508	136	99	21	1	22	61	13	2	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	776	39.5	176.00	172.50	159.00-186.50	-	-	1	12	71	121	147	144	196	54	6	9	-	9	-	4	2	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,908	39.5	172.00	163.50	148.00-188.50	-	31	119	148	286	203	346	192	312	82	93	12	1	13	61	9	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	188	40.0	247.50	240.00	204.50-304.00	-	-	-	11	-	5	17	-	7	18	35	11	1	13	61	9	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,197	39.5	188.00	176.00	166.00-193.00	-	-	14	5	52	106	243	234	303	87	53	19	-	11	61	9	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	514	39.5	179.00	174.50	165.50-187.50	-	-	-	-	22	64	113	120	139	35	3	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	683	39.5	194.50	182.00	166.00-204.50	-	-	14	5	30	42	130	114	164	52	50	10	-	2	61	9	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	125	40.0	273.50	304.00	239.00-304.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	32	9	-	2	61	9	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,479	39.5	161.00	155.50	144.00-174.00	-	31	106	155	305	218	248	100	203	47	46	2	1	11	-	4	2	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	254	39.5	170.00	163.00	150.00-182.00	-	-	1	12	49	57	32	22	55	17	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,225	39.5	159.00	154.00	140.00-172.50	-	31	105	143	256	161	216	78	148	30	43	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	39.5	196.00	167.00	159.00-229.50	-	-	-	11	-	5	17	-	5	8	3	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520							
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,345	39.5	\$ 385.00	\$ 384.50	\$ 347.50-430.00	-	-	1	-	2	21	17	26	38	76	97	165	193	146	153	159	119	81	36	9	6							
MANUFACTURING -----	736	39.5	401.00	404.00	368.50-437.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	18	20	31	86	78	104	117	104	89	55	20	3	3							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	609	39.5	365.50	365.00	325.50-408.50	-	-	1	-	2	20	12	24	20	56	66	79	115	42	36	55	30	26	16	6	3							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	112	40.0	407.50	405.00	364.00-449.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	7	15	14	16	9	12	12	8	1	3							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	677	39.5	420.50	423.50	393.50-449.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	17	4	19	70	82	102	138	114	76	32	9	6							
MANUFACTURING -----	429	40.0	429.00	431.50	405.00-452.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	57	80	94	84	54	20	3	3							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	39.5	405.50	411.00	368.00-445.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	17	4	13	42	25	22	44	30	22	12	6	3							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	40.0	448.00	452.00	418.00-474.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	1	12	11	7	1	3							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	536	39.5	360.00	359.50	336.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	24	41	72	124	117	60	48	21	5	5	4	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	371.00	369.50	350.00-393.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	23	67	49	44	37	10	5	1	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	284	39.5	349.50	353.00	324.00-368.00	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	13	36	49	57	68	16	11	11	-	4	4	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	379.50	392.50	336.00-413.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	4	5	9	11	8	-	1	1	-								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	120	39.5	306.00	310.50	269.50-345.50	-	-	1	-	-	19	9	9	10	16	21	22	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	315.50	313.00	291.50-347.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	7	15	8	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	39.0	298.50	299.00	236.00-345.50	-	-	1	-	-	18	4	7	3	1	13	9	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,840	39.5	315.50	310.50	275.50-350.00	-	6	2	2	51	82	142	276	232	230	257	193	104	92	80	36	35	11	5	2	2							
MANUFACTURING -----	753	40.0	331.50	324.50	293.50-362.50	-	-	-	-	4	14	21	85	102	126	107	101	51	52	36	25	17	5	4	1	2							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,087	39.0	304.50	299.00	260.00-336.00	-	6	2	2	47	68	121	191	130	104	150	92	53	40	44	11	18	6	1	1	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	168	40.0	356.50	363.50	301.50-400.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	22	16	13	11	21	24	24	4	6	6	1	1	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	497	39.5	356.00	349.50	307.00-405.00	-	-	-	-	-	13	57	41	57	44	47	49	47	59	30	35	11	5	2	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	388.00	398.00	348.50-426.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	8	8	19	14	20	27	19	17	5	4	1	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	341	39.0	341.50	336.00	288.00-385.00	-	-	-	-	-	13	52	32	49	36	28	35	27	32	11	18	6	1	1	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	40.0	420.00	413.00	396.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	12	4	6	6	1	1	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	875	39.5	313.00	322.00	280.50-345.00	-	6	-	-	24	55	57	76	98	111	192	134	52	45	21	4	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	382	40.0	328.00	331.50	301.50-356.50	-	-	-	2	6	7	45	32	58	79	72	36	32	9	4	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	493	39.0	301.00	307.50	259.00-330.00	-	6	-	22	49	50	31	66	53	113	62	16	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	99	40.0	342.50	339.50	301.50-381.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	15	14	12	8	16	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	431	39.5	274.50	276.00	253.00-295.50	-	-	2	2	27	27	70	114	93	62	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	39.0	258.00	260.00	253.00-276.00	-	-	2	2	25	19	58	79	32	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,560	39.5	221.00	213.00	190.00-240.00	1	16	238	253	402	229	163	108	48	30	24	30	13	4	-	1	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	684	39.5	213.50	209.50	185.50-232.50	1	12	123	134	160	116	56	42	26	7	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	876	39.5	227.00	214.00	195.50-246.50	-	4	115	119	242	113	107	66	22	23	21	29	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	118	40.0	285.00	297.50	248.50-347.50	-	-	-	15	4	7	25	6	4	18	7	26	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	521	39.5	244.00	240.00	214.00-272.00	-	-	-	27	149	86	93	83	29	22	23	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	186	40.0	246.00	240.50	219.00-269.00	-	-	-	6	42	44	31	37	16	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	39.0	243.00	236.00	213.00-275.00	-	-	-	21	107	42	62	46	13	16	20	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	40.0	313.00	308.00	298.50-333.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	11	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						120 and under	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	and over		
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	702	39.5	\$ 224.00	\$ 212.00	\$ 197.50-237.00	1	-	68	121	219	134	68	25	19	8	1	24	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	287	39.5	217.50	216.50	199.00-230.00	1	-	11	61	106	67	23	5	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	415	39.5	228.00	210.00	195.50-244.50	-	-	57	60	113	67	45	20	9	7	1	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	40.0	276.00	248.50	231.00-347.50	-	-	-	13	4	6	22	2	3	7	1	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	337	40.0	180.50	174.00	168.00-190.00	-	16	170	105	34	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	179.50	174.00	167.00-190.00	-	12	112	67	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	40.0	182.00	180.00	172.50-190.00	-	4	58	38	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	70	40.0	189.00	192.00	154.00-211.00	3	15	1	19	20	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	70	39.0	199.50	198.00	164.50-230.00	1	10	19	8	8	20	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	39.0	200.50	198.00	165.00-230.00	1	6	17	8	4	19	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS -----	1,856	40.0	274.00	271.50	224.50-313.50	-	11	58	133	215	232	183	183	206	217	121	101	97	51	19	22	5	2	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,405	40.0	276.50	277.00	224.50-317.50	-	11	20	105	171	176	130	123	171	165	91	81	84	42	15	15	5	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	451	40.0	266.50	267.50	220.50-312.50	-	-	38	28	44	56	53	60	35	52	30	20	13	9	4	7	-	2	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	77	40.0	323.50	328.00	263.00-366.00	-	-	-	1	4	4	10	1	3	9	16	8	7	5	1	6	-	2	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	600	40.0	326.00	317.00	295.50-352.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	44	128	123	89	68	58	23	19	22	5	2	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	507	40.0	324.50	314.50	295.50-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	44	113	116	67	56	52	18	15	15	5	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	40.0	333.50	330.00	292.00-361.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	15	7	22	12	6	5	4	7	-	2	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	557	40.0	266.00	260.00	238.00-286.50	-	-	-	-	52	96	126	108	69	70	16	9	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	372	40.0	257.50	253.50	236.00-277.00	-	-	-	-	31	81	105	71	50	25	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	185	40.0	283.00	275.00	255.00-312.50	-	-	-	-	21	15	21	37	19	45	8	8	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	469	40.0	211.00	207.00	195.50-225.00	-	-	49	106	151	109	22	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	327	40.0	211.00	207.00	197.00-222.00	-	-	12	79	140	75	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	210.50	204.00	177.50-230.50	-	-	37	27	11	34	9	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,503	40.0	296.00	275.00	237.00-351.00	-	-	-	45	103	259	175	214	75	114	83	107	71	84	71	101	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,264	40.0	283.50	272.00	235.00-327.00	-	-	-	45	103	215	158	210	75	112	81	90	70	59	30	15	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	40.0	362.50	406.00	253.50-427.00	-	-	-	-	-	44	17	4	-	2	2	17	1	25	41	86	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	225	40.0	359.50	418.50	253.50-427.00	-	-	-	-	-	44	17	4	-	2	2	17	-	25	28	86	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS 8- -----	372	40.0	272.50	271.00	244.00-298.00	-	-	-	-	17	65	59	109	34	44	21	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	115	39.5	284.50	284.00	261.00-295.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	18	24	39	16	3	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	285.50	285.50	264.50-295.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	20	34	15	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS -----	156	40.0	\$ 232.50	TYPISTS - CONTINUED			\$	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS ----	138	39.5	\$ 179.50
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	230.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,137	39.0	162.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	174.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	233.50	MANUFACTURING -----	259	39.5	169.00	800KEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	69	39.5	196.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	154	40.0	231.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	878	39.0	161.00	800KEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	69	40.0	163.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	233.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	95	40.0	244.50	MACHINE BILLERS -----	303	40.0	230.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8: NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	40.0	213.00	TYPISTS, CLASS 8 -----	958	39.5	153.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	40.0	247.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	192	39.5	149.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	573	39.5	210.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	766	39.0	153.50	MANUFACTURING -----	214	40.0	217.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	40.0	180.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	359	39.5	207.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FILE CLERKS -----	1,288	39.0	141.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,401	39.5	169.00
SECRETARIES -----	5,569	39.0	213.50	MANUFACTURING -----	97	40.0	143.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,794	39.5	167.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,053	39.0	213.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,191	39.0	141.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	613	39.5	183.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	328	39.5	284.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	696	39.0	147.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,408	39.5	161.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	560	39.5	256.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	661	39.0	147.00	MANUFACTURING -----	227	39.5	169.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	39.5	255.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	40.0	235.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,181	39.5	159.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	325.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	512	39.0	127.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	39.5	196.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS 8 -----	1,414	39.0	230.00	MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	135.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	891	39.0	228.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	451	38.5	126.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	89	40.0	318.50	MESSAGERS -----	362	39.0	130.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C: NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,002	39.0	201.50	MANUFACTURING -----	125	39.5	137.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	40.0	260.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	39.0	126.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS O -----	1,366	39.5	192.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	387	39.5	160.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	657	40.0	191.50	MANUFACTURING -----	65	39.5	185.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	709	39.0	193.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	322	39.5	155.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,003	39.5	392.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	92	39.5	240.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	872	39.5	163.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	479	39.5	377.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	224	39.5	198.00	MANUFACTURING -----	234	40.0	170.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	90	40.0	415.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	208.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	638	39.5	160.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	543	39.5	423.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,335	39.0	182.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	39.0	194.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	39.5	415.00
MANUFACTURING -----	611	39.5	176.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	606	40.0	181.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	40.0	450.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	724	39.0	187.50	MANUFACTURING -----	175	40.0	182.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8 -----	376	39.5	363.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	823	39.0	180.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	431	40.0	180.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	39.5	355.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	419	38.5	179.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	351	40.0	192.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	390.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	512	39.5	186.50	MANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	194.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	76	39.5	329.50
MANUFACTURING -----	207	39.5	167.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	277	40.0	192.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,397	39.5	320.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	39.5	199.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	255	40.0	166.00	MANUFACTURING -----	562	40.0	337.50
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	107	39.5	168.00	MANUFACTURING -----	101	40.0	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	835	39.0	309.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	160.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	120	40.0	365.50
TYPISTS -----	2,103	39.0	158.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	5,481	39.5	180.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	459	39.5	160.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,593	39.5	179.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,644	39.0	157.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,888	39.5	180.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	212	40.0	209.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING -----	666	39.5	197.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	3,421	39.5	169.00				
				ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	917	39.5	166.00				
				MANUFACTURING -----	2,504	39.5	170.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	482	40.0	235.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS -----	1,553	40.0	\$ 280.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	436	39.5	360.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,179	40.0	280.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	208	39.5	302.50
MANUFACTURING -----	143	40.0	388.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	374	40.0	278.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	143	39.0	296.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	293	39.0	346.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	40.0	339.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	40.0	323.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	40.0	418.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	534	40.0	326.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	115	39.5	271.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	626	39.5	315.00	MANUFACTURING -----	445	40.0	325.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	39.0	258.00
MANUFACTURING -----	278	40.0	329.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	332.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	576	39.5	213.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	348	39.0	303.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	490	40.0	265.50	MANUFACTURING -----	243	40.0	206.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	40.0	354.00	MANUFACTURING -----	309	40.0	254.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	333	39.5	219.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	302	39.5	275.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	40.0	284.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	250.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.0	258.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	341	40.0	212.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	290	39.5	214.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	901	39.5	222.00	MANUFACTURING -----	254	40.0	209.50	MANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	210.50
MANUFACTURING -----	395	39.5	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	221.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	217.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	506	39.0	228.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,346	40.0	297.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	148	40.0	183.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	353	39.0	241.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- -----	357	40.0	273.50	MANUFACTURING -----	78	40.0	183.50
MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	247.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	183.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	39.0	239.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	53	39.0	198.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	370	39.0	225.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	39.0	321.00	DRAFTERS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	211.50
MANUFACTURING -----	152	39.5	222.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	388	39.5	297.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	100	39.5	283.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	39.0	226.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	249	39.0	290.00	MANUFACTURING -----	75	39.5	283.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	178	40.0	177.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	40.0	333.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	176.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	61	39.0	326.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	180.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers,
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	
		\$	\$	\$	\$																							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	153	8.52	8.08	7.70- 9.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	5	25	28	23	7	4	-	4	23	12	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	76	8.35	8.25	7.83- 8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	20	21	7	2	-	3	2	3	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	8.68	7.91	6.82-10.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	14	8	2	-	2	-	1	21	9	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	7.80	7.79	6.79- 7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	7	8	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	440	9.25	9.31	8.64-10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	45	6	43	86	37	74	51	43	-	28	14	
MANUFACTURING -----	366	9.09	8.94	8.47- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	45	6	41	81	35	74	-	37	-	23	11	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	99	8.68	8.50	7.89- 9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	9	12	20	21	2	15	4	5	1	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	58	8.55	8.46	8.42- 8.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	6	16	21	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	520	8.85	9.08	8.49- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	7	24	120	81	218	34	16	6	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	512	8.83	9.06	8.49- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	7	24	120	81	218	31	16	1	1	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	927	7.88	7.97	7.19- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	48	55	74	105	157	77	187	23	88	62	16	16	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	828	7.90	7.97	7.19- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	18	55	74	105	135	70	164	21	88	62	1	16	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	7.73	7.69	6.07- 8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	22	7	23	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	8.98	8.45	8.45- 9.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,215	8.90	9.75	8.61- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	1	20	12	18	5	48	45	57	80	720	59	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	73	8.17	8.17	7.02- 9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	4	7	1	10	9	8	5	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,142	8.94	9.75	8.76- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	1	20	-	1	1	41	44	47	71	712	54	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,070	9.00	9.75	9.38- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	1	-	-	-	-	41	36	21	56	711	54	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	127	9.56	9.41	9.41-10.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	1	-	71	30	-	8	4	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	112	9.40	9.41	9.41- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	-	-	71	28	-	-	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	177	8.84	8.70	8.42- 9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	2	59	30	52	-	24	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	169	8.82	8.61	8.42- 9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	2	59	30	44	-	24	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS: -----																												
MANUFACTURING -----	77	6.91	7.21	6.92- 7.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	6	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	69	7.86	7.88	7.52- 8.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	9	17	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	66	7.82	7.88	7.43- 8.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	9	17	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	796	8.93	8.96	8.60- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	9	98	240	262	98	3	23	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	795	8.92	8.96	8.60- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	9	98	240	262	98	2	23	-	-	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	563	8.30	8.77	7.97- 8.97	15	18	-	3	-	-	6	9	-	18	1	18	36	51	45	231	76	25	11	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	123	8.87	9.10	8.50- 9.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	13	22	41	21	5	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	440	8.14	8.77	7.87- 8.97	15	18	-	3	-	-	6	9	-	18	1	18	20	46	32	209	35	4	6	-	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	311	7.84	7.97	6.85- 8.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	9	40	27	16	71	14	82	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	227	7.79	7.97	6.85- 8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	38	27	6	71	14	30	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

OF THE DRY-HA CHAMBER

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00			
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40			
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	6,264	8.86	9.38	8.20- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	51	9	35	14	140	41	298	331	229	402	83	36	3923	639	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,194	8.50	9.21	7.06- 9.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	19	14	39	22	240	34	56	107	17	12	203	422	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,070	8.94	9.38	9.38- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	42	9	16	-	101	19	58	297	173	295	66	24	3720	217	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,494	9.35	9.38	9.38- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	47	6	-	-	3427	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	428	7.31	7.00	6.27- 9.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	9	-	30	-	110	19	15	56	14	15	-	-	-	127	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	256	6.42	6.27	6.27- 7.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	11	-	101	15	11	56	14	15	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,417	8.77	9.38	8.20- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	9	5	13	11	5	90	55	57	97	49	1	969	26	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	202	7.37	6.87	6.87- 7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	5	90.	9	45	3	-	-	-	26	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	495	9.02	9.38	9.38- 9.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	19	9	5	19	5	6	6	5	409	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	2,603	8.98	9.38	8.48- 9.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	201	153	110	13	24	1437	483	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	545	8.64	8.97	7.06- 9.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	6	11	104	1	7	4	266	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,058	9.06	9.38	9.38- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	195	142	6	12	17	1433	217	-			
SHIPPERS -----	437	7.45	7.97	6.41- 8.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	25	61	2	35	13	59	24	162	1	-	24	26	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	200	6.60	6.41	5.84- 7.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	60	1	28	12	44	18	12	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	8.17	8.01	8.01- 8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	15	6	150	1	-	24	26	-			
RECEIVERS -----	544	6.89	7.19	5.79- 8.01	-	-	-	9	21	9	5	-	5	11	53	25	45	36	60	56	24	114	33	-	38	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	153	6.84	6.99	6.07- 7.70	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	2	23	23	12	11	23	16	10	24	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	391	6.91	7.19	5.50- 8.01	-	-	-	9	21	1	5	-	5	10	51	2	22	24	49	33	8	104	9	-	38	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	329	6.74	6.61	5.88- 7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	64	8	47	37	58	37	41	-	-	-	22	2	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	257	6.53	6.55	5.88- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	44	8	47	37	30	37	41	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,726	7.62	8.01	6.67- 8.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	19	92	96	9	58	60	71	105	148	389	44	256	270	8	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	419	5.69	5.45	4.71- 6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	19	89	19	-	54	44	26	45	-	24	4	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,307	8.24	8.15	7.97- 8.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	77	9	4	16	45	60	148	365	40	256	270	8	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	3,660	6.62	7.16	5.25- 8.00	-	-	-	65	276	67	54	132	149	159	133	143	47	68	996	80	42	1066	-	-	183	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	914	5.67	5.62	4.50- 7.11	-	-	-	54	89	45	9	27	121	18	69	113	46	65	30	49	41	138	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,746	6.94	7.16	7.08- 8.00	-	-	-	11	187	22	45	105	28	141	64	30	1	3	966	31	1	928	-	-	183	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	1,318	6.31	6.20	5.00- 7.19	-	10	-	9	17	-	9	31	116	179	29	109	219	77	203	-	60	224	-	-	26	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	618	6.27	6.15	5.95- 6.94	-	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	28	38	9	55	190	77	38	-	60	78	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	700	6.34	6.27	4.90- 7.19	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	22	88	141	20	54	29	-	165	-	-	146	-	-	26	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	5,269	7.84	8.10	6.48- 9.38	11	7	5	62	39	30	6	51	79	168	185	175	369	461	186	103	511	349	31	-	2441	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,655	6.84	6.70	6.03- 7.66	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	9	85	141	52	307	221	59	82	507	128	19	-	25	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,614	8.29	9.38	7.16- 9.38	11	7	5	42	39	30	6	51	70	83	44	123	62	240	127	21	4	221	12	-	2416	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,417	9.28	9.38	9.38- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	4	-	13	4	-	-	-	2344	-	-			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,744	7.64	7.49	6.44- 8.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	27	24	178	19	341	205	154	18	333	23	3	215	190	5			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,312	7.27	6.98	6.41- 8.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	27	24	177	19	335	180	135	6	212	20	3	8	152	5			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	432	8.77	9.38	8.08- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	25	19	12	121	3	-	207	38	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	9.16	9.38	9.38- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	40	-	-			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	162	7.25	7.14	6.59- 8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	39	30	19	2	56	-	-	2	1	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	156	7.24	7.08	6.59- 8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	39	30	13	2	56	-	-	2	1	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40
					and under																							
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	
GUARDS -----	3,158	3.88	3.00	2.96- 4.70	1009	662	110	131	113	9	9	58	513	57	35	121	122	53	48	67	7	8	26	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	377	6.32	6.23	5.72- 7.11	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7	10	14	6	98	66	49	46	57	7	4	6	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,781	3.55	3.00	2.90- 4.35	1009	662	110	129	112	7	7	51	503	43	29	23	56	4	2	10	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	8.18	8.66	7.35- 8.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	1,966	3.73	3.00	2.96- 3.50	650	620	98	66	67	2	5	38	42	29	18	98	66	52	17	67	7	4	20	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	342	6.21	6.23	5.72- 6.79	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7	10	14	6	98	66	49	17	57	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,624	3.20	3.00	2.96- 3.01	650	620	98	64	66	-	3	31	32	15	12	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	7,838	4.43	4.15	3.47- 4.89	181	875	115	414	725	722	410	694	1521	538	536	156	243	382	79	90	105	40	-	-	12	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,616	5.74	5.58	5.17- 6.48	-	3	-	35	8	26	12	80	53	193	468	102	169	295	57	22	53	40	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,222	4.09	3.92	3.40- 4.79	181	872	115	379	717	696	398	614	1468	345	68	54	74	87	22	68	52	-	-	-	12	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	269	6.59	6.68	6.38- 7.22	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	13	15	3	14	42	73	22	68	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS: MANUFACTURING -----	76	\$ 8.35	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	6,245	8.86	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	4,946	7.97
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	435	9.25	MANUFACTURING -----	1,194	8.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,584	6.90
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	93	8.71	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,051	8.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,362	8.48
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	518	8.85	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,475	9.36	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,404	9.29
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING -----	923	7.88	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	428	7.31	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,716	7.66
NONMANUFACTURING -----	828	7.90	NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	6.42	MANUFACTURING -----	1,296	7.28
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,215	8.90	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,409	8.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	420	8.81
MANUFACTURING -----	73	8.17	MANUFACTURING -----	202	7.37	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	162	7.25
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,142	8.94	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	495	9.02	MANUFACTURING -----	156	7.24
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,070	9.00	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	2,602	8.98	GUARDS -----	2,606	3.83
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	126	9.57	MANUFACTURING -----	545	8.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,329	3.57
MANUFACTURING -----	112	9.40	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,057	9.06	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	1,529	3.58
MILLWRIGHTS -----	177	8.84	SHIPPERS -----	413	7.56	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,286	3.14
MANUFACTURING -----	169	8.82	MANUFACTURING -----	188	6.66	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,234	5.68
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS: MANUFACTURING -----	75	6.90	NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	8.31	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) - MANUFACTURING -----	69	7.86	RECEIVERS -----	435	7.21	ORDER FILLERS -----	904	4.78
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	796	8.93	MANUFACTURING -----	146	6.88	MANUFACTURING -----	421	4.51
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	546	8.28	NONMANUFACTURING -----	289	7.37	NONMANUFACTURING -----	483	5.02
MANUFACTURING -----	123	8.87	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,602	7.64	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	481	5.29
NONMANUFACTURING -----	423	8.11	MANUFACTURING -----	380	5.66	MANUFACTURING -----	199	5.63
BOILER TENDERS -----	311	7.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,222	8.26	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS: MANUFACTURING -----	71	5.48
MANUFACTURING -----	227	7.79	ORDER FILLERS -----	2,711	7.26	GUARDS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	428	3.22
			MANUFACTURING -----	493	6.65	GUARDS, CLASS 8: NONMANUFACTURING -----	316	3.08
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,218	7.39			
			SHIPPING PACKERS -----	805	6.93			
			MANUFACTURING -----	419	6.58			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	386	7.32			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	January 1972	January 1973	January 1974	January 1975	January 1976	January 1977	January 1978
	to January 1973	to January 1974	to January 1975	to January 1976	to January 1977	to January 1978	to January 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	5.1	6.2	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.4	6.5	5.5	7.3	8.5
Industrial nurses.....	5.9	5.6	7.8	9.9	8.2	6.8	7.6
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.8	6.4	9.2	8.1	8.7	8.2	8.3
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.8	6.1	9.3	7.7	8.9	8.1	8.1
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	4.2	5.4	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.1	8.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	6.9	5.0	5.8	6.5	8.5
Industrial nurses.....	5.4	6.4	6.5	9.8	9.0	6.3	7.5
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.4	6.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.5
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.3	6.6	9.3	10.1	8.3	9.5	8.7
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	5.5	6.7	9.0	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.5
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.2	7.8	5.0	8.1	8.4
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.1	5.8	9.2	6.7	9.2	7.5	7.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupations being compared—																									
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Bookkeeping machine operators		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B	Class A
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																									
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	114	100																								
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	129	118	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	147	129	117	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	146	138	(6)	116	100																					
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	134	128	117	108	(6)	100																				
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	164	139	134	120	110	119	100																			
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	151	133	136	(6)	115	108	98	100																		
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	170	148	133	120	119	109	100	102	100																	
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	180	164	145	132	123	123	115	119	115	100																
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	142	127	(6)	(6)	105	98	106	101	107	112	100															
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	167	154	138	135	126	118	116	118	110	102	124	100														
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	217	176	170	143	(6)	(6)	(6)	129	122	107	(6)	129	100													
MESSENGERS.....	188	168	148	142	130	131	119	127	122	109	124	106	97	100												
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	145	130	118	114	109	103	97	92	96	86	105	87	71	77	100											
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS.....	166	149	124	121	110	140	109	98	98	95	94	90	78	81	102	100										
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	122	148	99	95	(6)	89	(6)	(6)	82	72	(6)	78	68	63	(6)	94	100									
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	159	136	134	100	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	109	93	(6)	96	(6)	85	97	94	126	100								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A....	127	119	104	97	91	93	87	90	88	79	88	78	65	73	90	86	98	80	100							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B....	155	140	125	119	102	111	100	103	103	90	102	89	77	84	105	101	119	100	121	100						
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS CLASS A.....	(6)	139	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	92	(6)	(6)	(6)	97	(6)	(6)	119	100	(6)	100					
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	128	119	104	96	82	93	87	90	76	72	89	76	59	72	88	85	91	80	101	84	91	(6)	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	144	128	114	107	102	102	93	97	91	84	99	81	71	79	97	93	116	96	107	90	(6)	(6)	108	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	156	146	130	126	119	114	104	104	103	99	110	95	76	89	113	101	124	105	127	101	(6)	95	127	117	100	
Professional and technical occupations being compared—																										
	Computer systems analysts			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Peripheral equipment operators	Computer data librarians	Drafters			Electronics technicians, Class B	Registered industrial nurses										
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C												
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	119	100																								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	142	121	100																							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	116	106	80	100																						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	137	118	(6)	121	100																					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	152	133	(6)	145	120	100																				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A...	182	150	137	154	135	118	100																			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...	197	169	143	163	143	127	121	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C...	236	200	(6)	223	182	164	142	123	100																	
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS.....	(6)	171	(6)	228	180	(6)	127	(6)	(6)	100																
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS.....	240	183	177	199	170	152	113	106	(6)	116	100															
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	133	116	108	121	99	86	77	67	58	(6)	62	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	164	143	131	143	121	105	96	85	69	(6)	79	123	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	202	176	154	185	154	133	120	101	86	(6)	87	152	125	100												
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	71	122	99	(6)	100											
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	152	124	123	134	106	95	93	83	68	(6)		122	100	78	(6)	100										

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations being compared—														
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders			
					Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100														
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	95	100													
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	102	109	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	100	104	98	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	99	113	100	105	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	111	112	102	107	100	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	98	100	96	(6)	95	90	100								
MILLWRIGHTS.....	100	103	99	101	(6)	101	103	100							
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	102	115	103	113	99	97	(6)	(6)	100						
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	89	99	(6)	93	91	95	97	92	(6)	100					
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	112	109	106	100	100	101	103	98	97	105	100				
BOILER TENDERS.....	105	109	101	104	100	101	103	104	(6)	(6)	103	100			
Material movement and custodial occupations being compared—															
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer											
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	100	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	93	99	(6)	100											
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	101	(6)	108	100										
RECEIVERS.....	101	106	110	(6)	101	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	105	(6)	97	105	(6)	98	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	105	107	112	104	103	(6)	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	117	119	(6)	110	102	105	(6)	100	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	115	115	(6)	115	105	112	113	104	104	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	118	104	107	113	107	115	114	110	103	101	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	103	102	104	103	101	100	105	98	97	94	96	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	106	(6)	101	103	(6)	(6)	100	97	99	104	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	(6)	132	(6)	153	(6)	125	110	(6)	110	104	119	123	105	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	132	136	150	137	124	119	126	114	104	103	115	114	105	106	100

See footnote at end of tables.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400			
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420			
			\$	\$	\$	\$																							
SECRETARIES -----	4,252	39.5	219.00	212.50	191.50-239.50	-	-	-	-	11	53	175	344	407	519	955	743	467	266	159	69	30	32	13	7				
MANUFACTURING -----	2,992	39.5	216.50	212.00	192.00-237.00	-	-	-	-	1	33	104	259	287	389	696	542	337	199	98	35	7	3	1	-	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,260	39.5	224.50	213.00	190.00-249.00	-	-	-	-	10	20	71	85	120	130	259	201	130	67	61	34	23	29	12	7	1			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	251	40.0	285.50	292.00	249.50-320.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	17	16	53	19	46	27	20	24	12	7	1		
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	397	40.0	269.00	269.00	240.00-293.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	10	32	46	72	83	63	36	15	12	9	7	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	230	40.0	272.00	273.00	254.50-292.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	19	47	73	55	26	4	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	39.5	265.00	249.00	218.50-313.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	29	27	25	10	8	10	11	11	9	7	1			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	320.50	333.00	284.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	5	3	3	5	9	8	9	7	1		
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	910	39.5	238.00	236.00	213.00-255.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	22	30	53	149	249	192	107	43	15	12	18	3	-	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	589	39.0	240.50	239.50	224.50-253.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	73	211	169	77	26	3	-	1	-	-	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	39.5	233.00	215.00	195.50-265.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	22	28	27	76	38	23	30	17	12	12	17	3	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	40.0	311.00	313.50	289.00-341.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	16	11	11	15	3	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,643	39.5	209.00	205.50	191.50-222.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	45	128	193	311	487	267	143	38	14	8	-	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,353	39.5	207.00	204.50	191.50-220.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	109	171	282	418	227	87	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	290	39.5	217.50	212.50	192.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	19	22	29	69	40	56	16	8	6	-	1	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	746	40.0	198.50	191.00	174.00-213.00	-	-	-	-	5	34	93	124	108	84	144	86	16	25	24	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	467	40.0	192.00	184.00	172.50-207.00	-	-	-	-	1	30	59	99	76	41	103	37	3	15	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	279	39.5	209.00	198.00	181.00-237.00	-	-	-	-	4	4	34	25	32	43	41	49	13	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	183	39.5	187.50	181.50	173.00-196.00	-	-	-	-	5	5	22	51	39	23	24	5	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	184.00	179.50	173.00-189.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	48	26	15	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.0	195.50	191.50	176.00-209.50	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	3	13	8	14	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,022	39.5	194.50	176.50	162.50-200.00	-	3	9	18	70	106	190	171	134	65	67	13	15	42	23	56	36	3	-	1	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	701	39.5	175.00	172.50	161.50-187.50	-	3	6	6	52	79	165	148	113	60	58	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	39.5	237.00	254.50	167.00-310.50	-	-	3	12	18	27	25	23	21	5	9	12	8	39	23	56	36	3	-	1	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	205	40.0	279.00	296.00	260.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	4	1	8	10	8	39	23	56	36	3	-	1	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	614	39.5	188.00	177.00	167.00-190.00	-	-	-	4	22	49	138	135	113	53	43	3	9	2	1	2	36	3	-	1	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	504	39.5	179.00	176.00	167.50-188.50	-	-	-	1	7	35	123	125	106	53	42	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	39.5	230.00	183.00	159.00-321.00	-	-	-	3	15	14	15	6	7	-	1	2	2	2	1	2	36	3	-	1	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	408	39.5	203.50	175.50	154.00-260.50	-	3	9	14	48	57	52	36	21	12	24	10	6	40	22	54	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	197	39.5	164.00	159.00	149.50-170.50	-	3	6	5	45	44	42	19	7	7	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	240.50	260.50	177.50-304.00	-	-	3	9	3	13	10	17	14	5	8	10	6	37	22	54	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	156	40.0	267.00	277.00	244.00-310.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	4	1	7	9	6	37	22	54	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	76	39.0	172.50	165.00	154.00-187.50	-	-	2	4	7	14	17	5	10	4	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS -----	996	39.5	162.50	149.50	139.00-168.50	-	19	87	152	284	133	85	28	43	16	39	12	77	13	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	385	39.5	161.00	149.50	140.50-162.00	-	8	21	57	123	64	37	10	16	6	2	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	611	39.5	163.50	148.50	138.00-172.50	-	11	66	95	161	69	48	18	27	10	37	11	37	13	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	502	39.5	170.50	155.50	144.00-184.00	-	-	29	57	133	77	49	24	17	6	30	8	71	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	169.50	152.00	144.00-171.50	-	-	-	30	92	41	24	9	10	4	1	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	39.5	172.00	156.50	141.50-205.00	-	-	29	27	41	36	25	15	7	2	29	7	31	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	486	39.5	154.50	145.00	136.00-158.00	-	19	54	93	149	56	36	4	26	10	9	4	6	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	125	39.5	145.00	144.00	130.50-152.00	-	8	17	25	29	23	13	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	361	39.5	158.00	145.00	137.00-161.00	-	11	37	68	120	33	23	3	20	8	8	4	6	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under 110	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400						
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420						
FILE CLERKS -----	407	39.0	\$ 159.00	\$ 140.50	\$ 125.00-159.50	-	73	72	51	72	41	12	13	5	11	9	1	1	13	3	15	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	154.50	142.50	129.00-177.50	-	-	16	11	7	4	-	6	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.0	160.00	140.00	124.00-157.50	-	73	56	40	65	37	12	7	2	8	2	1	1	13	3	15	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	50	40.0	259.00	304.50	184.50-321.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	3	3	4	3	1	-	-	2	12	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	184	39.5	153.00	138.50	119.50-162.00	-	51	29	14	30	8	9	10	2	7	6	-	1	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	39.5	150.50	134.00	117.50-157.50	-	51	23	12	25	5	9	5	-	5	-	-	1	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	172	39.0	137.00	136.00	127.50-145.00	-	22	42	36	42	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	151	38.5	137.50	136.00	127.50-145.00	-	22	33	27	40	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSENGERS -----	288	39.5	150.00	129.50	120.00-149.50	-	69	75	38	36	14	15	4	2	1	1	1	3	6	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	140.00	137.00	123.50-149.50	-	20	20	19	25	9	11	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	39.5	156.00	126.50	120.00-148.00	-	49	55	19	11	5	4	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	150	39.5	184.50	171.00	151.00-206.00	5	-	7	4	19	21	14	13	15	9	14	6	8	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	184.00	171.50	161.00-203.00	-	-	-	-	3	12	10	9	6	5	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	185.00	165.50	144.00-208.50	5	-	7	4	16	9	4	4	9	4	5	4	2	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	91	40.0	166.50	163.50	154.00-175.00	-	-	3	4	11	22	12	20	10	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS -----	207	39.5	174.50	165.00	140.00-201.50	-	20	16	12	27	17	23	23	9	6	13	11	14	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	78	40.0	218.00	219.50	175.00-250.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	8	6	3	8	8	14	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	148.50	145.00	126.00-165.00	-	20	16	12	27	11	14	15	3	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	94	40.0	207.50	190.00	172.00-243.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	17	8	6	4	11	14	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	64	40.0	221.00	224.50	178.50-251.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	5	3	4	8	14	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	113	39.5	147.50	140.00	123.00-155.50	-	20	16	12	27	11	8	6	1	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	139.50	140.00	123.00-147.50	-	20	16	12	27	11	5	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	3,364	39.5	197.50	182.00	154.00-224.50	4	7	72	262	393	322	299	236	262	228	406	205	152	152	19	85	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	958	39.5	182.00	179.50	160.00-201.50	-	5	22	40	104	76	99	136	102	114	156	66	19	12	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,406	39.5	204.00	185.00	151.50-242.50	4	2	50	222	289	246	200	100	160	114	250	139	133	140	17	80	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	927	40.0	264.00	260.50	218.50-326.50	-	-	-	-	4	27	19	6	67	33	100	76	112	134	12	77	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,474	39.5	232.50	214.00	184.00-272.00	-	-	-	1	31	66	126	119	122	122	212	145	56	116	13	85	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	471	39.5	197.00	193.50	175.00-211.50	-	-	-	-	5	15	52	75	63	65	106	60	11	12	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,003	39.5	249.00	240.00	189.00-324.00	-	-	-	1	26	51	74	44	59	57	106	85	45	104	11	80	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	603	40.0	290.00	313.50	242.50-334.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	22	-	50	54	28	99	6	77	177	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,880	39.5	170.00	158.00	142.50-192.50	4	7	72	261	360	254	171	117	138	106	192	60	96	36	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	477	39.5	167.00	161.00	144.00-189.50	-	5	22	40	97	59	45	61	37	49	48	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,403	39.5	171.50	155.50	141.50-196.50	4	2	50	221	263	195	126	56	101	57	144	54	88	36	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	324	40.0	215.00	211.00	181.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	4	27	17	1	67	11	50	22	84	35	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	302	40.0	209.00	193.00	169.50-237.00	-	1	1	6	26	14	28	45	19	26	37	30	20	11	3	12	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	206.50	196.50	170.50-233.00	-	-	-	3	6	6	9	10	7	13	14	11	11	7	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	198	39.5	210.00	190.00	168.00-238.50	-	1	1	3	20	8	19	35	12	13	23	19	9	4	2	7	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	289.00	315.50	240.00-341.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	5	2	2	7	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400		
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,312	39.5	\$ 181.50	\$ 170.50	\$ 155.50-191.00	-	3	19	76	132	161	250	188	140	74	102	59	21	1	22	61	3	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	645	39.5	175.50	171.50	160.00-186.50	-	-	1	12	54	97	134	131	95	56	41	6	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	667	39.5	187.00	168.00	150.00-212.00	-	3	18	64	78	64	116	57	45	18	61	53	12	1	13	61	3	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	146	40.0	262.00	284.00	234.50-304.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	5	18	23	11	1	13	61	3	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	837	39.5	191.00	177.00	164.50-199.00	-	-	-	-	51	91	155	161	114	63	67	41	19	-	11	61	3	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	484	39.5	178.50	173.50	164.50-186.50	-	-	-	-	22	64	104	120	82	49	22	3	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	39.5	208.50	187.50	165.50-239.00	-	-	-	-	29	27	51	41	32	14	45	38	10	-	2	61	3	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	107	40.0	277.00	304.00	240.00-304.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	20	9	-	2	61	3	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	467	39.5	164.00	157.00	144.00-173.00	-	3	19	76	81	70	93	25	26	9	33	18	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	153	39.5	165.50	159.50	149.50-179.00	-	-	1	12	32	33	28	9	13	5	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	314	39.5	163.00	154.00	136.50-168.50	-	3	18	64	49	37	65	16	13	4	16	15	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	221.50	211.00	183.00-281.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	3	8	3	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																												
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520								
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,153	39.5	\$ 388.50	\$ 391.00	\$ 347.00-432.00	-	-	1	-	2	3	12	24	37	68	95	130	125	143	140	139	108	80	32	8	6								
MANUFACTURING -----	697	39.5	403.00	408.00	373.00-438.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	18	20	31	68	70	104	108	104	89	55	20	3	3								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	39.5	365.50	357.50	323.00-408.50	-	-	1	-	2	2	11	22	19	48	64	62	55	39	32	35	19	25	12	5	3								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	109	40.0	406.50	403.00	363.50-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	7	15	14	16	9	9	12	8	1	3								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	601	39.5	422.00	427.00	397.00-452.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	17	4	18	39	79	98	118	103	75	28	8	6								
MANUFACTURING -----	421	40.0	430.50	431.50	408.50-453.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	57	80	94	84	54	20	3	3								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	180	39.5	403.50	405.00	363.50-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	17	4	12	19	22	18	24	19	21	8	5	3								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	448.00	458.00	413.50-474.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	1	9	11	7	1	3								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	446	39.5	359.50	357.50	333.50-385.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	23	33	71	90	80	60	39	21	5	5	4	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	225	39.5	371.00	372.00	351.00-392.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	23	49	49	44	28	10	5	1	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	221	39.5	348.00	345.00	321.00-370.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	12	28	48	41	31	16	11	11	-	4	4	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	379.50	392.50	336.00-413.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	4	5	9	11	8	-	1	1	-	-								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	94	39.5	323.50	332.00	300.50-348.50	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	7	10	16	20	22	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	321.50	316.50	302.00-348.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	15	8	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,102	39.5	324.00	317.00	282.00-360.00	-	-	2	2	19	41	69	134	143	167	139	109	72	73	60	29	23	11	5	2	2								
MANUFACTURING -----	688	40.0	336.00	330.00	299.00-369.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	12	64	93	113	107	92	51	52	36	25	17	5	4	1	2								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	414	39.5	304.00	288.00	259.00-338.00	-	-	2	2	15	31	57	70	50	54	32	17	21	21	24	4	6	6	1	1	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	149	40.0	362.50	369.50	316.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	9	13	13	11	21	21	24	4	6	6	1	1	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	315	39.5	355.50	349.50	293.50-413.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	36	39	36	26	17	17	28	39	23	23	11	5	2	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	139	40.0	396.00	403.00	370.50-432.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	8	10	14	20	27	19	17	5	4	1	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	39.0	323.50	311.00	276.50-345.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	35	30	32	18	7	3	8	12	4	6	6	1	1	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	40.0	422.50	413.50	397.50-452.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	12	4	6	6	1	1	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	539	39.5	320.00	326.50	276.50-356.50	-	-	-	-	12	29	42	57	36	69	92	80	52	45	21	4	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	343	40.0	334.00	336.00	310.50-358.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	28	23	49	79	72	36	32	9	4	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	196	39.5	296.00	276.50	245.50-340.50	-	-	-	-	10	27	35	29	13	20	13	8	16	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	83	40.0	352.00	358.00	318.00-386.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	11	12	8	16	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	240	40.0	288.50	292.00	271.50-308.50	-	-	2	2	7	12	12	41	68	62	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	889	39.5	225.50	216.50	190.00-248.50	1	8	141	152	167	149	103	54	27	29	10	30	13	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	535	39.5	214.00	209.50	182.50-237.50	1	4	114	104	96	99	48	33	22	7	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	354	39.5	243.00	229.00	201.50-265.50	-	4	27	48	71	50	55	21	5	22	7	29	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	105	40.0	296.50	308.00	248.50-347.50	-	-	-	2	4	7	25	6	4	18	7	26	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	275	39.5	251.50	244.00	220.50-269.50	-	-	-	8	59	56	52	43	18	21	9	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	160	40.0	246.00	241.50	217.50-268.50	-	-	-	6	38	31	31	28	16	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	258.50	248.50	221.50-299.00	-	-	-	2	21	25	21	15	2	15	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	40.0	313.00	308.00	298.50-333.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	11	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140 -	\$ 160 -	\$ 180 -	\$ 200 -	\$ 220 -	\$ 240 -	\$ 260 -	\$ 280 -	\$ 300 -	\$ 320 -	\$ 340 -	\$ 360 -	\$ 380 -	\$ 400 -	\$ 420 -	\$ 440 -	\$ 460 -	\$ 480 -	\$ 500 -	\$ 520 over					
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$	\$	\$	\$																									
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	398	39.5	232.50	220.00	198.00-248.50	1	-	24	84	89	84	49	11	9	8	1	24	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	198	39.5	218.50	218.50	196.50-232.00	1	-	11	48	46	63	15	5	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	200	39.5	246.00	230.00	200.00-267.50	-	-	13	36	43	21	34	6	3	7	1	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	40.0	291.00	297.50	248.50-347.50	-	-	-	-	4	6	22	2	3	7	1	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	216	40.0	181.00	174.00	166.00-191.00	-	8	117	60	19	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	177	40.0	180.50	174.00	167.00-188.50	-	4	103	50	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
DRAFTERS -----	1,027	40.0	281.50	279.00	231.50-324.00	-	2	3	75	119	121	99	106	122	106	83	65	59	23	16	21	5	2	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	935	40.0	279.00	277.00	230.00-318.50	-	2	3	70	110	114	86	105	119	97	67	57	52	18	15	15	5	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	305.50	316.00	241.00-353.00	-	-	-	5	9	7	13	1	3	9	16	8	7	5	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	77	40.0	323.50	328.00	263.00-366.00	-	-	-	1	4	4	10	1	3	9	16	8	7	5	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-				
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	450	40.0	332.50	326.00	299.00-361.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	35	77	85	74	58	52	19	16	21	5	2	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	419	40.0	330.50	323.00	299.00-359.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	35	77	81	59	56	52	18	15	15	5	-	-	-	-	-				
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	304	40.0	267.50	260.00	240.00-285.50	-	-	-	-	14	62	72	63	45	21	9	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	267	40.0	261.50	259.00	239.50-280.00	-	-	-	-	10	59	69	62	42	16	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	255	40.0	212.50	207.00	195.50-224.50	-	-	3	74	101	55	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	247	40.0	213.00	207.00	196.00-224.50	-	-	3	70	100	53	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	107	39.5	281.50	282.00	260.00-294.00	-	-	-	-	1	7	18	24	39	10	3	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.5	282.00	284.00	262.50-294.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	20	34	9	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES:			\$	ORDER CLERKS - CONTINUED			\$	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,115	39.5	225.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	63	39.5	190.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8 -----	365	39.5	326.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	248	40.0	284.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	112	39.5	146.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	39.5	302.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	139.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	40.0	356.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	164	39.5	263.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	534	39.5	226.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	317.50	MANUFACTURING -----	826	39.5	177.50	MANUFACTURING -----	335	39.5	214.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS 8:				ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	39.5	245.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	39.5	233.00	MANUFACTURING -----	402	39.5	192.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	167	40.0	252.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	40.0	311.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	1,606	39.5	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	261.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C:				MANUFACTURING -----	414	39.5	163.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	239	39.5	233.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	290	39.5	217.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,192	39.5	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	131	39.5	221.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS O -----	746	40.0	198.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	294	40.0	214.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	128	40.0	178.50
MANUFACTURING -----	467	40.0	192.00	PAYROLL CLERKS:				MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	176.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	279	39.5	209.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	39.5	197.00	DRAFTERS -----	829	40.0	286.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	159	39.0	189.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS:				MANUFACTURING -----	752	40.0	283.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.0	195.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	554	39.5	175.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	318.50
STENOGRAPHERS:				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	399	39.5	164.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	40.0	339.00
MANUFACTURING -----	590	39.5	174.50	MANUFACTURING -----	128	39.5	166.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	388	40.0	335.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	363	39.5	190.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	39.5	163.00	MANUFACTURING -----	357	40.0	332.50
MANUFACTURING -----	197	39.5	164.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	221.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS 8 -----	246	40.0	268.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	76	39.0	172.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				MANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	260.50
TYPISTS -----	946	39.5	161.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	846	39.5	394.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	190	40.0	211.50
MANUFACTURING -----	375	39.5	161.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	348	39.5	375.50	MANUFACTURING -----	182	40.0	211.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	39.0	161.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	90	40.0	415.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	487	39.5	170.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	471	39.5	426.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			
MANUFACTURING -----	251	39.5	169.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	138	39.5	418.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	39.5	331.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	39.5	170.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	40.0	450.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):			
TYPISTS, CLASS 8 -----	451	39.0	152.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	125	39.0	285.50
MANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	144.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	355.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	350.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	39.0	154.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	390.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	57	39.0	322.00
FILE CLERKS -----	348	39.0	144.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	72	39.5	332.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	299	39.0	143.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	792	39.5	332.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.5	285.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	154	39.5	142.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	286	39.5	312.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	77	40.0	184.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	137.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	114	40.0	366.00	MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	184.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	171	39.0	137.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	258	39.5	363.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	92	39.5	279.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	38.5	137.50	MANUFACTURING -----	126	40.0	397.00	MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	278.50
MESSENGERS:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	39.0	330.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	138.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	421.00				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS:											
MANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	184.00								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	91	40.0	166.50								
ORDER CLERKS -----	175	39.5	162.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	197.00								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	39.5	146.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	149	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.08	\$ 7.70- 9.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	5	25	28	23	7	4	-	4	21	10	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	74	8.28	8.08	7.83- 8.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	20	21	7	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	8.64	7.91	6.82-10.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	14	8	2	-	2	-	1	19	9	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	7.80	7.79	6.79- 7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	7	8	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	344	9.42	9.46	8.70-10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	21	6	17	70	19	74	51	43	-	20	14	-
MANUFACTURING -----	270	9.26	9.46	8.70- 9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	21	6	15	65	17	74	-	37	-	15	11	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	95	8.67	8.42	7.89- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	9	12	20	17	2	15	4	5	1	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	54	8.53	8.42	8.16- 8.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	6	16	17	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	379	8.89	9.08	8.61- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	66	81	176	15	16	6	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	371	8.86	9.08	8.61- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	66	81	176	12	16	1	1	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	536	8.47	8.35	8.00- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29	71	73	151	6	88	62	16	16	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	475	8.46	8.35	8.00- 9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29	56	66	128	5	88	62	1	16	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	8.54	8.45	8.01- 8.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	23	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	8.98	8.45	8.45- 9.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -	269	8.88	8.76	8.25- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	4	44	45	56	18	38	56	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	234	8.88	8.76	8.25- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	41	44	46	15	31	51	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	181	8.96	8.61	8.25- 9.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	41	36	21	-	31	51	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	127	9.56	9.41	9.41-10.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	1	-	71	30	-	8	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	112	9.40	9.41	9.41- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	-	-	71	28	-	-	-	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS -----	151	8.78	8.61	8.42- 9.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	2	59	30	26	-	24	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	143	8.75	8.60	8.42- 9.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	2	59	30	18	-	24	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	506	9.18	9.21	8.93- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	67	262	80	3	23	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	505	9.18	9.21	8.93- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	67	262	80	2	23	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	369	8.71	8.97	8.77- 8.97	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	22	18	22	202	61	20	11	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	83	9.02	9.18	8.81- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	14	35	16	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	286	8.62	8.77	8.77- 8.97	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	18	13	18	188	26	4	6	-	-	-	-	-
BOILER TENDERS -----	82	7.91	8.07	7.48- 8.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	16	14	5	14	10	-	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	52	8.62	8.65	8.11- 9.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	5	14	10	-	3	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	941	\$ 8.74	\$ 9.38	\$ 8.29- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	1	89	17	33	19	49	19	76	12	456	156	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	705	8.66	9.38	8.00- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	85	4	17	4	47	16	61	1	456	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	224	8.25	9.69	6.27- 9.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	4	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	127	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	350	8.89	9.38	8.76- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	3	5	3	13	12	10	49	-	215	26	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	319	9.04	9.38	9.38- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	32	6	12	7	241	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	296	9.14	9.46	9.38- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	30	6	12	1	241	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	201	9.11	9.38	9.38- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	-	-	165	-	-
SHIPPERS -----	101	7.06	7.27	5.40- 7.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	25	1	2	16	1	18	9	-	-	-	24	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	61	6.45	6.67	5.40- 7.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	9	-	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVERS -----	193	6.79	6.85	6.06- 8.29	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	11	9	3	10	16	47	9	9	12	33	-	12	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	64	7.40	7.34	6.74- 8.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	8	11	6	7	-	24	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	6.48	6.85	5.45- 8.29	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	10	7	2	6	8	36	3	2	12	9	-	12	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	106	7.40	7.37	6.43- 7.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	4	9	8	17	22	-	-	-	22	2	-
MANUFACTURING -----	62	7.19	7.37	7.16- 7.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	9	8	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	676	8.12	8.15	7.37- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	47	4	9	4	32	59	50	53	133	1	-	270	8	-
MANUFACTURING -----	137	6.41	6.87	5.04- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	22	26	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	539	8.55	9.38	8.05- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	4	9	4	10	33	5	53	133	1	-	270	8	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	102	7.28	7.69	6.97- 7.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	31	-	33	22	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	968	5.95	5.62	4.30- 7.47	-	-	-	-	165	-	34	78	78	1	78	114	47	68	14	50	42	94	-	-	-	105	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	450	6.29	6.22	5.62- 7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	42	113	46	65	14	49	41	30	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	518	5.65	4.33	3.55- 8.30	-	-	-	-	165	-	34	78	28	1	36	1	1	3	-	1	1	64	-	-	-	105	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	520	6.46	6.15	5.95- 7.79	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	12	23	13	81	191	21	38	-	60	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	465	6.61	6.15	6.15- 7.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	9	55	190	21	38	-	60	70	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,698	7.01	7.43	5.77- 7.95	11	7	5	6	24	6	6	9	28	79	169	82	142	184	56	49	421	171	19	-	224	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,022	6.91	7.29	6.14- 7.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	141	39	136	56	41	34	417	42	19	-	25	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	676	7.18	7.56	5.75- 9.38	11	7	5	6	24	6	6	9	28	7	28	43	6	128	15	15	4	129	-	-	-	199	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	757	7.66	7.12	6.75- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	39	-	136	186	30	18	139	23	3	116	38	5
MANUFACTURING -----	538	7.17	6.98	6.52- 8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	38	-	130	161	28	6	118	20	3	5	-	5
NONMANUFACTURING -----	219	8.86	9.38	8.29- 9.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	25	2	12	21	3	-	111	38	-
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	148	7.23	7.08	6.59- 8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	39	30	11	2	56	-	-	-	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	142	7.22	7.08	6.59- 8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	39	30	5	2	56	-	-	-	1	-	-
GUARDS -----	1,551	4.73	4.70	3.00- 5.72	359	42	12	19	27	9	9	38	506	53	28	121	122	50	48	67	7	8	26	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	370	6.34	6.23	5.72- 7.11	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	7	10	10	6	98	66	46	46	57	7	4	6	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,181	4.23	4.70	2.90- 4.70	359	42	12	17	26	7	7	31	496	43	22	23	56	4	2	10	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	8.18	8.66	7.35- 8.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	4	20	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	431	6.13	6.23	5.72- 7.10	-	-	-	2	3	2	5	20	35	25	11	98	66	49	17	67	7	4	20	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	335	6.23	6.23	5.72- 6.99	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7	10	10	6	98	66	46	17	57	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	5.79	4.90	4.55- 7.35	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	13	25	15	5	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	3,955	4.96	4.79	4.15- 5.58	37	22	10	13	346	324	221	96	1351	229	438	98	220	338	79	76	5	40	-	-	-	12	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,063	6.01	6.00	5.58- 6.57	-	3	-	6	8	4	3	4	25	18	396	60	148	278	57	8	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,892	4.58	4.79	3.79- 4.79	37	19	10	7	338	320	218	92	1326	211	42	38	72	60	22	68	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	252	6.63	6.77	6.38- 7.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	15	3	14	42	60	22	68	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS:		\$	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		\$
MANUFACTURING -----	74	8.28	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	342	8.89
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	339	9.43	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	318	9.04
MANUFACTURING -----	270	9.26	NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	9.14
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	91	8.71	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	9.11
MANUFACTURING -----	53	8.53	SHIPPERS -----	86	7.31
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	377	8.89	MANUFACTURING -----	58	6.51
MANUFACTURING -----	369	8.86	RECEIVERS:		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	532	8.47	MANUFACTURING -----	57	7.60
MANUFACTURING -----	475	8.46	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	84	7.35
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	8.56	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	571	8.18
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS			MANUFACTURING -----	117	6.24
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	269	8.88	ORDER FILLERS -----	569	6.86
NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	8.88	MANUFACTURING -----	279	6.85
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	181	8.96	NONMANUFACTURING -----	290	6.88
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	126	9.57	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	347	6.61
MANUFACTURING -----	112	9.40	MANUFACTURING -----	325	6.76
MILLWRIGHTS -----	151	8.78	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,398	7.29
MANUFACTURING -----	143	8.75	MANUFACTURING -----	959	7.00
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	506	9.18	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	731	7.70
MANUFACTURING -----	505	9.18	MANUFACTURING -----	524	7.20
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	352	8.71	NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	8.96
MANUFACTURING -----	83	9.02	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		
BOILER TENDERS -----	82	7.91	(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	148	7.23
MANUFACTURING -----	52	8.62	MANUFACTURING -----	142	7.22
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS -----	1,315	4.59
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	922	8.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,045	4.19
NONMANUFACTURING -----	686	8.68	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	224	8.25	ORDER FILLERS -----	354	4.59
			MANUFACTURING -----	171	5.37

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> Continued
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation designated as 100 and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis.,¹ January 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,829	252	489,079	100	240,132
MANUFACTURING -----	50	555	95	195,659	40	118,182
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,274	157	293,420	60	121,920
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	124	23	51,076	10	34,686
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	272	24	38,711	8	8,790
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	414	39	111,110	23	51,402
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	183	19	46,212	9	14,435
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	281	52	46,311	9	12,697
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	166	90	270,404	100	210,257
MANUFACTURING -----	500	59	40	121,233	45	107,222
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	107	50	149,171	55	103,035
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	13	11	33,509	12	32,259
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	9	5	10,673	4	5,963
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	53	20	74,821	28	48,846
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	21	10	22,716	8	12,748
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	500	11	4	7,452	3	3,219

¹ The Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties, Minn.; and St. Croix County, Wis. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

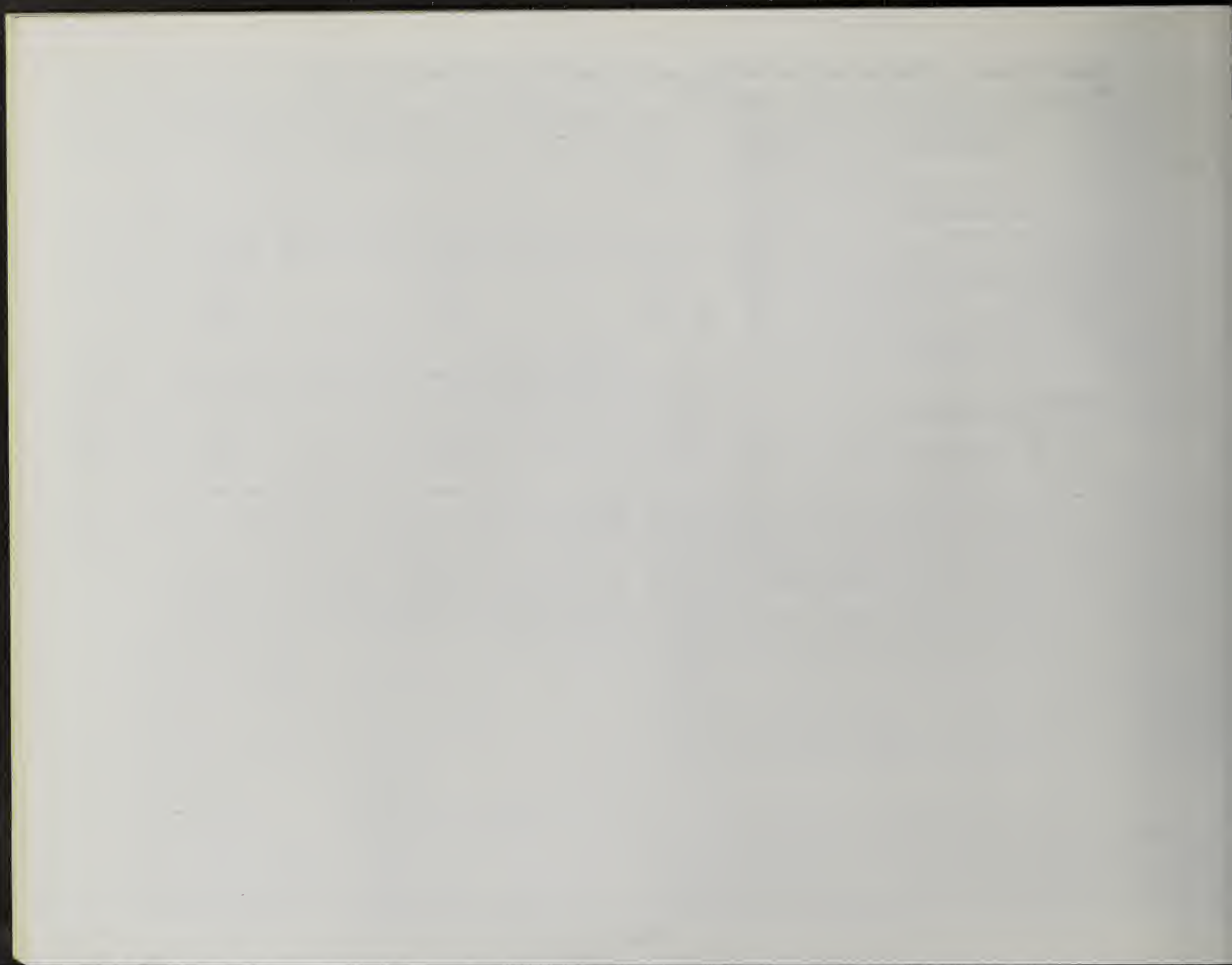
finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.



Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2 a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
- b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3 a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
- d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
- e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4 a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition, performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	Class E	Class D
LS-2	Class D	Class C
LS-3	Class C	Class B
LS-4	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated, checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multi-processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

Laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 1980, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1977, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

1870
1871

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978	2025-4, 70 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-7, \$1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1978	2025-5, \$1.00
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-72, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-12, \$1.40
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$1.10

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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2050-2
**Area
Wage
Survey**

ILIR
**New Orleans, Louisiana,
Metropolitan Area, January 1979**



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-2



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the New Orleans, Louisiana, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Dallas, Tex., under the general direction of Boyd B. O'Neal, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

Material in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission of the Federal Government. Please credit the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cite the name and number of this publication.

Note:

A current report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the New Orleans area is available for the contract cleaning (July 1977), department stores (May 1977), hotels and motels (May 1978), and moving and storage (January 1979) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for the building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for municipal government workers is available for the city of New Orleans. Free copies of these reports are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

New Orleans, Louisiana, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

June 1979

Bulletin 2050-2

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

УВАЖАЮЩИЙ

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360 and over					
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340	360						
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																															
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	173	39.0	\$ 132.50	\$ 126.50	\$ 118.50-141.50	62	25	41	14	17	10	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	39.0	132.50	126.50	118.50-139.50	62	25	41	13	16	10	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	492	38.0	122.00	119.00	116.00-121.00	258	140	74	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	489	38.0	122.00	119.00	116.00-121.00	258	137	74	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MESSENGERS -----	131	38.5	135.00	127.50	116.00-139.00	37	42	20	2	6	16	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	38.5	135.00	127.50	116.00-139.00	37	42	20	2	6	15	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	38.0	152.50	139.00	132.50-168.00	3	3	14	1	5	5	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	359	39.5	145.50	134.00	133.50-160.00	45	24	141	29	22	30	21	29	7	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	39.5	144.50	134.00	132.50-160.00	45	24	141	29	19	30	20	24	5	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	329	39.0	154.50	149.50	130.00-164.50	29	41	52	47	38	55	15	2	7	16	16	-	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	166.00	155.00	138.50-198.50	1	2	19	11	11	6	1	-	7	11	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	254	39.0	151.50	145.00	128.00-163.50	28	39	33	36	27	49	14	2	-	5	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ORDER CLERKS -----	368	40.0	170.50	156.00	126.50-204.00	64	40	-	2	79	41	2	-	5	58	23	23	-	-	19	-	3	3	-	3	3	3				
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	180.00	170.00	142.00-218.50	6	19	-	2	22	3	2	-	5	19	4	4	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	263	40.0	167.00	150.00	120.00-200.00	58	21	-	-	57	38	-	-	-	39	19	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	3				
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	248	40.0	148.00	150.00	118.00-161.00	64	40	-	2	79	22	-	-	3	31	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	73	39.5	160.00	150.00	127.00-193.50	6	19	-	2	22	3	-	-	3	11	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	40.0	143.00	150.00	118.00-150.00	58	21	-	-	57	19	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,219	39.0	174.50	164.50	149.50-194.50	54	82	184	274	257	360	214	183	158	134	68	53	8	86	6	52	15	20	7	3	1					
MANUFACTURING -----	398	40.0	176.00	164.00	149.50-198.00	2	28	21	63	44	57	29	44	15	37	17	9	1	7	-	5	8	1	7	2	1					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,821	38.5	174.50	164.50	149.50-194.50	52	54	163	211	213	303	185	139	143	97	51	44	7	79	6	47	7	19	-	1	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	471	37.5	195.50	182.00	151.00-247.00	-	1	27	79	40	47	38	17	34	23	14	15	5	70	3	43	5	9	-	1	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	662	38.5	202.50	195.00	172.50-218.50	-	3	15	22	26	88	64	85	78	78	41	35	6	20	6	52	12	20	7	3	1					
MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	210.50	200.00	167.00-231.50	-	3	-	3	11	17	-	19	6	18	9	9	1	7	-	5	8	1	7	2	1					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	535	38.5	200.50	193.50	172.50-215.50	-	-	15	19	15	71	64	66	72	60	32	26	5	13	6	47	4	19	-	1	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	179	38.0	217.50	201.50	172.50-276.00	-	-	4	5	5	26	15	10	23	6	8	12	3	4	3	43	2	9	-	1	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,557	39.0	163.00	159.00	143.00-175.00	54	79	169	252	231	272	150	98	80	56	27	18	2	66	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	271	39.5	160.00	159.00	142.00-172.50	2	25	21	60	33	40	29	25	9	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,286	39.0	163.50	160.00	144.00-175.50	52	54	148	192	198	232	121	73	71	37	19	18	2	66	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	292	37.5	182.00	161.00	144.00-224.00	-	1	23	74	35	21	23	7	11	17	6	3	2	66	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-				
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	353	39.5	179.00	172.50	152.00-200.00	-	29	25	20	30	48	51	27	15	32	11	34	10	12	2	3	-	3	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	179.00	175.00	154.00-199.50	-	9	5	3	16	11	9	4	3	8	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	275	39.5	179.00	172.50	152.00-200.00	-	20	20	17	27	32	40	18	11	29	3	34	10	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	38.5	204.00	200.00	170.00-244.50	-	-	-	2	3	1	12	-	4	7	-	-	4	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	811	39.5	158.50	151.50	138.00-171.00	3	96	116	139	143	93	73	56	21	30	8	9	1	17	-	2	2	1	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	177.00	175.00	153.50-195.50	-	15	1	13	17	27	10	28	7	16	4	8	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	658	39.0	154.00	150.00	138.00-164.00	3	81	115	126	126	66	63	28	14	14	4	1	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	106	38.5	175.50	164.00	148.00-190.50	1	3	15	15	14	6	13	12	6	2	2	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	151	39.5	186.00	180.00	165.50-196.50	-	-	-	-	10	29	34	31	11	19	7	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	205.50	200.00	180.00-210.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18	3	13	4	2	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	39.0	176.00	177.00	164.00-187.50	-	-	-	-	10	27	31	13	8	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	660	39.5	152.00	146.50	136.50-161.00	3	96	116	139	133	64	39	25	10	11	1	7	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	101	40.0	162.50	161.00	145.00-176.00	-	15	1	13	17	25	7	10	4	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	559	39.0	150.00	145.00	136.00-155.50	3	81	115	126	116	39	32	15	6	8	1	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	96	38.0	175.00	163.50	148.00-190.00	1	3	15	15	11	5	11	11	5	2	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	over
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	195	39.0	\$ 345.00	\$ 347.50	\$ 287.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	1	11	28	3	10	31	19	12	11	26	15
NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	39.0	341.50	345.50	287.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	1	11	28	3	9	31	18	10	10	26	12
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	65	39.5	418.00	423.00	393.00-437.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	5	25	*15
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	413.00	423.00	377.50-431.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	5	25	12
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	77	39.0	335.00	345.00	287.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	13	1	10	19	10	6	6	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	39.0	332.00	341.50	287.50-362.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	13	1	9	19	9	4	5	1	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	53	39.0	271.00	230.00	230.00-297.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	1	15	2	-	2	3	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	271.00	230.00	230.00-297.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	1	15	2	-	2	3	2	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	240	39.5	284.00	276.00	245.50-321.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	23	31	44	31	22	36	8	4	3	-	7	4
NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	39.5	287.00	287.50	250.00-324.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	14	30	34	29	17	33	5	4	1	-	7	2
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	64	39.5	345.00	332.50	311.50-359.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	7	24	7	3	2	-	7	4
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	157	39.5	262.00	265.00	240.00-288.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	13	27	38	26	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	39.5	268.00	265.00	245.50-294.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	4	26	28	26	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	438	39.5	210.00	207.00	185.00-236.00	-	9	10	8	16	37	64	48	88	64	39	41	6	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	39.0	207.50	201.50	183.50-230.00	-	9	10	8	12	36	64	48	73	54	28	39	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	80	39.5	244.00	238.50	221.50-251.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	22	5	4	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	39.5	241.50	238.00	221.50-249.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	18	5	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	290	39.0	210.00	207.00	185.50-230.00	-	-	-	3	6	33	53	35	67	39	17	36	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	254	39.0	208.00	201.00	185.00-227.00	-	-	-	3	3	32	53	35	55	29	10	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	68	39.5	171.00	168.50	140.00-190.00	-	9	10	5	10	4	11	13	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	166.50	167.00	140.00-189.00	-	9	10	5	9	4	11	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS -----	556	39.5	264.50	254.50	210.00-322.00	3	15	15	20	16	9	16	14	60	29	88	38	57	35	45	33	37	16	3	4	3
MANUFACTURING -----	157	40.0	258.50	264.00	210.00-299.50	-	12	-	-	5	-	2	2	25	7	25	19	26	10	7	2	12	2	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	399	39.5	267.00	253.00	210.00-333.50	3	3	15	20	11	9	14	12	35	22	63	19	31	25	38	31	25	14	3	3	3
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	158	40.0	343.50	348.00	317.00-370.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	23	8	26	29	35	16	3	4	3
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	188	40.0	268.50	270.00	243.00-296.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	24	12	43	30	25	22	18	4	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	266.50	270.00	243.00-291.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	21	19	10	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	269.50	264.50	230.50-310.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	16	12	22	11	15	12	16	4	2	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	79	40.0	215.50	210.00	190.00-236.00	3	3	-	2	5	4	3	6	24	11	4	-	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	202	40.0	326.00	349.00	292.00-354.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	6	20	17	7	5	78	50	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	40.0	323.00	349.00	278.50-354.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	5	19	10	7	5	78	26	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	151	40.0	330.50	349.00	302.00-354.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	5	10	10	7	5	78	26	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	70	40.0	359.00	364.00	340.50-379.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	10	50	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	356.00	379.50	340.50-379.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	10	26	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	119	40.0	314.00	349.00	276.00-349.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	6	18	13	3	1	68	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$440 to \$460; 2 at \$460 to \$480; 3 at \$480 to \$500; 1 at \$500 to \$520; 2 at \$520 to \$540; and 1 at \$540 to \$560.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS -----	199	40.0	\$ 191.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	119	38.5	209.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	120	39.5	157.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	148	39.5	186.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	38.5	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	39.0	152.50	MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	205.50
								NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	39.0	175.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	627	38.0	137.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	650	39.5	152.00
SECRETARIES -----	2,031	39.0	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	583	38.0	135.00	MANUFACTURING -----	101	40.0	162.50
MANUFACTURING -----	247	40.0	220.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	37.5	137.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	549	39.0	150.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,784	39.0	208.50	FILE CLERKS -----	681	38.5	126.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	91	38.0	176.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	429	38.0	225.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	676	38.5	126.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	123	39.5	259.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	38.5	154.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	39.0	275.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	173	39.0	132.50	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	374	39.5	231.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	39.0	132.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	218.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	492	38.0	122.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	39.5	234.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	489	38.0	122.00	(BUSINESS) -----	152	39.0	352.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	39.0	251.50	MESSENGERS -----	82	38.5	136.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	39.0	348.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	514	39.0	209.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	38.5	136.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	231.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	356	39.5	145.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	39.0	206.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	344	39.5	143.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	57	39.5	420.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	132	38.5	232.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	329	39.0	154.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	415.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	470	39.0	202.00	MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	166.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	439	39.0	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	254	39.0	151.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	55	39.0	340.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	120	37.0	237.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	37.5	172.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	336.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	506	39.0	190.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	169	40.0	146.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	168	39.5	289.50
MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	208.00	MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	171.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.5	291.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	449	38.5	188.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	145	40.0	135.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	122	38.5	189.50	MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	154.50	CLASS B -----	117	39.5	264.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	649	39.0	183.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,897	39.0	173.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	39.5	267.00
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	188.50	MANUFACTURING -----	359	40.0	172.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	288	39.5	213.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	579	38.5	183.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,538	38.5	173.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	259	39.0	211.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	229	38.0	199.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	333	37.5	199.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	71	39.5	246.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	225	39.5	194.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	524	38.5	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	244.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	189	39.0	193.50	MANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	203.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	175	39.0	209.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	39.0	234.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	416	38.5	201.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	39.0	209.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	424	38.5	178.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	38.0	221.50	DRAFTERS -----	467	40.0	272.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	38.5	177.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,373	39.0	162.50	MANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	258.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	159	39.0	160.50	MANUFACTURING -----	251	39.5	158.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	311	40.0	279.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	39.0	157.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,122	39.0	163.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	148	40.0	345.00
TYPISTS -----	747	38.5	140.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	220	37.5	187.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	185	40.0	268.50
MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	167.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	324	39.5	179.00	MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	266.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	672	38.0	137.50	MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	177.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	270.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	146	38.0	139.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	39.5	179.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	68	40.0	215.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	39.0	207.00				
				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	798	39.5	158.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	177.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	645	39.0	154.00				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	38.5	176.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
New Orleans, La., January 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	188	40.0	\$ 324.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED	105	40.0	\$ 310.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	150	39.5	\$ 204.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	155	40.0	321.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS 8--				NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	39.0	199.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	137	40.0	329.50					COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	115	39.0	211.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-- NONMANUFACTURING:	70	40.0	359.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	39.0	206.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	356.00					DRAFTERS -----	89	38.5	224.00
				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	72	39.5	270.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	38.5	223.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.5	277.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

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See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,029	\$ 6.09	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.00- 9.16	88	296	74	102	60	44	168	57	213	22	20	62	86	313	48	372	175	3	11	23	-	131	661	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	562	5.60	5.78	5.18- 5.80	-	6	-	-	3	6	7	12	46	-	13	57	51	243	30	82	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,467	6.20	6.43	3.80- 9.26	88	290	74	102	57	38	161	45	167	22	7	5	35	70	18	290	175	-	11	20	-	131	661	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,047	8.34	9.40	9.16- 9.40	-	-	-	15	15	-	45	15	35	20	5	5	5	21	-	38	5	-	-	11	20	-	131	661	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	527	3.59	3.25	3.00- 3.80	79	157	36	74	39	38	40	-	27	-	-	4	4	5	2	8	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	483	3.47	3.25	3.00- 3.65	79	157	36	74	36	38	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	919	5.68	5.00	4.00- 7.84	9	139	38	18	10	-	98	15	114	5	4	42	20	44	26	102	4	-	11	1	-	131	88	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	169	5.64	5.60	5.00- 6.57	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4	37	15	21	26	42	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	750	5.70	4.40	3.50- 9.16	9	133	38	18	10	-	98	15	97	5	-	5	5	23	-	60	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	356	7.70	9.16	6.43- 9.16	-	-	-	15	10	-	22	5	15	5	-	5	5	2	-	38	4	-	11	-	-	-	131	88	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	360	6.15	5.80	5.80- 6.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	9	-	25	137	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	1,003	7.09	6.68	5.75- 9.40	-	-	-	10	11	6	23	30	72	17	7	16	37	127	20	238	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	148	5.62	5.78	5.20- 5.78	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	16	19	87	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	855	7.35	6.70	5.76- 9.40	-	-	-	10	11	-	23	30	70	17	7	-	18	40	16	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	486	8.41	9.40	9.26- 9.40	-	-	-	-	5	-	23	10	20	15	5	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIPPERS -----	116	5.88	5.98	5.25- 6.75	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	10	2	-	4	15	16	24	22	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	5.83	6.08	4.95- 6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	2	-	-	4	-	24	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVERS -----	156	4.99	4.50	3.98- 6.38	-	11	19	4	3	2	3	17	27	1	-	7	4	4	16	29	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	4.81	4.50	3.55- 6.13	-	11	19	4	3	2	3	14	27	1	-	2	4	1	16	26	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	743	4.56	4.00	3.70- 5.25	-	30	85	38	90	84	57	82	12	24	-	39	38	39	62	21	2	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	151	5.84	5.80	4.59- 6.94	-	-	15	-	-	-	20	-	3	8	-	18	4	19	4	21	2	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	592	4.23	3.94	3.64- 4.67	-	30	70	38	90	84	37	82	9	16	-	21	34	20	58	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	755	4.64	4.00	3.13- 6.60	175	38	133	5	25	-	6	1	-	14	-	63	28	8	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	67	4.86	5.05	5.05- 5.17	4	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	39	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	688	4.62	3.65	3.13- 6.60	171	38	133	1	25	-	-	1	-	12	-	24	24	-	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOADING PACKERS -----	103	4.05	3.92	3.25- 4.20	18	5	9	6	2	36	-	3	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	734	4.87	5.00	3.55- 6.51	36	76	42	66	38	28	5	9	14	5	-	154	15	12	32	158	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	404	5.04	5.07	3.76- 6.52	-	75	-	13	29	7	-	-	1	-	-	146	6	5	3	75	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	330	4.67	4.00	3.45- 6.45	36	1	42	53	9	21	5	9	13	5	-	8	9	7	29	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRANES AND DOLLY OPERATORS -----	625	5.77	5.62	4.51- 6.76	-	-	41	-	30	21	32	6	43	17	64	37	18	28	19	113	61	-	40	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	371	6.02	5.17	4.90- 7.16	-	-	3	-	-	18	2	6	42	17	64	37	2	15	19	-	60	-	40	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	254	5.41	5.62	3.75- 6.66	-	-	38	-	30	3	30	-	1	-	-	-	16	13	-	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARDEN -----	2,494	3.17	2.90	2.90- 3.25	1536	247	246	158	162	20	3	53	25	8	-	1	2	2	-	-	3	12	-	2	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	121	4.96	4.35	3.81- 4.73	-	-	4	6	20	4	-	52	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,373	3.08	2.90	2.90- 3.19	1536	247	242	152	162	16	3	1	23	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	4.10	3.46	3.46- 3.56	-	4	2	24	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	2,473	3.14	2.90	2.90- 3.25	1536	247	246	157	161	20	3	53	24	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	109	4.56	4.35	3.75- 4.35	-	-	4	6	20	4	-	52	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,364	3.07	2.90	2.90- 3.15	1536	247	242	151	161	16	3	1	22	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	3,743	3.20	2.90	2.90- 3.10	2364	585	141	262	78	40	65	7	15	9	35	17	42	3	11	13	9	-	36	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	245	4.76	4.50	3.58- 5.43	7	24	14	20	11	33	6	5	5	8	34	12	15	2	5	-	8	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,498	3.09	2.90	2.90- 3.05	2357	561	127	242	67	7	59	2	10	1	1	5	27	1	6	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	4.99	4.43	4.16- 5.50	-	-	-	4	1	4	5	2	10	-	-	1	12	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	135	7.05	SHIPPERS -----	113	5.94
MANUFACTURING -----	52	8.60	NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	5.83
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	6.08	RECEIVERS -----	153	4.99
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	349	8.23	NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	4.82
MANUFACTURING -----	238	8.65	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	704	4.59
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	7.32	MANUFACTURING -----	151	5.84
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	7.58	NONMANUFACTURING -----	553	4.24
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	105	6.14	ORDER FILLERS -----	753	4.64
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	5.29	MANUFACTURING -----	65	4.86
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	167	8.83	NONMANUFACTURING -----	688	4.62
MANUFACTURING -----	155	8.89	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	79	4.30
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	835	7.68	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	734	4.87
MANUFACTURING -----	699	7.92	MANUFACTURING -----	404	5.04
NONMANUFACTURING -----	136	6.46	NONMANUFACTURING -----	330	4.67
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	7.32	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	625	5.77
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS -----	419	8.00	MANUFACTURING -----	371	6.02
MANUFACTURING -----	119	7.36	NONMANUFACTURING -----	254	5.41
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	8.25	GUARDS -----	2,311	3.18
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	279	8.35	MANUFACTURING -----	120	4.93
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	278	6.05	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,191	3.08
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	258	7.08	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	2,296	3.14
MANUFACTURING -----	97	7.18	MANUFACTURING -----	109	4.56
NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	7.02	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,187	3.07
BOILER TENDERS -----	66	5.63	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,413	3.32
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	235	4.82
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	2,980	6.09	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,178	3.16
MANUFACTURING -----	560	5.59	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	5.11
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,420	6.20	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,022	8.32	GUARDS -----	177	3.05
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	503	3.61	NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	3.02
NONMANUFACTURING -----	461	3.50	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	176	3.02
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	894	5.59	NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	3.02
MANUFACTURING -----	169	5.64	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,316	2.96
NONMANUFACTURING -----	725	5.58	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,306	2.96
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	331	7.59			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	360	6.15			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	1,003	7.09			
MANUFACTURING -----	148	5.62			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	855	7.35			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	486	8.41			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, New Orleans, La., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	January 1972	January 1973	January 1974	January 1975	January 1976	January 1977	January 1978
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	January 1973	January 1974	January 1975	January 1976	January 1977	January 1978	January 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	4.8	6.9	9.1	7.8	6.8	7.1	9.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.2	7.5	7.8	10.0	6.5
Industrial nurses.....	4.7	8.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.0	6.2	8.9	8.5	10.4	10.3	8.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.9	5.6	11.5	10.6	6.9	11.5	8.5
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.0	7.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	5.7	8.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.5	5.8	10.3	8.6	11.2	11.3	8.6
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.1	7.5	9.8	10.1	11.3	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	4.4	6.8	8.8	7.9	6.7	6.9	9.9
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.6	7.6	7.7	10.1	6.8
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.8	5.0	12.0	10.7	5.6	11.8	8.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																							
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typists	Typists		File clerks		Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, Class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators				
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	120	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	144	122	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	163	132	114	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	149	143	129	113	100																			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	177	145	117	114	106	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	173	159	139	127	121	117	100																	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	152	138	116	130	121	(6)	(6)	100																
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	165	131	120	(6)	(6)	110	100	111	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	200	171	148	162	138	139	121	112	114	100														
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	218	175	159	142	147	133	116	115	106	99	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	235	185	162	177	(6)	141	143	118	(6)	110	(6)	100												
MESSENGERS.....	224	178	154	152	155	130	119	(6)	(6)	102	104	(6)	100											
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	185	157	139	137	115	105	109	104	103	93	88	80	82	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	162	139	120	119	118	107	105	105	102	86	86	72	84	(6)	100									
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	126	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	102	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91	100								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	140	114	107	101	96	90	79	81	86	70	69	68	66	83	81	89	100							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	159	142	131	129	117	114	100	103	102	85	85	77	84	96	95	94	127	100						
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	145	125	120	105	101	110	90	(6)	94	72	74	79	78	82	86	99	112	92	100					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	146	123	110	102	104	92	88	104	90	75	70	(6)	69	88	85	(6)	108	86	96	100				
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	177	150	134	130	124	113	101	103	98	89	91	79	88	108	100	99	129	106	119	119	100			
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																								
Computer systems analysts (business)					Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators					Drafters			Electronics technicians								
Class A		Class B		Class C	Class A		Class B	Class A		Class B		Class C		Class A		Class B		Class C		Class A		Class B		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	119		100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	136		(6)		100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	122		106		(6)		100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	153		130		(6)		124		100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	168		142		128		135		104		100													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	209		160		134		165		126		122		100											
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	228		223		(6)		213		178		141		127		100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	(6)		(6)		(6)		125		(6)		91		86		70		125		100					
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		101		89		77		200		147		100			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		100			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		100	

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—											
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Trade helpers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders			
					Machinery	Motor vehicles						
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100											
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	94	100										
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	109	106	100									
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	97	101	97	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	(6)	101	(6)	100	100							
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	(6)	105	(6)	102	104	100						
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	127	136	137	132	131	(6)	100					
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	101	107	92	(6)	(6)	(6)	62		100			
BOILER TENDERS.....	116	118	99	114	(6)	(6)	(6)		120	100		
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—												
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	92	100										
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100									
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	90	99	90	100								
SHIPPERS.....	86	91	(6)	98	100							
RECEIVERS.....	(6)	123	(6)	105	97	100						
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	75	98	(6)	103	(6)	(6)	100					
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	99	(6)	105	104	102	(6)	100				
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	166	(6)	(6)	108	110	102	(6)	100			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	115	117	(6)	112	113	121	115	102	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	99	99	(6)	104	104	105	110	97	94	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	101	159	(6)	141	(6)	108	123	(6)	(6)	105	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	111	148	(6)	135	121	125	123	111	112	109	117	100

See footnote at end of tables.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360 and over				
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340	360					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																														
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	237	38.5	\$ 210.00	\$ 198.00	\$ 175.00-230.50	-	-	2	10	12	23	20	38	17	17	20	18	4	3	2		37	6	3	1	3	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	38.0	204.00	193.00	172.50-225.00	-	-	2	10	11	23	20	38	17	16	15	13	3	2	2		35	2	2	-	1	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	37.5	230.00	225.50	182.00-277.00	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	9	3	4	4	4	1	-	2		35	2	2	-	1	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	465	39.0	170.00	159.00	140.00-193.00	27	30	54	65	58	55	23	31	25	14	8	4	2	66	-		33	2	2	-	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	419	38.5	170.50	156.00	140.00-194.50	25	25	51	64	56	44	17	23	24	7	8	4	2	66	-		-	3	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	78	38.5	183.00	173.00	150.00-201.50	-	2	3	13	11	9	7	6	7	1	2	1	2	12	-		1	-	-	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	38.5	180.00	168.00	150.00-199.00	-	2	2	13	11	9	7	5	7	1	1	1	2	12	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	235	39.0	169.50	157.00	140.50-187.00	3	9	42	31	40	21	12	28	14	6	2	3	1	17	-		2	2	1	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	188	39.0	162.50	151.50	138.00-179.00	3	9	41	30	39	10	9	14	9	4	2	1	1	16	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	38.0	188.00	182.50	143.00-247.00	1	3	7	2	6	2	3	4	2	2	-	1	-	16	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	58	39.0	194.00	185.00	170.50-197.00	-	-	-	-	10	3	8	14	9	3	1	2	1	1	-		2	2	1	1	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	177	39.0	161.00	151.50	138.00-169.00	3	9	42	31	30	18	4	14	5	3	1	1	-	16	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	39.0	159.00	145.00	138.00-159.50	3	9	41	30	29	7	2	6	2	2	1	1	-	16	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 130 and under	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460 and over		
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	over			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	70	39.5	\$ 377.50	\$ 376.00	\$ 337.00-408.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	8	9	10	9	9	7	*8			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.0	371.00	370.00	336.00-403.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	7	9	9	7	8	7	5			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	88	39.0	292.50	287.50	254.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	16	14	7	12	13	6	4	1	-	1	2			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	39.0	296.00	287.50	257.50-330.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	14	7	7	12	5	4	1	-	1	2			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	50	39.5	265.50	263.50	245.50-285.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	16	14	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	162	38.5	218.00	216.00	185.50-247.50	6	-	5	6	12	17	12	17	12	20	20	27	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	38.5	214.00	209.50	185.50-243.00	6	-	5	5	12	17	12	17	9	20	17	25	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	107	38.5	216.50	207.50	185.50-253.50	-	-	3	3	11	15	12	10	9	10	8	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	38.0	213.50	203.50	185.50-248.50	-	-	3	3	11	15	12	10	9	10	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS -----	255	39.0	257.50	247.00	208.00-310.00	-	13	14	8	7	11	8	6	10	13	50	20	24	15	19	21	11	4	-	1	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	277.50	277.00	243.00-310.00	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	7	14	10	14	10	7	2	1	2	-	1	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	73	40.0	290.00	288.00	264.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	15	15	13	10	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-		

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$440 to \$460; 1 at \$460 to \$480; 3 at \$480 to \$500; 1 at \$500 to \$520; 1 at \$520 to \$540; and 1 at \$540 to \$560.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES -----	727	39.5	\$ 217.50	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	238.00	TYPISTS, CLASS 8 -----	118	39.0	137.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	55	39.0	193.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	635	39.0	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	136.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS 8 ----	167	39.0	161.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	134	39.0	244.00	FILE CLERKS -----	108	39.0	133.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	39.0	159.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS 8 -----	89	40.0	225.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	132.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	38.0	196.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	227.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	88	38.5	129.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	142	40.0	236.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	38.5	129.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.5	235.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	93	39.5	157.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	39.5	237.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.5	154.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	200	39.0	205.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	550	38.5	181.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	53	39.5	381.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	188	39.5	204.50	MANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	190.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ----	56	39.5	299.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	37.5	263.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	492	38.5	180.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	119	38.5	214.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	254	38.5	200.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	180	38.0	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	38.5	209.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	220	38.5	196.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	164	38.0	205.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	76	38.5	207.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	339	39.0	191.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	370	38.5	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	38.5	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	301	38.5	191.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	328	38.5	168.50	DRAFTERS -----	186	39.5	269.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	106	39.5	200.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	67	38.5	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	277.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	39.5	199.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	38.5	179.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS 8 -----	73	40.0	290.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	39.0	231.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	222	39.0	169.50				
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	233	38.5	186.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	39.0	162.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	203	38.0	188.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	38.5	192.00				
TYPISTS -----	159	39.5	143.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.0	142.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	and over		
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	over			
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	64	\$ 7.13	\$ 7.12	\$ 5.15- 9.32	-	1	-	12	2	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	6	1	7	-	1	1	22	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	155	8.59	9.65	7.59- 9.65	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	1	18	7	4	16	15	2	78	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	7.50	8.05	7.20- 8.48	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	1	8	7	4	15	13	2	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	53	6.02	4.80	4.22- 7.59	-	21	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	201	7.64	7.59	6.54- 8.40	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	10	-	-	16	-	19	-	15	20	51	-	22	2	8	22	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	7.56	7.59	6.90- 8.40	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	-	12	-	14	-	15	18	51	-	22	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	84	8.21	8.49	7.61- 9.48	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	4	6	14	2	14	16	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIBRARY-CHAMBERLAIN

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	617	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.29- 9.16	20	-	-	3	8	-	8	12	4	2	11	-	37	17	25	59	224	-	-	3	3	-	181
MANUFACTURING -----	108	5.47	5.25	4.88- 6.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	2	-	9	-	30	6	9	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	509	7.26	6.70	6.68- 9.16	20	-	-	3	8	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	7	11	16	29	224	-	-	3	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	335	6.83	6.68	6.68- 6.70	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	313	6.93	6.68	6.68- 6.70	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	7	18	5	223	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	113	5.32	5.00	4.40- 6.54	-	5	1	-	3	2	3	14	27	1	-	3	-	-	16	11	22	5	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	5.21	4.50	4.33- 6.43	-	5	1	-	3	2	3	14	27	1	-	2	-	-	13	8	22	2	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	267	6.56	6.60	6.60- 6.66	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	48	211	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	346	4.63	3.80	3.45- 6.25	36	1	42	62	26	28	5	1	2	1	-	4	3	16	7	50	62	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	4.68	3.80	3.35- 6.51	36	1	42	53	9	21	5	1	1	1	-	2	3	13	-	50	62	-	-	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	228	6.52	6.66	6.20- 6.66	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	16	17	-	1	-	3	1	19	114	-	-	-	46	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	110	6.48	6.20	4.78- 8.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	15	17	-	1	-	3	1	19	-	-	-	-	46	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	6.56	6.66	6.60- 6.66	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS -----	143	4.45	4.35	3.37- 4.35	-	5	32	16	1	11	3	49	3	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	3.93	3.40	3.37- 3.85	-	5	32	13	1	7	3	-	3	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	122	3.91	3.85	3.37- 4.35	-	5	32	15	-	11	3	49	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	3.60	3.37	3.37- 3.78	-	5	32	12	-	7	3	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	544	3.74	3.06	2.95- 3.70	175	125	84	18	10	13	9	3	9	1	3	8	11	21	3	14	-	1	36	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	74	6.06	6.10	4.52- 7.61	-	-	3	4	4	6	-	1	1	-	2	3	2	9	2	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	470	3.37	3.05	2.95- 3.25	175	125	81	14	6	7	9	2	8	1	1	5	9	12	1	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	64	7.13	ORDER FILLERS -----	267	6.56
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	155	8.59	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	346	4.63
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	7.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	4.68
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	53	6.02	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	228	6.52
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS -----	201	7.64	MANUFACTURING -----	110	6.48
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	7.56	NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	6.56
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	84	8.21	GUARDS -----	132	4.43
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	3.86
			GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	117	3.90
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	3.56
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	592	6.86	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	368	3.98
MANUFACTURING -----	108	5.47	MANUFACTURING -----	71	6.18
NONMANUFACTURING -----	484	7.16	NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	3.45
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	335	6.83			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	313	6.93	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
RECEIVERS -----	110	5.34	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	162	3.13
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	5.24	NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	3.12

See footnotes at end of tables.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸					
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40-hour schedule	All schedules	40-hour schedule	37½-hour schedule		All schedules	40-hour schedule	All schedules	40-hour schedule	37½-hour schedule
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	180	49	XXX	131	XXX	XXX	180	49	XXX	131	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	50	13	13	37	23	7	62	18	18	44	28	7
\$100.00 AND UNDER \$105.00 -----	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00 -----	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	1
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	13	2	2	11	7	2	15	3	3	12	8	2
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	9	3	3	6	3	2	10	4	4	6	3	2
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	2	-	-	2	2	-	6	1	1	5	4	1
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	8	3	3	5	5	-	9	4	4	5	5	-
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	2	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	2	1	-
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$230.00 AND UNDER \$235.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$235.00 AND UNDER \$240.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$240.00 AND UNDER \$245.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$245.00 AND UNDER \$250.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250.00 AND UNDER \$255.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$255.00 AND OVER -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	34	8	XXX	26	XXX	XXX	45	12	XXX	33	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	96	28	XXX	68	XXX	XXX	73	19	XXX	54	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ⁹		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	79.9	62.9	16.9	4.9
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	4.5	-	.7	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	75.5	62.9	16.2	4.9
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	36.6	26.1	8.6	1.3
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	28.5	26.4	5.5	1.7
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	10.4	10.4	2.0	1.9
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	21.1	27.0	18.1	42.8
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	10.3	11.1	10.6	10.7
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
5 CENTS -----	1.3	1.3	.4	-
9 CENTS -----	2.1	-	.3	-
10 CENTS -----	10.3	-	2.9	-
12 CENTS -----	2.0	1.6	.6	-
13 AND UNDER 14 CENTS -----	1.1	1.1	.7	.1
14 CENTS -----	-	.5	-	-
15 CENTS -----	3.6	8.1	1.2	-
18 CENTS -----	.8	-	.2	-
19 CENTS -----	-	3.3	-	.4
20 CENTS -----	7.8	-	1.0	-
24 CENTS -----	-	2.0	-	-
25 CENTS -----	-	3.6	-	.3
34 CENTS -----	-	.8	-	.1
36 CENTS -----	1.3	-	.2	-
50 CENTS -----	5.5	-	.8	-
54 CENTS -----	-	1.3	-	-
80 CENTS -----	.8	-	.2	-
99 CENTS -----	-	2.4	-	.3
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
4 PERCENT -----	2.0	-	.2	-
6 PERCENT -----	-	2.0	-	.1
8 PERCENT -----	2.3	-	.2	-
10 PERCENT -----	2.1	-	.4	-
11 AND UNDER 12 PERCENT -----	22.2	22.2	4.7	1.6
16 PERCENT -----	-	2.3	-	-
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL:				
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS -----	1.3	1.3	-	-
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS				
PLUS CENTS PER HOUR -----	.5	.5	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	4	-	6	-	3	-	-	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	10
37 1/2 HOURS -----	4	2	5	(11)	21	8	24	52
5 DAYS -----	3	2	4	(11)	21	8	24	52
6 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
39 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	6	(11)	7	-
40 HOURS -----	69	74	66	85	56	89	50	38
4 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 1/2 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	2	-	-
5 DAYS -----	68	72	66	85	55	87	50	38
42 HOURS -----	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
42 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS -----	5	9	2	6	(11)	2	(11)	(11)
5 DAYS -----	4	8	2	6	(11)	-	(11)	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	1	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
48 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	11	4	14	9	(11)	-	-	-
50 HOURS -----	1	2	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	38.9	39.8	38.8	38.2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	11	3	15	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	89	97	85	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	7.5	8.2	7.2	9.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.8
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 HOLIDAY -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
PLUS 3 HALF DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 HOLIDAYS -----	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
3 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
5 HOLIDAYS -----	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
6 HOLIDAYS -----	23	9	30	6	15	6	16	1
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	1	3	1	4	1	2	(11)	1
7 HOLIDAYS -----	22	36	15	6	25	48	22	1
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	(11)
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	2	-	-
PLUS 4 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	6	8	5	2	5	6	5	7
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	3	-	4	14	3	-	4	9
9 HOLIDAYS -----	5	7	4	7	9	8	9	4
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	1	-	1	5
10 HOLIDAYS -----	15	19	13	59	26	18	27	56
11 HOLIDAYS -----	5	9	4	3	5	5	6	9
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
12 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	1	(11)	1	4
13 HOLIDAYS -----	1	2	-	-	1	4	-	-
17 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
2 DAYS OR MORE -----	89	97	85	100	99	100	99	100
2 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	87	97	82	100	99	100	99	100
4 DAYS OR MORE -----	85	97	79	100	99	100	99	100
5 DAYS OR MORE -----	84	97	78	100	99	100	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	81	93	75	100	98	98	97	100
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	58	84	46	94	83	92	81	99
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	35	46	30	84	57	42	59	96
8 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	29	38	25	82	51	35	54	90
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	29	38	25	82	47	35	49	90
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	22	31	17	62	34	27	36	77
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	6	11	4	3	8	9	8	15
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	1	2	(11)	-	2	4	2	7
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	1	2	(11)	-	1	4	(11)	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	5	-	8	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	95	100	92	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	94	99	92	100	98	100	97	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	(11)	1	-	-	2	-	3	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	3	6	1	-	3	4	3	-
1 WEEK -----	25	26	24	42	51	48	51	70
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	4
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	55	73	47	29	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	35	22	41	69	17	22	16	13
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	82	75	83	84
3 WEEKS -----	1	3	(11)	2	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	34	65	19	3	6	10	6	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	4	2	5	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	53	30	64	95	91	86	92	96
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	3
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	18	43	6	(11)	4	4	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	71	51	80	98	94	89	95	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	4	6	3	2	2	6	1	3
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	16	39	6	(11)	4	4	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	72	55	79	98	93	89	94	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	5	6	4	(11)	2	6	2	(11)
4 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	2	1	-	1	3
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	4	4	-	2	1	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	63	79	56	73	74	75	73	77
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	6	2	8	-	2	2	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	20	15	22	25	21	19	21	20
4 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	1	2	1	3

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	2	(11)	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	22	19	23	4	27	12	29	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	10	28	1	-	5	31	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	53	42	58	92	60	50	61	94
4 WEEKS -----	5	8	4	2	6	8	5	1
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	1	-	1	3
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	2	(11)	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	19	11	22	3	26	11	29	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	10	28	1	-	5	31	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	54	49	56	81	59	44	61	93
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	4	(11)	-	(11)	(11)
4 WEEKS -----	7	9	6	11	7	13	6	2
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	1	2	1	3
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
2 WEEKS -----	18	8	22	3	15	8	16	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	51	68	43	33	49	62	47	42
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	19	18	20	62	32	27	33	53
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	(11)	2	(11)	(11)
6 WEEKS -----	1	1	(11)	2	1	1	1	3
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
2 WEEKS -----	16	8	20	3	12	8	12	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	39	53	33	6	33	54	30	9
4 WEEKS -----	25	28	24	68	48	30	51	62
5 WEEKS -----	7	8	7	21	3	5	3	3
6 WEEKS -----	1	1	(11)	2	1	3	1	3
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
2 WEEKS -----	16	8	20	3	12	8	12	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	36	50	30	6	33	54	30	9
4 WEEKS -----	13	14	13	29	35	26	37	36
5 WEEKS -----	21	24	20	52	15	9	17	49
6 WEEKS -----	2	1	3	10	2	3	2	4
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
2 WEEKS -----	16	8	20	3	12	8	12	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	36	50	30	6	33	54	30	9
4 WEEKS -----	11	13	10	15	32	24	34	27
5 WEEKS -----	22	23	22	62	18	10	20	58
6 WEEKS -----	4	3	4	14	2	4	2	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	—	(11)	(11)	(11)	—
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
2 WEEKS -----	16	8	20	3	12	8	12	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	—	1	—	(11)	—	(11)	—
3 WEEKS -----	36	50	30	6	33	54	30	9
4 WEEKS -----	11	13	10	15	32	24	34	27
5 WEEKS -----	22	23	22	62	18	10	20	58
6 WEEKS -----	3	1	4	14	2	3	2	4
7 WEEKS -----	1	2	—	—	(11)	1	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	92	96	91	100	99	98	99	99
LIFE INSURANCE -----	92	96	90	100	99	98	99	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	53	54	53	88	69	49	73	80
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	73	77	72	83	92	88	93	97
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	43	35	47	71	64	39	69	78
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	72	88	64	74	84	88	84	77
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	49	79	35	44	30	68	23	27
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	27	40	21	33	14	20	13	13
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	31	18	37	38	55	41	57	33
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	8	1	11	23	12	4	13	37
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	26	30	24	39	60	44	63	65
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	20	24	17	39	43	37	44	64
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	86	96	81	100	99	98	99	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	45	45	45	82	51	33	54	79
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	86	96	81	100	99	98	99	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	45	45	45	82	51	33	54	79
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	85	96	79	100	97	98	97	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	45	45	45	82	51	33	54	79
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	85	95	81	100	99	98	99	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	45	44	45	82	51	33	54	79
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	22	17	25	68	19	16	20	53
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	16	13	18	68	15	6	17	53
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	62	79	54	78	82	83	82	81
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	49	68	39	70	77	79	77	81

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	53	37	45	38	32	22	20	14
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$7,200	\$8,100	\$7,200	\$7,400	\$8,300	\$8,000	\$8,700	\$9,200
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$4,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$6,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-12,500	\$10,000-12,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000-14,000	\$3,000-14,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$4,000-15,000	\$4,000-14,000	\$2,000-12,500	\$2,000-12,500
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEME WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, New Orleans, La., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	16	3	34	7	16	3	52	15
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$10,200	\$8,400	\$7,600	\$7,500	\$7,800
MEDIAN -----	\$8,000	\$10,000	(6)	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$6,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$6,000-10,000	\$6,000-12,000	(6)	\$6,000-14,000	\$7,500-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$6,000-8,000	\$5,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$4,500-11,000	\$5,000-14,000	(6)	\$6,000-14,000	\$5,000-11,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-9,000	\$5,000-12,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$15,600	\$15,800	\$15,400	\$15,000	\$16,100	\$13,300	\$15,200	\$14,200
MEDIAN -----	\$16,000	\$18,000	(6)	\$14,000	\$16,000	\$14,000	\$16,000	\$14,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$14,000-18,000	\$14,000-18,000	(6)	\$14,000-18,000	\$14,000-18,000	\$10,000-15,000	\$14,000-16,000	\$11,000-18,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,500-20,000	\$10,000-20,000	(6)	\$14,000-18,000	\$10,000-22,000	\$10,000-18,000	\$12,500-16,000	\$10,000-18,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$22,500	\$19,800	\$23,000	\$18,400	\$23,800	\$18,200	\$22,600	\$19,100
MEDIAN -----	\$25,000	\$22,000	(6)	\$21,000	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$21,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$20,000-25,000	\$15,000-22,500	(6)	\$15,000-22,000	\$20,000-30,000	\$15,000-22,000	\$21,000-25,000	\$15,000-22,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,500-30,000	\$15,000-22,500	(6)	\$15,000-22,500	\$12,500-30,000	\$10,000-22,500	\$15,000-25,000	\$15,000-22,500
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$28,400	\$26,600	\$29,100	\$25,400	\$30,300	\$23,800	\$28,700	\$26,300
MEDIAN -----	\$30,000	\$28,000	(6)	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$30,000	\$28,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$27,000-30,000	\$20,000-28,500	(6)	\$20,000-28,500	\$25,000-40,000	\$20,000-28,000	\$28,000-30,000	\$21,000-30,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,500-40,000	\$20,000-36,000	(6)	\$20,000-36,000	\$12,500-42,000	\$10,000-36,000	\$21,000-30,000	\$20,000-36,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	18	11	17	9	47	41	26	21
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.43	1.45	1.27	.99	1.48	1.50	1.29	1.10
MEDIAN -----	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-1.50	1.00-1.00	1.00-1.50	1.00-1.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.50	1.00-1.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.00	.50-3.00	1.00-2.00	.50-1.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.50
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	14	10	12	6	29	27	22	17
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	4	1	5	3	18	14	4	4
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$28,600	(6)	\$40,100	(6)	\$70,400	\$38,100	\$38,000	\$38,000
MEDIAN -----	\$20,000	(6)	\$50,000	(6)	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$20,000- 50,000	(6)	\$25,000- 50,000	(6)	\$30,000- 50,000	\$30,000- 50,000	\$25,000- 50,000	\$25,000- 50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$20,000- 50,000	(6)	\$25,000- 50,000	(6)	\$30,000-250,000	\$30,000- 50,000	\$25,000- 50,000	\$25,000- 50,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing</u> ²
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	
Switchboard operators	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Order clerks, classes A and B	Carpenters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Payroll clerks	Painters
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Machinists
	Mechanics (machinery)

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the New Orleans area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, January 1979:

	<u>Production and related workers</u>	<u>Office workers</u>
All industries	26	12
Manufacturing	37	1
Nonmanufacturing	20	14
Public utilities	76	51

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Almost one-quarter of the workers within the scope of the survey in the New Orleans area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Transportation equipment	31
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing	27
Food and kindred products	18
Apparel and other textile products	8
Stone, clay, and glass products	8
Primary metal industries	7
Primary nonferrous metals	7
Fabricated metal products	6
Printing and publishing	5

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

**Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
New Orleans, La.,¹ January 1979**

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			Total ⁴
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	921	180	183,744	100	99,280	29,279	85,537
MANUFACTURING -----	50	172	49	42,956	23	31,583	4,239	25,159
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	749	131	140,788	77	67,697	25,040	60,378
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	113	39	31,784	17	13,361	6,490	22,423
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	137	12	14,795	8	(6)	(6)	1,761
RETAIL TRADE -----	50	219	28	47,199	26	(6)	(6)	22,711
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	106	17	18,320	10	(6)	(6)	4,438
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	174	35	28,690	16	(6)	(6)	9,045
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	44	35	66,499	100	34,681	11,501	59,388
MANUFACTURING -----	500	8	8	17,101	26	12,323	2,100	17,101
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	36	27	49,398	74	22,358	9,401	42,287
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	8	8	17,260	26	6,531	3,793	17,260
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	16	12	22,913	34	(6)	(6)	19,824
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	500	6	3	4,600	7	(6)	(6)	2,300
SERVICES ⁷ -----	500	6	4	4,625	7	(6)	(6)	2,903

¹ The New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany Parishes. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

- LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:
 - a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
 - b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
 - c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
 - d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
 - e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

SECRETARY—Continued

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1.....	Class E	Class D
LS-2.....	Class D	Class C
LS-3.....	Class C	Class B
LS-4.....	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be re-used, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multi-processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE—Continued

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST—Continued

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$ 1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$ 1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$ 1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978	2025-4, 70 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$ 1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-7, \$ 1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$ 1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$ 1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-72, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$ 1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$ 1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-12, \$ 1.40
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$ 1.10

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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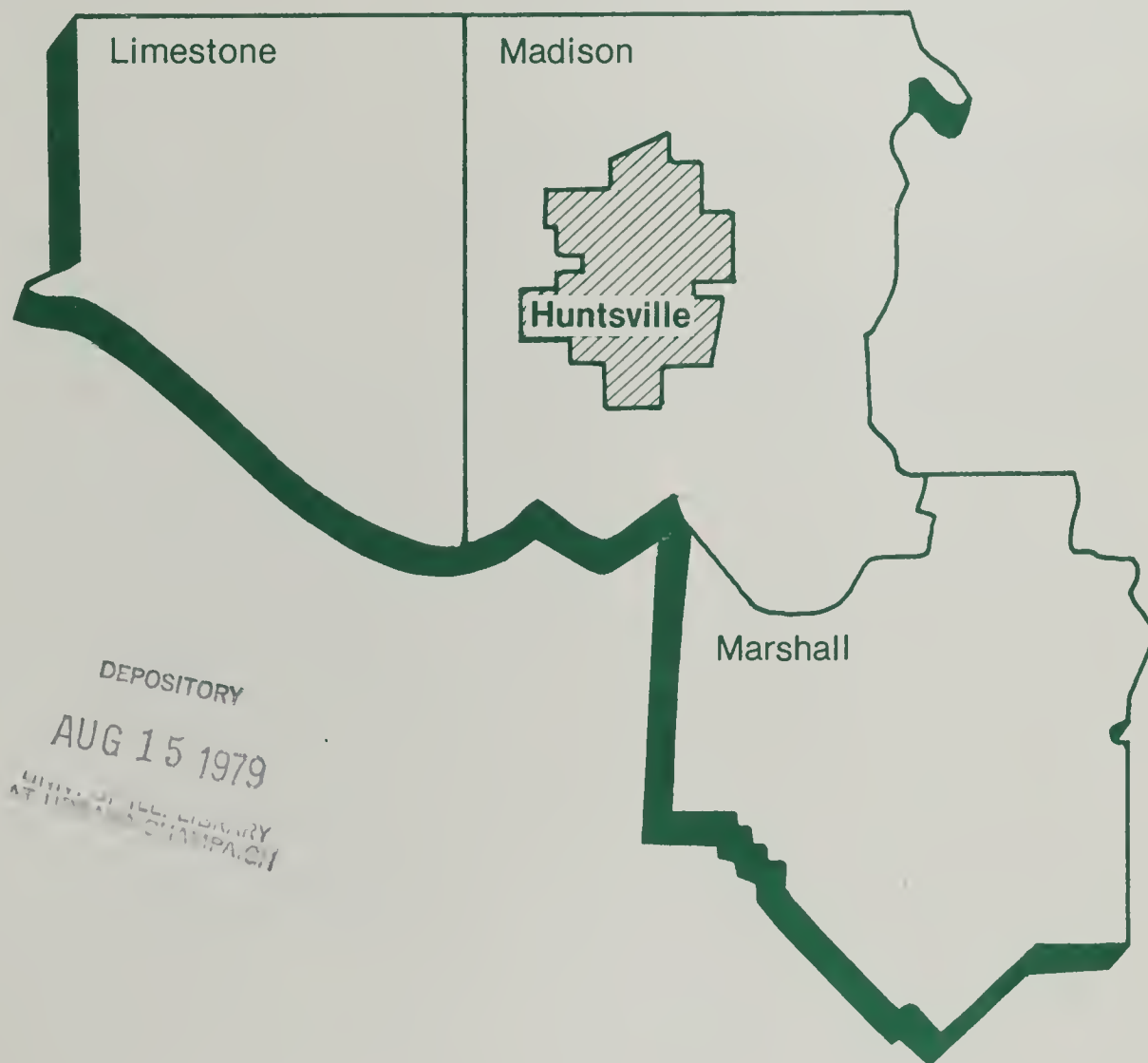
ILIR

Huntsville, Alabama, Metropolitan Area, February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-3



DEPOSITORY
AUG 15 1979
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Preface

This bulletin provides results of a February 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Huntsville, Alabama, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., under the general direction of Jerry G. Adams, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the Huntsville area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Huntsville, Alabama, Metropolitan Area, February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
John Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Robert L. Norwood
Commissioner

February 1979

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-13 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380						
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	over						
SECRETARIES -----	160	40.0	\$ 222.50	\$ 210.50	\$ 180.50-\$ 250.00	-	2	1	3	6	10	14	13	15	17	22	4	8	12	10	8	3	4	7	1	2						
MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	239.00	218.50	191.00-283.50	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	3	5	2	14	1	-	4	4	3	-	2	7	1	2						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	212.50	204.00	180.00-238.00	-	2	1	2	3	5	11	10	8	15	8	3	8	8	6	5	3	2	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	29	40.5	221.50	192.00	172.50-255.00	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	3	3	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	1						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	18	40.0	215.00	180.50	171.50-252.50	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	48	40.0	246.50	245.50	199.50-278.50	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	1	3	6	2	2	1	5	8	2	-	3	6	1	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	250.50	248.50	165.00-341.00	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	2	6	1	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	23	40.0	241.50	242.00	205.00-268.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	1	1	4	5	2	-	1	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	40	40.0	212.50	212.00	197.00-222.50	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	3	7	11	2	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	211.50	208.50	191.50-225.50	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	3	7	7	2	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	33	40.0	185.00	182.00	172.00-201.00	-	2	-	-	-	5	7	5	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
STENOGRAPHERS -----	29	39.0	199.50	210.50	171.50-234.00	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	3	-	-	5	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS -----	119	40.0	149.00	142.50	127.50-172.00	1	39	17	5	11	8	27	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	15	40.0	129.50	116.00	116.00-141.00	9	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	31	40.0	156.00	135.00	125.00-179.50	-	12	6	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	110	40.0	188.50	177.00	150.00-210.50	2	7	7	8	13	12	9	6	5	2	27	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	3						
MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	200.50	210.00	146.50-216.00	2	6	4	5	3	5	1	1	2	-	24	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	173.00	168.00	150.00-184.00	-	1	3	3	10	7	8	5	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	43	40.0	214.00	195.00	166.00-229.00	1	2	2	3	-	4	3	5	5	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	3						
MANUFACTURING -----	22	40.0	232.50	197.50	150.00-347.00	1	2	2	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	195.00	190.00	171.00-210.00	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	67	40.0	172.50	163.50	150.00-210.00	1	5	5	5	13	8	6	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	40	40.0	183.00	210.00	147.50-215.00	1	4	2	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	156.00	154.00	150.00-165.50	-	1	3	1	10	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	25	40.0	179.50	150.50	144.00-235.00	-	3	-	9	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	185.00	150.50	144.00-235.00	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-						
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING -----	22	40.0	180.50	169.50	149.50-204.00	-	2	2	2	4	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-						
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	23	40.0	174.50	178.00	160.00-180.00	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	175.00	180.00	160.00-180.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	18	40.0	182.00	161.00	145.00-210.50	-	2	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	over	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	42	40.0	\$341.50	\$306.50	\$287.50-\$401.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	9	9	-	2	2	2	1	6	4
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	89	40.0	196.50	187.00	150.00-229.50	17	3	1	4	8	3	9	3	-	11	13	5	6	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	20	40.0	230.50	236.00	162.50-272.50	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	40	40.0	201.50	185.00	169.00-230.50	1	-	-	4	8	3	7	3	-	3	1	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	189.50	184.00	169.00-198.50	1	-	-	-	6	3	7	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS -----	62	40.0	239.50	235.00	189.50-287.00	2	3	3	2	4	-	2	2	-	6	7	4	5	8	7	4	1	1	-	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	199.50	193.50	151.00-219.50	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	40.0	270.50	279.50	235.00-294.50	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	5	8	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	19	40.0	286.50	266.00	255.00-326.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	3	-	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS 8 -----	30	40.0	238.50	242.00	195.50-281.00	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	3	-	2	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	217.00	200.00	166.00-265.50	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES -----	159	40.0	\$ 227.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	100	40.0	\$ 188.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	21	40.0	\$ 441.50
MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	239.00	MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	200.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	69	40.0	193.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	212.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	172.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	29	40.0	203.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	29	40.5	221.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	40	40.0	211.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	190.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	18	40.0	215.00	MANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	227.00	DRAFTERS -----	51	40.0	251.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	48	40.0	246.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	194.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	18	40.0	290.50
MANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	250.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	60	40.0	173.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	22	40.0	253.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	23	40.0	241.50	MANUFACTURING -----	38	40.0	185.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	40	40.0	212.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	22	40.0	182.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	26	40.0	299.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	211.50	MANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	186.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	20	40.0	209.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	33	40.0	185.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	92	40.0	157.50				
STENOGRAPHERS -----	29	39.0	199.50	MANUFACTURING -----	22	40.0	180.50				
TYPISTS -----	119	40.0	149.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	150.00				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	15	40.0	129.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	23	40.0	174.50				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	31	40.0	156.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	175.00				
				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	69	40.0	151.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	18	40.0	182.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00			
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40			
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	98	7.40	7.28	6.80- 7.56	—	1	—	2	—	4	5	3	—	4	1	3	—	24	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18		
MANUFACTURING -----	88	7.47	7.56	6.55- 7.56	—	1	—	2	—	4	5	3	—	4	1	3	—	14	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	140	7.26	7.46	6.80- 7.46	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	—	40	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12		
MANUFACTURING -----	135	7.28	7.46	6.80- 7.46	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	—	35	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	55	6.93	6.20	5.62- 6.37	1	—	6	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	34	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
MANUFACTURING -----	25	5.86	5.62	5.15- 6.39	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	98	7.40	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	22	4.21
MANUFACTURING -----	88	7.47	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	72	4.99
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINEPY) -	140	7.26	MANUFACTURING -----	52	5.79
MANUFACTURING -----	135	7.28	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	92	4.69
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	55	6.03	MANUFACTURING -----	82	4.80
MANUFACTURING -----	25	5.86	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	114	4.64
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	101	4.68
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	164	4.65	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	33	3.58
MANUFACTURING -----	101	4.54	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	432	3.31
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	4.83	MANUFACTURING -----	123	3.59
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	48	4.78	NONMANUFACTURING -----	309	3.19
NONMANUFACTURING -----	27	4.62	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
RECEIVERS -----	27	5.42	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	118	3.18

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Huntsville, Ala., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	February 1972 to February 1973	February 1973 to February 1974	February 1974 to February 1975	February 1975 to February 1976	February 1976 to February 1977	February 1977 to February 1978	February 1978 to February 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical	3.6	7.4	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.1	(⁶)
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades	4.8	8.5	8.0	6.3	8.9	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers	3.8	6.7	12.1	8.1	2.8	10.3	8.9
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	7.9	4.2	11.3	9.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—									
	Secretaries				Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator— receptionists	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators, Class A
	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E			Class A	Class B		
SECRETARIES, CLASS R.....	100									
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	115	100								
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	(6)	118	100							
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	(6)	(6)	116	100						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	124	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR— RECEPTIONISTS.....	151	138	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A....	118	103	106	93	(6)	79	100			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B....	139	118	(6)	(6)	108	97	120	100		
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	97	97	97	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	122	118	115	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	85	(6)	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—										
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	Computer programmers (business), Class A			Computer operators, Class B			Drafters			
							Class A		Class B	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...										
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....										
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....										

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Huntsville, Ala., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—							
	Electricians	Mechanics						
		Machinery			Motor vehicles			
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	100							
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	100		100					
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	(6)		99			100		
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—							
	Truckdrivers, medium truck	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK....	100							
RECEIVERS.....	(6)	100						
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	100					
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	100	114	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS....	105	(6)	(6)	107	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	102	104	(6)	(6)	95	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	(6)	119	124	119	99	114	103	100

See footnote at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

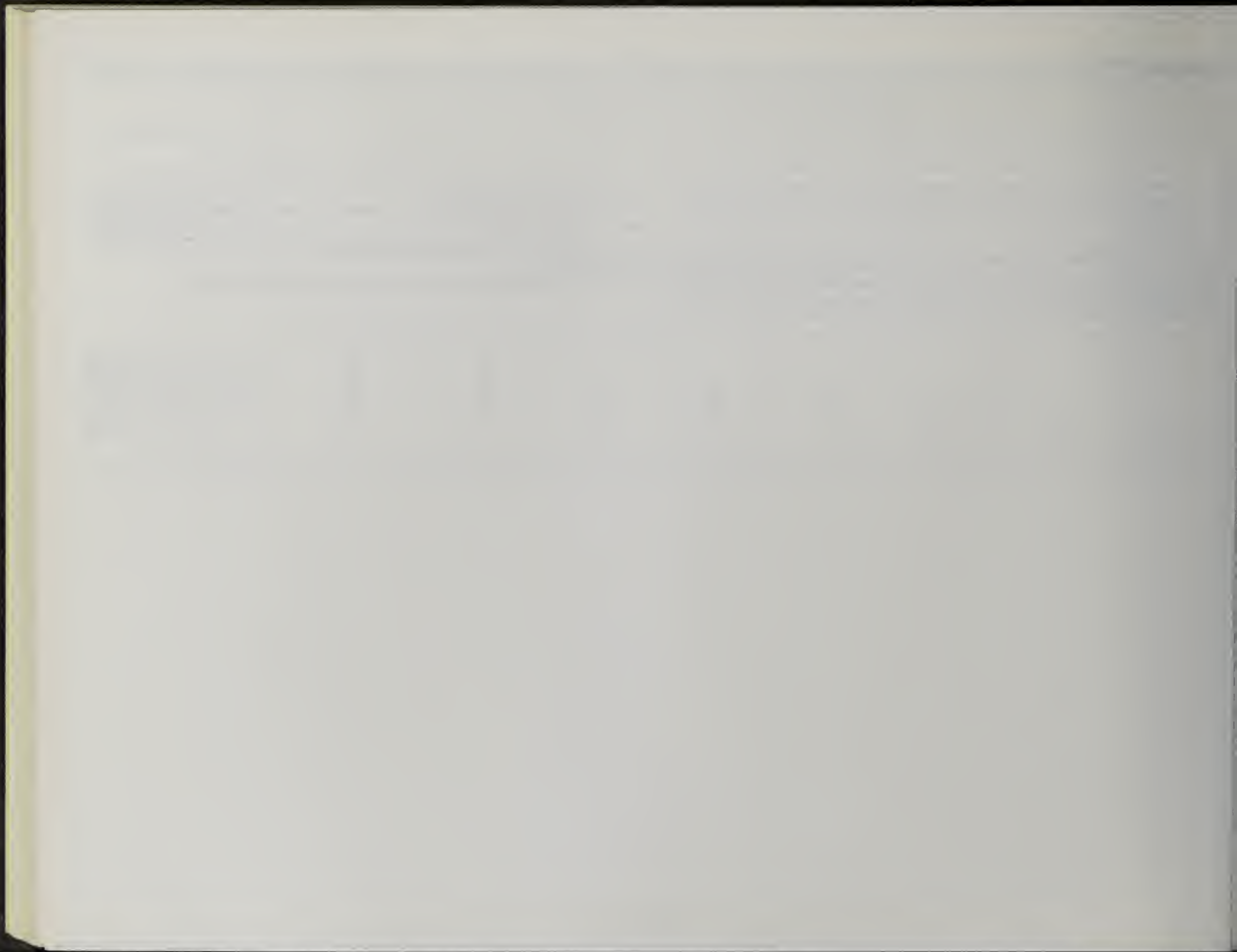
² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.



Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Huntsville, Ala.,¹ February 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	142	66	37,742	100	23,825
MANUFACTURING -----	50	56	22	24,468	65	15,436
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	86	44	13,274	35	8,389
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	3	3	817	2	817
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	2	2	236	1	236
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	42	16	4,621	12	2,386
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	8	6	1,127	3	970
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	31	17	6,473	17	3,980

¹ The Huntsville Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Limestone, Madison, and Marshall Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Huntsville's electric and gas utilities are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.



Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSANGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the inter-relationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40, a copy from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$ 1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$ 1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$ 1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$ 1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-7, \$ 1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$ 1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$ 1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-72, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$ 1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$ 1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-12, \$ 1.40
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$ 1.10

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Area Wage Survey

Washington, D.C.—Maryland— Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-4



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Washington area are available for the hotels and motels industry (May 1978), and on occupational earnings only for the laundry and dry cleaning (March 1979) and refuse hauling (March 1979) industries. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Washington. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Washington, D.C.—Maryland— Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

June 1979

Bulletin 2050-4

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460			
						110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480			
FILE CLERKS -----	1,069	37.5	\$ 162.00	\$ 157.50	\$ 140.00-192.50	-	96	112	67	271	171	275	48	4	15	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	152.00	142.00	134.00-145.00	-	-	10	11	25	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,011	37.5	162.50	160.00	140.00-192.50	-	96	102	56	246	166	275	45	4	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	39.5	186.00	165.00	143.50-205.00	-	-	-	-	29	28	1	6	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	106	38.0	182.50	165.00	158.00-189.00	-	-	-	2	26	44	17	3	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	38.0	185.00	166.50	160.50-190.00	-	-	-	-	22	42	17	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	473	38.0	159.00	149.00	141.50-179.00	-	25	46	39	157	88	96	12	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	439	38.0	159.50	151.00	142.00-183.00	-	25	37	39	136	88	96	11	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	490	37.0	160.00	153.00	130.00-192.50	-	71	66	26	88	39	162	33	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	476	37.0	160.50	155.50	130.00-192.50	-	71	65	17	88	36	162	33	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MESSENGERS -----	686	37.5	173.00	167.00	145.00-190.50	4	24	52	78	125	157	85	81	8	48	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	682	37.5	173.00	167.00	145.00-191.00	4	24	52	78	125	154	84	81	8	48	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	92	38.0	219.00	233.50	203.50-243.00	-	-	-	-	13	4	4	18	8	39	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	757	39.5	157.50	158.50	132.50-173.00	1	169	15	24	233	141	126	6	15	-	-	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	738	39.5	156.00	158.50	130.00-172.00	1	169	14	20	233	139	125	4	13	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	246.00	239.50	181.00-305.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	9	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	723	39.0	163.00	160.00	124.00-180.00	-	116	96	16	95	209	38	70	64	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	169.50	165.00	124.00-210.00	-	15	15	2	5	9	3	17	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	646	38.5	162.00	160.00	125.00-178.00	-	101	81	14	90	200	35	53	64	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS -----	707	39.0	186.00	182.50	165.00-200.00	4	2	1	28	97	177	207	54	76	55	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	235.50	259.00	193.00-259.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	-	35	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	648	39.0	181.50	180.00	165.00-195.00	4	2	1	28	97	168	199	53	76	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	243	38.0	196.00	190.00	163.00-234.00	4	2	1	-	41	48	40	21	50	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	37.5	185.50	182.50	160.50-202.00	4	2	1	-	41	43	40	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	3,606	38.5	194.50	186.00	153.50-221.50	-	65	215	170	634	450	618	499	213	331	123	91	93	46	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	281	39.5	226.00	239.50	176.00-259.00	-	1	-	3	24	55	20	18	22	79	20	18	15	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,325	38.5	192.00	185.00	151.50-215.00	-	64	215	167	610	395	598	481	191	252	103	73	78	41	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	613	39.0	236.50	234.50	201.00-265.00	-	-	-	-	3	17	80	176	44	127	65	50	9	3	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,415	38.5	228.00	220.00	187.50-262.50	-	-	2	29	97	121	223	223	124	235	115	72	91	46	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	132	39.5	248.50	259.00	190.00-270.00	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	2	-	52	17	8	13	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,283	38.5	226.00	217.00	187.50-259.00	-	-	2	29	97	99	211	221	124	183	98	64	78	41	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	375	39.0	247.00	255.00	201.00-265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	129	15	86	62	50	9	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	2,191	38.5	173.50	167.00	141.50-196.00	-	65	213	141	537	329	395	276	89	96	8	19	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	149	39.5	205.50	210.00	161.00-244.00	-	1	-	3	24	33	8	16	22	27	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,042	38.5	171.00	166.50	140.00-196.00	-	64	213	138	513	296	387	260	67	69	5	9	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	238	39.5	220.00	211.00	184.50-243.00	-	-	-	-	3	17	77	47	29	41	3	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	471	38.5	211.00	201.50	190.00-227.50	-	-	2	-	64	21	83	134	99	28	5	3	17	1	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	425	38.5	207.50	201.50	188.00-227.50	-	-	2	-	64	20	74	130	90	21	2	-	9	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						105 and under	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	3,413	39.0	\$ 171.00	\$ 162.50	\$ 150.00-181.00	-	85	114	206	962	1009	477	209	151	104	34	28	25	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	76	39.0	208.00	190.50	172.00-245.50	-	-	-	-	4	25	13	6	8	3	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,337	39.0	170.00	162.00	150.00-180.50	-	85	114	206	958	984	464	203	143	101	25	21	24	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	111	38.5	251.50	243.00	225.50-281.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	14	20	24	6	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	651	38.5	204.50	199.50	173.00-231.50	-	-	7	2	39	134	145	117	84	60	33	21	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	638	38.5	204.00	199.00	173.00-228.00	-	-	7	2	39	132	143	117	84	59	25	21	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	2,762	39.0	163.00	160.00	140.00-173.00	-	85	107	204	923	875	332	92	67	44	1	7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	63	39.0	202.50	187.50	168.50-233.00	-	-	-	-	4	23	11	6	8	2	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,699	39.0	162.00	160.00	140.00-172.00	-	85	107	204	919	852	321	86	59	42	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	38.5	247.50	243.00	215.00-302.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	14	20	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						125 and under	135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645		
						135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,021	38.5	\$ 396.00	\$ 393.00	\$ 340.50-\$ 461.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	17	50	56	34	34	126	201	164	166	59	60	19	9			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	974	38.5	390.00	386.50	338.50-451.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	17	50	56	34	34	125	201	156	165	50	43	11	6			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	39.0	408.00	399.00	369.50-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	44	25	21	4	11	1	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	333	38.5	452.50	444.00	404.00-484.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	76	86	80	36	22	17	8			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	308	38.5	445.00	444.00	402.50-470.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	76	85	80	30	13	10	6			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	437.00	439.00	405.00-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	13	3	-	-	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	497	38.5	402.50	390.50	353.00-470.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	19	10	24	95	109	78	86	23	38	2	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	475	38.5	398.00	386.00	350.50-461.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	19	10	24	94	109	71	85	20	30	1	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	39.0	416.00	394.50	376.00-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	31	14	8	1	11	1	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	191	38.5	280.50	277.50	249.00-307.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	15	40	37	24	10	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	38.5	280.50	277.50	249.00-307.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	15	40	37	24	10	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,003	38.0	333.50	326.50	286.00-381.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	69	22	44	107	100	135	208	147	81	68	14	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	361.50	364.00	334.50-400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	2	1	28	20	15	1	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	925	38.0	331.00	323.50	282.50-378.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	68	19	42	104	98	134	180	127	66	67	12	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	277	39.5	382.00	384.00	353.50-412.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	72	89	47	34	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	39.5	383.50	385.50	351.50-422.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	53	70	37	34	3	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	521	38.0	327.00	316.00	287.00-345.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	34	67	48	109	125	53	28	20	11	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	501	38.0	325.50	316.00	287.00-345.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	32	64	47	109	120	52	23	19	9	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	199	37.0	286.00	276.50	221.00-323.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	47	14	10	39	22	25	11	5	6	14	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	37.0	286.00	276.50	221.00-323.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	46	11	10	39	21	25	7	5	6	14	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,449	38.5	238.50	235.50	191.00-260.00	-	3	16	68	112	42	230	114	203	339	74	78	53	62	40	15	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	55	38.5	287.50	285.00	254.50-309.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	8	7	13	5	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,394	38.5	236.50	235.00	190.00-260.00	-	3	16	68	112	42	224	113	198	331	67	65	48	60	38	9	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	144	38.5	273.50	255.00	255.00-295.50	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	3	11	68	10	6	6	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	323	39.0	273.00	264.00	237.50-299.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	34	38	81	36	54	19	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	310	39.0	272.00	262.50	237.50-298.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	34	38	81	33	48	17	32	13	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	579	38.5	243.00	230.00	197.00-264.50	-	-	3	11	50	8	100	66	104	93	30	18	32	28	27	9	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	558	38.5	241.50	229.00	197.00-263.50	-	-	3	11	50	8	98	66	99	90	29	12	30	28	25	9	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	40.0	322.00	319.50	279.50-371.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	3	6	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	547	37.5	213.50	199.50	175.50-254.50	-	3	13	57	62	32	118	14	61	165	8	6	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	526	37.5	210.50	199.50	173.00-249.00	-	3	13	57	62	32	114	13	61	160	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	77	39.0	181.50	166.00	160.00-186.50	1	-	15	18	23	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	39.0	181.50	166.00	160.00-186.50	1	-	15	18	23	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 125	\$ 135	\$ 145	\$ 155	\$ 165	\$ 175	\$ 185	\$ 205	\$ 225	\$ 245	\$ 265	\$ 285	\$ 305	\$ 325	\$ 365	\$ 405	\$ 445	\$ 485	\$ 525	\$ 565	\$ 605				
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645				
COMPUTER, DATA LIBRARIANS -----	78	38.0	\$ 223.50	\$ 228.50	\$ 211.00-232.50	-	-	2	-	1	-	10	23	31	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	38.0	223.00	226.00	211.00-232.50	-	-	2	-	1	-	10	23	31	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS -----	736	40.0	258.50	253.50	205.00-294.50	20	-	22	21	9	30	78	73	70	90	89	78	42	48	33	25	8	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	269	40.0	274.00	270.00	228.50-316.00	-	-	-	13	-	6	29	17	30	28	36	32	20	23	19	8	8	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	467	40.0	249.50	250.00	200.00-290.00	20	-	22	8	9	24	49	56	40	62	53	46	22	25	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	108	39.5	305.50	286.50	264.50-362.50	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	3	16	20	16	-	16	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	189	40.0	334.50	324.00	288.00-380.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	21	17	15	38	31	30	25	8	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	334.00	334.00	288.00-367.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	10	10	17	23	19	8	8	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	335.00	320.00	283.50-400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	7	5	21	8	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	310	40.0	254.50	250.00	226.50-280.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	30	38	66	40	56	48	4	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	255.50	253.50	232.00-273.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	28	10	26	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	205	40.0	254.00	250.00	220.00-280.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	22	30	38	30	30	26	1	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	39.0	330.50	353.00	285.50-362.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	166	40.0	210.00	200.00	180.00-246.00	6	-	-	13	1	27	46	28	2	27	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	196.50	200.00	179.50-206.50	-	-	-	13	-	6	21	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	217.00	205.00	182.50-261.00	6	-	-	-	1	21	25	19	2	18	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	39.5	269.50	264.50	261.00-294.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	14	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	71	40.0	185.00	150.00	150.00-211.00	14	-	22	4	4	3	2	5	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	185.00	150.00	150.00-211.00	14	-	22	4	4	3	2	5	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,054	40.0	326.00	336.00	271.50-383.00	-	-	-	-	9	13	11	14	71	104	79	123	81	107	407	5	-	30	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	843	40.0	340.50	374.00	296.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	51	76	36	91	47	92	406	5	-	30	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- -----	486	40.0	338.00	336.00	293.00-374.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	53	43	35	63	68	175	5	-	30	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	40.0	363.50	374.00	336.00-374.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	2	3	31	53	174	5	-	30	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- -----	492	40.0	329.00	351.50	269.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	43	40	36	76	14	39	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	469	40.0	333.50	356.50	288.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	34	40	34	76	12	39	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	327.00	347.00	321.50-351.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C- -----	62	40.0	213.50	210.50	179.00-238.00	-	-	-	-	9	13	9	3	15	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	58	37.5	290.00	297.50	238.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	5	11	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	37.0	286.00	294.50	230.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	4	8	6	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUEO				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUEO			
MESSENGERS -----	556	37.5	\$ 171.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	362	36.5	207.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUEO			\$
NONMANUFACTURING -----	552	37.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	338	36.5	205.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,119	38.5	226.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	38.0	212.50					MANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	243.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	537	38.0	209.00	TYPISTS -----	2,399	38.5	179.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,004	38.5	224.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	509	38.0	205.00	MANUFACTURING -----	251	39.5	182.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	341	39.0	241.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	39.0	273.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,148	38.5	179.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,850	38.5	171.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: -----				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	282	39.0	211.00	MANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	192.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,001	39.0	184.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,734	38.5	169.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	38.5	302.50	MANUFACTURING -----	123	39.5	203.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	222	39.5	221.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	305	38.5	182.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	878	39.0	181.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	268	37.0	240.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	288	38.5	177.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,398	38.0	176.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	268	37.0	240.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,270	38.0	178.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	429	38.5	204.00
SECRETARIES -----	8,215	38.0	243.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	258	39.0	211.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	398	38.5	202.00
MANUFACTURING -----	350	39.5	248.00	FILE CLERKS -----	1,020	37.5	159.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	3,168	39.0	171.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	7,865	38.0	243.00	MANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	152.00	MANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	205.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,062	39.0	281.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	962	37.5	160.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,100	39.0	170.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	256	39.0	321.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	39.5	175.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	93	38.5	247.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	230	39.0	325.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	100	38.0	174.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	633	38.5	204.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	39.5	373.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	37.5	176.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	620	38.5	204.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,086	38.5	282.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	451	38.0	157.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,535	39.0	163.00
MANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	284.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	417	38.0	158.00	MANUFACTURING -----	55	38.5	198.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,027	38.5	281.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	469	37.0	158.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,480	39.0	162.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	39.5	336.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	455	37.0	159.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	76	38.5	240.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	2,453	38.0	254.50	MESSENGERS -----	130	38.0	179.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	136	40.0	250.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	38.0	179.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	710	38.5	415.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,317	38.0	254.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	728	39.0	157.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	671	38.5	408.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	243	39.5	295.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	711	39.5	156.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	98	39.5	406.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	2,913	38.0	233.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	246.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	263	39.0	462.50
MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	220.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- -----	723	39.0	163.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	238	39.0	453.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,796	37.5	233.50	MANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	169.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.5	437.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	384	39.0	276.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	646	38.5	162.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	354	38.5	413.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	1,283	38.5	200.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	378	38.5	193.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	340	38.5	409.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,271	38.5	199.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	38.0	185.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	39.0	411.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	690	37.0	234.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	178	39.5	193.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	93	39.0	289.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	673	37.0	235.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	191.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.0	289.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	106	40.0	289.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	200	37.5	193.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	657	38.5	345.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	528	37.0	237.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	37.0	178.50	MANUFACTURING -----	52	39.0	359.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	528	37.0	237.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,969	38.5	192.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	605	38.5	344.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	162	38.0	227.00	MANUFACTURING -----	231	39.5	217.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	38.0	229.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,738	38.5	189.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	39.5	286.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	563	39.0	233.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	208	39.5	\$ 383.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	245	40.0	\$ 262.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	143	38.5	\$ 376.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	39.5	384.00	MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	262.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	38.5	370.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	345	38.0	339.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	40.0	262.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	38.0	423.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	38.0	338.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	39.0	332.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	98	38.0	272.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	100	38.0	291.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	114	40.0	218.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	38.0	272.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	38.0	291.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	233.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	346	37.5	311.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS; NONMANUFACTURING; PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	39.0	288.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	39.5	269.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	320	37.5	307.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B; NONMANUFACTURING; PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	326.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	979	40.0	327.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	69	39.5	378.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	361	37.0	215.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	769	40.0	343.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	176	38.0	303.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	351	37.0	211.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	268	39.5	373.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	174	38.0	302.50
DRAFTERS -----	573	40.0	270.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- NONMANUFACTURING -----	444	40.0	337.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	99	36.0	281.00
MANUFACTURING -----	238	40.0	281.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	284	39.5	366.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	36.0	281.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	40.0	262.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- NONMANUFACTURING -----	467	40.0	331.00	COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	73	38.0	223.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	39.5	307.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	444	40.0	336.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	38.0	222.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	165	40.0	339.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C- NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	332.50	DRAFTERS -----	159	40.0	216.50
MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	337.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN	54	40.0	210.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	40.0	216.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	344.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	311	38.0	352.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	63	40.0	224.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	303	38.0	349.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	50	40.0	192.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	38.5	412.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	58	37.5	290.00
				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	70	38.0	415.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	37.0	286.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	38.0	415.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 3.80 and under	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80			
					4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20			
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	82	\$ 9.19	\$ 10.45	\$ 7.55-10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	8	8	3	1	6	-	-	-	47	-	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	9.35	10.45	7.55-10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	68	9.81	10.58	8.63-10.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	4	7	-	1	-	14	23	6	2	-	-		
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	173	7.45	7.50	5.00- 9.05	-	3	-	16	12	33	1	4	2	-	9	8	-	13	4	29	1	-	4	33	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	7.42	7.45	5.00- 9.05	-	3	-	16	12	33	1	4	2	-	9	7	-	13	1	29	1	-	4	33	1	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	126	9.66	10.00	8.55-10.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	26	16	10	2	25	-	27	14	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	9.12	8.91	8.31-10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	271	8.38	8.76	7.39- 9.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	30	25	1	2	59	67	1	-	35	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	144	7.89	7.39	6.89- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	30	25	-	2	-	-	1	-	35	1	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	346	8.46	8.73	7.88- 9.31	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	11	4	21	14	11	37	51	87	27	36	34	3	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	132	7.75	8.11	7.12- 8.52	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	4	15	12	10	20	47	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	8.90	8.88	8.73- 9.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	6	2	1	17	4	73	27	36	34	3	1	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	169	8.91	8.88	8.73- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	1	16	1	66	27	36	9	3	1	-	-	-	-		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	407	8.46	8.50	7.00- 9.39	1	1	-	1	2	4	6	20	9	3	61	17	29	65	54	41	6	16	28	15	26	-	-	2		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	365	8.55	8.50	7.44- 9.39	1	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	9	3	61	17	29	64	37	41	6	12	28	15	26	-	-	2		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
					2.90 and under	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90	12.30	12.70	13.10	13.50	13.90	14.30	14.70	15.10	15.50	15.90	16.30	16.70	17.10	17.50	17.90	18.30	18.70	19.10	19.50	19.90	20.30	20.70	21.10	21.50	21.90	22.30	22.70	23.10	23.50	23.90	24.30	24.70	25.10	25.50	25.90	26.30	26.70	27.10	27.50	27.90	28.30	28.70	29.10	29.50	29.90	30.30	30.70	31.10	31.50	31.90	32.30	32.70	33.10	33.50	33.90	34.30	34.70	35.10	35.50	35.90	36.30	36.70	37.10	37.50	37.90	38.30	38.70	39.10	39.50	39.90	40.30	40.70	41.10	41.50	41.90	42.30	42.70	43.10	43.50	43.90	44.30	44.70	45.10	45.50	45.90	46.30	46.70	47.10	47.50	47.90	48.30	48.70	49.10	49.50	49.90	50.30	50.70	51.10	51.50	51.90	52.30	52.70	53.10	53.50	53.90	54.30	54.70	55.10	55.50	55.90	56.30	56.70	57.10	57.50	57.90	58.30	58.70	59.10	59.50	59.90	60.30	60.70	61.10	61.50	61.90	62.30	62.70	63.10	63.50	63.90	64.30	64.70	65.10	65.50	65.90	66.30	66.70	67.10	67.50	67.90	68.30	68.70	69.10	69.50	69.90	70.30	70.70	71.10	71.50	71.90	72.30	72.70	73.10	73.50	73.90	74.30	74.70	75.10	75.50	75.90	76.30	76.70	77.10	77.50	77.90	78.30	78.70	79.10	79.50	79.90	80.30	80.70	81.10	81.50	81.90	82.30	82.70	83.10	83.50	83.90	84.30	84.70	85.10	85.50	85.90	86.30	86.70	87.10	87.50	87.90	88.30	88.70	89.10	89.50	89.90	90.30	90.70	91.10	91.50	91.90	92.30	92.70	93.10	93.50	93.90	94.30	94.70	95.10	95.50	95.90	96.30	96.70	97.10	97.50	97.90	98.30	98.70	99.10	99.50	99.90	100.30	100.70	101.10	101.50	101.90	102.30	102.70	103.10	103.50	103.90	104.30	104.70	105.10	105.50	105.90	106.30	106.70	107.10	107.50	107.90	108.30	108.70	109.10	109.50	109.90	110.30	110.70	111.10	111.50	111.90	112.30	112.70	113.10	113.50	113.90	114.30	114.70	115.10	115.50	115.90	116.30	116.70	117.10	117.50	117.90	118.30	118.70	119.10	119.50	119.90	120.30	120.70	121.10	121.50	121.90	122.30	122.70	123.10	123.50	123.90	124.30	124.70	125.10	125.50	125.90	126.30	126.70	127.10	127.50	127.90	128.30	128.70	129.10	129.50	129.90	130.30	130.70	131.10	131.50	131.90	132.30	132.70	133.10	133.50	133.90	134.30	134.70	135.10	135.50	135.90	136.30	136.70	137.10	137.50	137.90	138.30	138.70	139.10	139.50	139.90	140.30	140.70	141.10	141.50	141.90	142.30	142.70	143.10	143.50	143.90	144.30	144.70	145.10	145.50	145.90	146.30	146.70	147.10	147.50	147.90	148.30	148.70	149.10	149.50	149.90	150.30	150.70	151.10	151.50	151.90	152.30	152.70	153.10	153.50	153.90	154.30	154.70	155.10	155.50	155.90	156.30	156.70	157.10	157.50	157.90	158.30	158.70	159.10	159.50	159.90	160.30	160.70	161.10	161.50	161.90	162.30	162.70	163.10	163.50	163.90	164.30	164.70	165.10	165.50	165.90	166.30	166.70	167.10	167.50	167.90	168.30	168.70	169.10	169.50	169.90	170.30	170.70	171.10	171.50	171.90	172.30	172.70	173.10	173.50	173.90	174.30	174.70	175.10	175.50	175.90	176.30	176.70	177.10	177.50	177.90	178.30	178.70	179.10	179.50	179.90	180.30	180.70	181.10	181.50	181.90	182.30	182.70	183.10	183.50	183.90	184.30	184.70	185.10	185.50	185.90	186.30	186.70	187.10	187.50	187.90	188.30	188.70	189.10	189.50	189.90	190.30	190.70	191.10	191.50	191.90	192.30	192.70	193.10	193.50	193.90	194.30	194.70	195.10	195.50	195.90	196.30	196.70	197.10	197.50	197.90	198.30	198.70	199.10	199.50	199.90	200.30	200.70	201.10	201.50	201.90	202.30	202.70	203.10	203.50	203.90	204.30	204.70	205.10	205.50	205.90	206.30	206.70	207.10	207.50	207.90	208.30	208.70	209.10	209.50	209.90	210.30	210.70	211.10	211.50	211.90	212.30	212.70	213.10	213.50	213.90	214.30	214.70	215.10	215.50	215.90	216.30	216.70	217.10	217.50	217.90	218.30	218.70	219.10	219.50	219.90	220.30	220.70	221.10	221.50	221.90	222.30	222.70	223.10	223.50	223.90	224.30	224.70	225.10	225.50	225.90	226.30	226.70	227.10	227.50	227.90	228.30	228.70	229.10	229.50	229.90	230.30	230.70	231.10	231.50	231.90	232.30	232.70	233.10	233.50	233.90	234.30	234.70	235.10	235.50	235.90	236.30	236.70	237.10	237.50	237.90	238.30	238.70	239.10	239.50	239.90	240.30	240.70	241.10	241.50	241.90	242.30	242.70	243.10	243.50	243.90	244.30	244.70	245.10	245.50	245.90	246.30	246.70	247.10	247.50	247.90	248.30	248.70	249.10	249.50	249.90	250.30	250.70	251.10	251.50	251.90	252.30	252.70	253.10	253.50	253.90	254.30	254.70	255.10	255.50	255.90	256.30	256.70	257.10	257.50	257.90	258.30	258.70	259.10	259.50	259.90	260.30	260.70	261.10	261.50	261.90	262.30	262.70	263.10	263.50	263.90	264.30	264.70	265.10	265.50	265.90	266.30	266.70	267.10	267.50	267.90	268.30	268.70	269.10	269.50	269.90	270.30	270.70	271.10	271.50	271.90	272.30	272.70	273.10	273.50	273.90	274.30	274.70	275.10	275.50	275.90	276.30	276.70	277.10	277.50	277.90	278.30	278.70	279.10	279.50	279.90	280.30	280.70	281.10	281.50	281.90	282.30	282.70	283.10	283.50	283.90	284.30	284.70	285.10	285.50	285.90	286.30	286.70	287.10	287.50	287.90	288.30	288.70	289.10	289.50	289.90	290.30	290.70	291.10	291.50	291.90	292.30	292.70	293.10	293.50	293.90	294.30	294.70	295.10	295.50	295.90	296.30	296.70	297.10	297.50	297.90	298.30	298.70	299.10	299.50	299.90	300.30	300.70	301.10	301.50	301.90	302.30	302.70	303.10	303.50	303.90	304.30	304.70	305.10	305.50	305.90	306.30	306.70	307.10	307.50	307.90	308.30	308.70	309.10	309.50	309.90	310.30	310.70	311.10	311.50	311.90	312.30	312.70	313.10	313.50	313.90	314.30	314.70	315.10	315.50	315.90	316.30	316.70	317.10	317.50	317.90	318.30	318.70	319.10	319.50	319.90	320.30	320.70	321.10	321.50	321.90	322.30	322.70	323.10	323.50	323.90	324.30	324.70	325.10	325.50	325.90	326.30	326.70	327.10	327.50	327.90	328.30	328.70	329.10	329.50	329.90	330.30	330.70	331.10	331.50	331.90	332.30	332.70	333.10	333.50	333.90	334.30	334.70	335.10	335.50	335.90	336.30	336.70	337.10	337.50	337.90	338.30	338.70	339.10	339.50	339.90	340.30	340.70	341.10	341.50	341.90	342.30	342.70	343.10	343.50	343.90	344.30	344.70	345.10	345.50	345.90	346.30	346.70	347.10	347.50	347.90	348.30	348.70	349.10	349.50	349.90	350.30	350.70	351.10	351.50	351.90	352.30	352.70	353.10	353.50	353.90	354.30	354.70	355.10	355.50	355.90	356.30	356.70	357.10	357.50	357.90	358.30	358.70	359.10	359.50	359.90	360.30	360.70	361.10	361.50	361.90	362.30	362.70	363.10	363.50	363.90	364.30	364.70	365.10	365.50	365.90	366.30	366.70	367.10	367.50	367.90	368.30	368.70	369.10	369.50	369.90	370.30	370.70	371.10	371.50	371.90	372.30	372.70	373.10	373.50	373.90	374.30	374.70	375.10	375.50	375.90	376.30	376.70	377.10	377.50	377.90	378.30	378.70	379.10	379.50	379.90	380.30	380.70	381.10	381.50	381.90	382.30	382.70	383.10	383.50	383.90	384.30	384.70	385.10	385.50	385.90	386.30	386.70	387.10	387.50	387.90	388.30	388.70	389.10	389.50	389.90	390.30	390.70	391.10	391.50	391.90	392.30	392.70	393.10	393.50	393.90	394.30	394.70	395.10	395.50	395.90	396.30	396.70	397.10	397.50	397.90	398.30	398.70	399.10	399.50	399.90	400.30	400.70	401.10	401.50	401.90	402.30	402.70	403.10	403.50	403.90	404.30	404.70	405.10	405.50	405.90	406.30	406.70	407.10	407.50	407.90	408.30	408.70	409.10	409.50	409.90	410.30	410.70	411.10	411.50	411.90	412.30	412.70	413.10	413.50	413.90	414.30	414.70	415.10	415.50	415.90	416.30	416.70	417.10	417.50	417.90	418.30	418.70	419.10	419.50	419.90	420.30	420.70	421.10	421.50	421.90	422.30	422.70	423.10	423.50	423.90	424.30	424.70	425.10	425.50	425.90	426.30	426.70	427.10	427.50	427.90	428.30	428.70	429.10	429.50	429.90	430.30	430.70	431.10	431.50	431.90	432.30	432.70	433.10	433.50	433.90	434.30	434.70	435.10	435.50	435.90	436.30	436.70	437.10	437.50	437.90	438.30	438.70	439.10	439.50	439.90	440.30	440.70	441.10	441.50	441.90	442.30	442.70	443.10	443.50	443.90	444.30	444.70	445.10	445.50	445.90	446.30	446.70	447.10	447.50	447.90	448.30	448.70	449.10	449.50	449.90	450.30

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Washington, D.C.—
Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																												
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
					2.90	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90		
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	over						
TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		\$	\$	\$																													
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	863	9.08	9.57	8.63-10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	10	26	9	69	5	11	14	18	38	49	39	120	431	-	-					
MANUFACTURING ---	111	7.75	8.05	6.90- 8.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	4	-	9	11	14	-	49	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	752	9.27	10.06	9.48-10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	10	2	9	65	5	2	3	4	38	-	39	120	431	-	-					
SHIPPERS ---	245	5.73	6.66	3.75- 7.50	-	1	1	45	53	1	2	4	4	3	-	1	10	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	224	5.92	7.50	3.75- 7.50	-	1	1	28	49	1	2	4	4	3	-	1	10	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
RECEIVERS ---	571	6.22	7.10	4.75- 7.50	-	8	3	46	3	7	4	46	45	6	54	25	32	6	5	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	542	6.30	7.50	4.90- 7.50	-	8	3	42	1	5	4	36	41	5	54	23	32	6	2	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS ---	575	4.72	3.75	3.50- 4.88	-	120	4	30	169	10	18	50	33	6	20	14	13	24	1	14	-	-	-	20	29	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	527	4.58	3.75	3.50- 4.69	-	120	-	30	169	10	18	50	33	6	13	1	12	1	1	14	-	-	-	20	29	-	-	-					
WAREHOUSEMEN ---	1,287	5.70	5.00	4.25- 7.17	-	-	8	26	27	90	187	209	104	103	47	41	79	32	23	4	20	287	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	1,189	5.81	5.20	4.30- 8.10	-	-	-	25	22	90	121	206	101	101	46	41	78	31	16	4	20	287	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES ---	56	7.16	7.07	6.23- 8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	3	13	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-						
ORDER FILLEES ---	1,547	7.28	7.50	6.43- 9.22	-	12	26	16	88	8	2	46	10	24	40	110	160	10	186	360	5	45	6	150	243	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	1,361	7.28	7.50	6.15- 9.22	-	12	26	16	88	8	2	46	10	24	40	110	160	10	-	360	5	45	6	150	243	-	-	-					
SHIPPING PACKERS ---	911	5.33	3.95	3.13- 7.50	140	184	34	64	6	28	2	3	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	908	5.32	3.95	3.13- 7.50	140	184	34	64	6	28	2	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS ---	1,455	5.33	5.23	3.90- 6.43	69	99	28	67	63	94	109	83	104	158	142	60	46	7	66	205	-	-	-	53	2	-	-						
MANUFACTURING ---	293	5.84	5.47	5.47- 6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	50	104	12	-	36	7	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	1,162	5.21	4.61	3.76- 6.00	69	99	28	67	63	94	91	83	54	54	130	60	10	-	-	205	-	-	-	53	2	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES ---	245	6.85	5.88	5.68- 7.87	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	6	10	112	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS ---	575	6.52	5.75	5.21- 7.50	-	-	1	-	-	7	43	17	45	74	142	33	10	17	-	58	-	-	3	56	69	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING ---	237	6.38	6.11	5.21- 7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	28	66	1	31	8	16	-	44	-	-	3	28	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING ---	338	6.61	5.75	5.59- 9.27	-	-	1	-	-	7	31	17	17	8	141	2	2	1	-	14	-	-	28	69	-	-	-	-					
GUARDS ---	5,862	3.55	3.10	2.90- 4.10	2808	673	276	59	360	211	125	961	127	100	45	10	18	30	14	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING ---	102	4.32	3.23	2.94- 6.20	32	20	-	5	5	4	-	-	-	1	6	7	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	5,760	3.54	3.10	2.90- 4.09	2776	653	276	54	355	207	125	961	127	99	39	3	7	21	12	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES ---	123	6.80	7.05	5.88- 8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	35	-	-	19	4	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
GUARDS, CLASS A ---	699	4.72	4.39	3.92- 4.73	-	7	11	5	139	15	42	299	42	29	38	1	3	19	4	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING ---	684	4.74	4.39	4.10- 4.75	-	3	11	3	134	11	42	299	42	29	38	1	3	19	4	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES ---	123	6.80	7.05	5.88- 8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	35	-	-	19	4	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-						
GUARDS, CLASS B ---	5,163	3.39	3.00	2.90- 3.73	2808	666	265	54	221	196	83	662	85	71	7	9	15	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING ---	87	4.43	3.11	2.94- 6.33	32	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	5,076	3.37	3.00	2.90- 3.73	2776	650	265	51	221	196	83	662	85	70	1	2	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	15,040	3.24	2.90	2.90- 3.10	11262	545	654	400	366	483	216	193	117	211	159	259	44	2	66	-	17	29	3	12	2	-	-						
MANUFACTURING ---	194	5.32	5.77	4.42- 6.28	4	8	5	17	1	1	11	22	8	5	24	56	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING ---	14,846	3.21	2.90	2.90- 3.05	11258	537	649	383	365	482	205	171	109	206	135	203	13	1	66	-	17	29	3	12	2	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES ---	309	5.82	5.74	5.33- 5.88	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	31	64	123	6	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	81	9.17	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,204	5.74
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	9.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,110	5.84
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	67	9.79	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	7.18
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	171	7.43	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,417	7.32
NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	7.40	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,291	7.32
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	126	9.66	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,226	5.54
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	9.12	MANUFACTURING -----	251	5.77
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING -----	271	8.38	NONMANUFACTURING -----	975	5.48
	144	7.89	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	244	6.86
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	317	8.46	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	544	6.63
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	8.91	MANUFACTURING -----	235	6.35
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	168	8.93	NONMANUFACTURING -----	309	6.84
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	407	8.46	GUAROS -----	5,176	3.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	365	8.55	MANUFACTURING -----	97	4.27
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,079	3.49
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	119	6.84
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUAROS, CLASS A -----	588	4.75
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	575	4.78
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	119	6.84
			GUAROS, CLASS B -----	4,588	3.34
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,081	7.24	MANUFACTURING -----	84	4.37
MANUFACTURING -----	686	8.24	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,504	3.32
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,395	7.04	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	8,121	3.36
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	469	5.57	MANUFACTURING -----	169	5.33
NONMANUFACTURING -----	463	5.55	NONMANUFACTURING -----	7,952	3.32
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	942	7.05	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	183	5.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	898	7.06			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,342	7.20	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	525	8.49	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	50	9.03
NONMANUFACTURING -----	817	6.37	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	9.03
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	848	9.06	GUAROS -----	661	3.89
MANUFACTURING -----	111	7.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	3.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	737	9.26	GUAROS, CLASS B -----	575	3.79
SHIPPERS -----	235	5.78	NONMANUFACTURING -----	572	3.78
NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	5.99	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	6,892	3.08
RECEIVERS -----	528	6.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,867	3.07
NONMANUFACTURING -----	503	6.41	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	126	5.73

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	March 1972 to March 1973	March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977	March 1977 to March 1978	March 1978 to March 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	5.4	6.4	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.9	6.2
Electronic data processing.....	(6)	(6)	7.9	6.3	6.5	5.5	7.1
Industrial nurses.....	7.3	5.2	6.6	8.1	6.9	8.7	6.8
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.7	8.9	9.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	5.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.3	4.2	7.9	10.2	4.6	4.8	7.6
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Electronic data processing.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Industrial nurses.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	(6)	10.4	11.3	6.5	8.1	7.2	(6)
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.9	10.9	15.2	3.9	10.2	7.2	7.2
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	5.3	6.4	7.7	7.0	7.1	8.1	6.1
Electronic data processing.....	(6)	(6)	7.9	6.4	6.7	5.5	7.1
Industrial nurses.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	6.3
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.6	3.7	7.1	10.6	4.2	4.6	7.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operations	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	116	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	138	117	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	152	129	115	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	152	139	127	116	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	(6)	(6)	114	(6)	(6)	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	175	144	119	126	(6)	(6)	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	197	142	124	139	(6)	(6)	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	177	146	125	113	117	(6)	104	(6)	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	183	157	146	133	120	(6)	107	106	119	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	169	138	132	125	(6)	(6)	(6)	106	107	96	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	209	168	149	135	(6)	128	(6)	120	117	103	116	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	210	171	154	140	145	(6)	(6)	129	121	111	(6)	105	100									
MESSENGERS.....	195	169	151	140	127	(6)	111	128	127	106	114	106	100	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	181	160	152	133	115	155	109	107	108	107	98	91	90	93	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	147	152	126	113	(6)	(6)	98	(6)	96	86	(6)	83	80	93	93	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	192	164	141	122	128	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	98	(6)	85	103	97	100	104	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	148	131	116	104	100	81	85	95	90	79	89	71	77	78	73	85	88	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	168	156	140	129	121	97	98	121	107	95	93	86	89	93	98	105	103	124	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	142	124	111	100	102	(6)	99	100	88	83	78	75	72	70	86	85	88	105	85	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	151	126	118	101	100	(6)	88	91	89	76	80	80	71	74	82	84	92	101	85	103	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	183	154	145	127	109	(6)	101	99	118	98	96	97	98	92	101	(6)	115	152	111	129	129	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																						
Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Peripheral equipment operators	Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses				
Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafter-tracers	Class A	Class B	Class C					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	119	100																				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	152	125	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	131	114	(6)	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	159	132	94	129	100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	195	155	123	159	124	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	164	132	110	134	107	90	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	196	152	130	172	130	113	120	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	218	199	139	187	165	117	138	118	100													
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS.....	(6)	159	149	(6)	(6)	(6)	147	124	104	100												
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS.....	196	171	129	171	129	111	122	102	95	104	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	133	120	78	(6)	102	88	(6)	68	59	(6)	69	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	175	152	92	140	(6)	108	101	88	81	(6)	90	134	100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	196	177	114	(6)	(6)	123	(6)	(6)	104	(6)	110	148	130	100								
DRAFTER-TRACERS.....	235	238	136	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	138	195	(6)	125	100							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	136	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	77	(6)	(6)	(6)	109	(6)	(6)	55	100						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	154	148	99	(6)	149	(6)	(6)	79	(6)	(6)	(6)	128	100	80	73	127	100					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	173	133	103	(6)	(6)	125	100	(6)			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	163	138	110	(6)	118	(6)	100	87	76	71	84	120	115	89	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)			

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations,
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters				Electricians		Painters		Machinists		Mechanics		Stationary engineers	
											Machinery	Motor vehicles		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	83				100									
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	116				118		100							
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	94				100		92		100					
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS														
(MACHINERY).....	95				(6)		(6)		(6)		100			
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS														
(MOTOR VEHICLES).....	103				106		101		100		(6)		100	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	95				112		94		108		(6)		97	100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER..	(6)	(6)	101	100										
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS.....	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	94	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	111	(6)	128	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	124	127	(6)	(6)	87	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	117	89	101	(6)	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	111	(6)	108	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS....	113	118	114	122	119	126	101	114	(6)	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	106	(6)	112	(6)	97	98	93	(6)	91	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	106	(6)	(6)	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	125	122	(6)	(6)	(6)	112	170	(6)	172	(6)	152	187	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	134	128	163	151	113	127	130	124	132	108	126	140	(6)	114

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	
						110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	
SECRETARIES -----	4,305	39.0	\$ 247.00	\$ 237.00	\$ 207.00-279.50	-	1	3	9	50	194	465	741	758	548	473	322	320	199	100	52	39	19	11	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	265.00	261.00	237.00-282.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	30	35	40	22	13	5	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,130	39.0	246.00	236.00	206.00-279.50	-	1	3	9	50	194	464	723	728	513	433	300	307	194	94	49	38	18	11	-	1	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	911	39.0	282.50	280.50	239.50-324.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	32	107	85	106	118	126	88	129	44	31	19	9	10	-	1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	146	39.5	323.00	310.00	269.00-385.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	18	18	18	13	11	10	4	21	11	11	-	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	39.5	322.00	308.00	269.00-382.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	18	18	17	13	10	9	4	20	10	11	-	1	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	39.5	373.50	386.00	356.50-423.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	3	1	9	4	10	-	1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	594	39.5	295.50	298.00	256.00-336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33	59	77	64	64	76	82	72	36	18	8	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	562	39.5	294.50	295.50	253.50-336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33	59	76	63	56	65	78	68	33	18	8	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	138	39.5	333.50	336.00	311.00-361.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	10	12	17	33	24	22	10	5	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,315	39.0	255.00	255.00	219.00-292.50	-	-	-	-	1	13	93	235	190	165	170	174	204	41	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,247	39.0	254.50	254.00	217.00-293.00	-	-	-	-	1	13	93	234	184	153	137	161	202	41	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	226	39.5	296.50	294.50	279.00-316.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	10	17	21	63	52	28	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,204	39.5	234.50	229.00	207.00-257.00	-	-	-	2	17	61	128	255	289	163	143	57	23	65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,145	39.0	234.50	229.00	206.00-260.00	-	-	-	2	17	61	127	240	269	144	139	57	23	65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	270	38.5	282.50	280.00	254.50-315.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	18	42	64	49	19	65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	774	39.0	210.50	206.00	184.00-237.00	-	1	-	4	29	87	206	157	130	89	64	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	763	39.0	210.00	206.00	184.00-237.00	-	1	-	4	29	87	206	155	126	86	62	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS -----	304	39.0	204.50	187.00	161.00-225.50	-	-	-	-	71	71	38	39	15	8	9	14	24	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	296	39.0	205.00	186.50	161.00-228.50	-	-	-	-	71	69	34	37	15	8	9	14	24	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	240	38.5	201.50	173.50	155.50-223.00	-	-	-	-	70	61	26	16	11	3	9	11	18	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	38.5	201.50	173.50	155.50-223.00	-	-	-	-	70	61	26	16	11	3	9	11	18	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	64	39.5	214.50	202.50	187.00-227.00	-	-	-	-	1	10	12	23	4	5	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.5	218.50	205.50	188.50-239.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	21	4	5	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	69	37.0	210.00	208.50	196.00-226.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	13	25	8	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS -----	885	39.0	186.00	182.00	158.00-211.00	-	-	27	35	171	198	168	111	65	95	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	113	39.0	213.00	214.50	187.00-235.00	-	-	-	-	6	15	11	29	32	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	772	39.0	182.00	175.50	155.00-203.50	-	-	27	35	165	183	157	82	33	81	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	38.5	210.50	208.50	183.00-243.00	-	-	-	-	11	34	41	32	6	70	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	365	39.5	192.00	189.00	166.50-217.00	-	-	5	10	59	77	70	57	52	23	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	277	39.5	184.00	182.50	159.50-203.50	-	-	5	10	55	67	65	34	22	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	520	38.5	181.50	175.50	155.00-205.00	-	-	22	25	112	121	98	54	13	72	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	495	38.5	180.50	174.00	152.50-203.50	-	-	22	25	110	116	92	48	11	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS -----	504	38.5	155.50	149.00	140.00-165.00	-	23	60	51	200	116	18	10	1	15	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	489	38.5	154.50	148.50	140.00-164.00	-	23	60	51	195	111	18	9	1	11	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	39.5	205.50	179.00	165.00-245.00	-	-	-	-	3	28	1	6	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	99	38.0	183.00	165.00	158.00-186.00	-	-	-	-	26	44	14	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	38.0	184.50	165.00	160.50-186.50	-	-	-	-	22	42	14	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460			
						110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480			
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	244	38.5	\$ 152.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 140.00-162.50	-	6	18	39	112	55	4	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	38.5	150.50	146.00	140.00-161.00	-	6	18	39	111	55	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	161	39.0	143.50	145.00	123.00-150.00	-	17	42	12	62	17	-	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	157	39.0	142.50	144.50	123.00-150.00	-	17	42	12	62	14	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MESSENGERS -----	375	38.5	177.50	165.50	146.00-203.50	4	15	34	30	88	67	35	22	8	48	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	371	38.5	177.50	165.50	146.00-203.50	4	15	34	30	88	64	34	22	8	48	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	92	38.0	219.00	233.50	203.50-243.00	-	-	-	-	13	4	4	18	8	39	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	211	39.5	180.50	164.50	144.00-195.50	1	5	14	10	49	59	30	4	12	-	-	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	39.5	176.50	164.50	143.00-194.00	1	5	14	10	49	58	30	4	10	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,522	39.5	198.00	190.00	150.00-243.00	-	65	89	99	205	170	223	185	92	147	107	70	25	8	36	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	92	38.5	264.00	264.50	244.00-297.00	-	1	-	1	2	5	1	2	2	29	13	15	15	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,430	39.5	193.50	185.50	150.00-230.00	-	64	89	98	203	165	222	183	90	118	94	55	10	3	36	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	436	39.0	249.00	255.00	211.00-270.50	-	-	-	-	3	17	48	57	40	108	65	50	9	3	36	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	578	39.0	235.50	247.50	194.00-265.50	-	-	2	5	31	45	83	69	43	94	99	60	23	8	15	1	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	535	39.0	231.00	235.00	192.00-265.00	-	-	2	5	31	43	83	69	43	87	89	55	10	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	245	38.0	268.00	265.00	255.00-286.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	13	78	62	50	9	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	944	39.5	175.00	167.50	137.50-201.00	-	65	87	94	174	125	140	116	49	53	8	10	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	895	39.5	171.50	164.00	135.00-197.50	-	64	87	93	172	122	139	114	47	31	5	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	191	39.5	224.00	211.00	191.00-243.00	-	-	-	-	3	17	45	45	27	30	3	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	135	39.0	218.00	215.00	190.50-244.00	-	-	2	-	10	16	18	28	23	18	5	3	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	39.0	210.50	208.00	185.50-235.50	-	-	2	-	10	16	18	27	19	15	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	736	39.0	185.50	182.00	155.50-217.50	-	85	22	18	74	150	105	120	69	52	21	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	698	39.0	182.50	180.00	154.50-214.00	-	85	22	18	74	148	99	114	61	49	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	38.0	235.00	243.00	226.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	4	18	18	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	260	39.5	205.00	206.00	178.50-227.00	-	-	7	2	11	46	44	74	30	14	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	39.5	204.00	206.00	177.50-224.00	-	-	7	2	11	46	44	74	30	13	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	476	39.0	175.00	172.50	143.50-207.00	-	85	15	16	63	104	61	46	39	38	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	443	39.0	170.50	167.50	136.00-198.00	-	85	15	16	63	102	55	40	31	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						125 and under	135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	780	39.0	\$ 393.00	\$ 385.50	\$ 338.00-453.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	17	30	31	34	34	122	154	118	79	56	51	19	9	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	734	39.0	384.50	384.00	330.00-441.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	17	30	31	34	34	121	154	111	78	47	34	11	4	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	39.0	408.00	399.00	369.50-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	44	25	21	4	11	1	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	255	39.5	458.50	447.50	403.50-503.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	58	58	51	33	22	17	8	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	231	39.5	448.50	440.50	401.00-481.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	58	58	51	27	13	10	6	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	437.00	439.00	405.00-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	372	39.0	393.50	382.50	341.50-437.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	10	24	91	80	60	28	23	29	2	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.0	387.00	376.00	341.00-423.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	10	24	90	80	53	27	20	21	1	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	39.0	416.00	394.50	376.00-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	31	14	8	1	11	1	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	153	39.0	283.50	278.50	243.00-328.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	15	20	19	24	10	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	39.0	283.50	278.50	243.00-328.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	15	20	19	24	10	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	600	39.0	349.50	346.00	299.00-399.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	18	21	56	63	69	120	112	67	47	13	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	536	39.0	346.50	340.50	293.00-398.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	17	21	56	61	68	96	93	53	46	11	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	216	39.5	385.50	385.00	355.00-407.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	72	82	43	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	39.5	389.00	388.00	355.00-410.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	53	64	34	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	258	39.0	337.50	319.50	287.50-373.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	42	40	44	37	25	18	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	39.0	334.50	316.00	284.50-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	42	39	44	36	24	13	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	126	37.5	312.00	299.50	261.50-340.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	11	7	13	21	24	11	5	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	37.5	311.50	299.00	260.00-335.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	10	7	13	20	24	7	5	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	895	39.0	235.50	234.00	192.00-261.00	-	1	16	23	38	42	156	71	165	187	65	64	33	24	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	851	39.0	233.00	231.00	191.00-259.00	-	1	16	23	38	42	154	70	160	179	58	56	28	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	231	39.5	271.50	267.00	251.00-295.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	16	20	61	36	45	19	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	39.5	270.00	264.00	249.50-294.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	16	20	61	33	39	17	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	317	39.5	232.50	229.00	205.50-252.00	-	-	3	4	14	8	48	41	104	41	21	13	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	39.5	231.50	228.50	204.00-251.00	-	-	3	4	14	8	48	41	99	38	20	12	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	347	38.5	214.50	193.50	183.50-255.00	-	1	13	19	24	32	96	14	41	85	8	6	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	328	38.5	209.00	191.00	183.00-252.00	-	1	13	19	24	32	94	13	41	80	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	77	39.0	181.50	166.00	160.00-186.50	1	-	15	18	23	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	39.0	181.50	166.00	160.00-186.50	1	-	15	18	23	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RAFTERS -----	250	39.5	269.00	265.50	213.00-309.50	12	-	-	4	5	9	20	29	25	21	32	28	13	21	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	230	39.5	269.50	264.50	212.00-314.00	12	-	-	4	5	9	17	28	23	20	29	22	9	21	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	106	39.5	306.50	288.00	264.50-362.50	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	3	14	20	16	-	16	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
						125 and under	135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605
						135	145	155	165	175	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED																										
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	54	39.5	\$ 356.00	\$ 368.50	\$ 308.00-411.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	3	9	4	11	17	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	71	39.5	286.50	279.00	237.00-342.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	21	2	9	10	4	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	285.50	271.50	235.50-346.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	21	2	8	4	1	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	39.0	330.50	353.00	285.50-362.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	78	39.5	232.50	221.00	200.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	17	20	2	16	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	39.5	234.50	221.00	203.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	19	2	16	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	39.5	270.50	269.00	261.00-294.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	12	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	523	40.0	359.50	374.00	374.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	17	10	7	15	35	403	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	498	40.0	363.00	374.00	374.00-383.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	16	5	2	10	31	402	5	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B: NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	302.00	318.50	250.50-356.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS -----	284	38.5	\$ 172.50	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	565	39.0	\$ 408.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	280	38.5	172.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	361	39.5	\$ 191.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	527	39.0	399.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	38.0	212.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	274	39.5	184.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	98	39.5	406.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS: -----				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	503	38.5	181.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	223	39.5	464.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	480	38.5	180.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	39.5	454.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	39.0	273.00	FILE CLERKS -----	485	38.5	153.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.5	437.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	470	38.5	152.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	249	39.0	402.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	38.5	302.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	39.0	194.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	235	39.5	399.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	93	38.0	174.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	39.0	411.50
SECRETARIES -----	4,224	39.0	247.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	38.0	175.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	93	39.0	289.00
MANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	265.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	234	38.0	151.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.0	289.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,049	39.0	246.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	229	38.0	150.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	415	39.0	353.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	901	39.0	281.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	158	39.0	143.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	375	39.0	350.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	146	39.5	323.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	39.0	142.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	148	40.0	389.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	39.5	322.00	MESSENGERS -----	91	38.0	194.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	40.0	391.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	39.5	373.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	38.0	194.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	192	39.0	340.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	593	39.5	295.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	190	39.5	181.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	39.0	336.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	561	39.5	294.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	39.5	177.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	75	38.0	313.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	138	39.5	333.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,291	39.0	193.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	38.0	314.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,303	39.0	255.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,247	39.5	190.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS: -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,235	39.0	254.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	386	39.0	245.50	NONMANUFACTURING: -----			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	219	39.5	294.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	454	39.0	234.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	39.0	267.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,194	39.5	234.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	428	39.0	231.00	DRAFTERS -----	182	39.5	290.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,135	39.0	234.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	211	38.0	262.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	163	39.5	292.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	269	38.5	282.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	837	39.5	170.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	39.5	308.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	770	39.0	210.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	819	39.5	169.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	51	39.5	359.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	759	39.0	210.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	175	39.5	225.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B: -----			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	303	39.0	204.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	120	39.0	215.00	NONMANUFACTURING: -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	39.0	205.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	39.0	210.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	39.0	332.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	240	38.5	201.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	693	39.0	185.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C: -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	38.5	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	663	39.0	183.00	NONMANUFACTURING: -----			
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	63	39.5	215.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	38.5	239.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	39.5	270.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	39.5	219.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	253	39.5	205.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	450	40.0	366.50
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	66	37.5	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	39.5	204.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	426	40.0	370.50
TYPISTS -----	864	39.0	185.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	440	39.0	173.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	110	39.0	212.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	415	39.0	170.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	754	39.0	182.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	38.0	225.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	191	38.5	211.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	215	39.0	\$ 353.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	39.0	348.00					COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	68	39.5	\$ 377.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	38.5	412.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	60	39.0	\$ 275.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8 -----	66	39.0	331.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8 -----	123	39.0	374.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	39.0	275.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	329.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.0	367.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	185	38.5	342.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	38.0	423.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	38.5	338.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80
					and under																						
					4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	70	\$	\$	\$	\$																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	9.51	10.45	8.91-10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	8	1	-	6	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	58	9.54	10.45	8.36-10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	8	1	-	3	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	58	10.00	10.63	9.28-10.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	14	23	6	-	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	100	9.12	9.05	8.28-10.61	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	13	4	29	1	-	4	33	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	9.13	9.05	8.28-10.61	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	13	1	29	1	-	4	33	1	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	96	9.98	10.00	9.20-10.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	6	-	25	-	27	14	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	216	8.78	8.81	8.52- 9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	2	1	17	32	85	27	-	34	3	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	8.81	8.88	8.73- 9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	2	1	17	4	73	27	-	34	3	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	131	8.80	8.88	8.73- 9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	16	1	66	27	-	9	3	1	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	132	8.75	8.94	7.73-10.50	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	9	3	6	6	12	9	22	-	6	14	17	15	-	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	8.67	8.58	7.36-10.58	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	9	3	6	6	12	9	5	-	6	10	17	15	-	-	2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					2.90	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90				
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	908	\$ 8.42	\$ 9.05	\$ 6.66-10.20	-	2	4	4	1	1	6	12	10	30	21	4	33	122	16	54	44	10	72	22	3	6	431					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	860	8.50	10.06	6.66-10.20	-	2	4	4	1	1	6	12	10	30	21	4	33	89	15	54	30	10	72	22	3	6	431					
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	72	6.52	5.98	4.97- 9.05	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	7	6	2	-	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	6.52	5.98	4.97- 9.05	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	7	6	2	-	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	171	6.82	6.66	6.53- 7.10	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	-	2	-	103	11	19	14	6	-	-	-	6	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	6.84	6.66	6.66- 7.13	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	-	2	-	70	10	19	6	6	-	-	-	6	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	550	9.44	10.06	10.06-10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	16	10	2	9	13	5	2	9	4	38	-	3	-	431					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	544	9.46	10.06	10.06-10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	16	10	2	9	13	5	2	3	4	38	-	3	-	431					
RECEIVERS -----	106	4.92	4.75	3.96- 5.78	-	8	3	14	1	3	4	9	9	13	6	13	9	2	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	4.82	4.71	3.70- 5.66	-	8	3	14	1	3	4	9	8	13	5	13	9	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	331	5.16	3.75	3.75- 6.35	-	-	-	4	169	10	14	10	9	9	6	13	2	11	24	1	-	-	-	-	20	29	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	306	5.01	3.75	3.75- 5.26	-	-	-	4	169	10	14	10	9	9	6	13	1	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	29	-					
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	668	6.51	6.80	4.50- 8.31	-	-	-	15	17	29	55	44	20	46	21	16	41	18	31	16	4	8	287	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	658	6.54	6.92	4.50- 8.31	-	-	-	15	16	29	55	42	19	43	19	15	41	18	31	16	4	8	287	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	6.91	7.07	6.17- 7.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	3	13	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-					
ORDER FILLERS -----	601	8.36	9.49	7.25- 9.66	-	12	20	14	4	8	2	4	14	10	4	-	-	-	-	60	-	5	45	6	150	243	-					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	549	4.21	3.75	3.25- 4.55	69	99	28	67	63	39	24	20	11	19	22	7	3	36	7	24	1	-	-	-	8	2	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	482	3.85	3.65	3.20- 4.05	69	99	28	67	63	39	24	20	11	19	22	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	271	7.40	7.50	4.83- 9.55	-	-	1	-	-	7	31	6	11	17	8	12	3	2	1	-	44	-	-	3	56	69	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	194	7.11	8.01	4.68- 9.55	-	-	1	-	-	7	31	6	11	17	8	11	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	28	69	-						
GUARDS -----	934	4.75	4.60	4.49- 4.80	-	11	42	12	26	64	26	54	439	98	44	45	10	12	24	14	-	12	1	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	895	4.73	4.60	4.52- 4.74	-	7	42	10	21	60	26	54	439	98	43	39	3	7	21	12	-	12	1	-	-	-	-					
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	195	5.35	5.14	4.38- 5.88	-	7	-	5	7	4	9	33	6	19	27	38	1	3	19	4	-	12	1	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	180	5.49	5.26	4.43- 5.88	-	3	-	3	2	-	9	33	6	19	27	38	1	3	19	4	-	12	1	-	-	-	-					
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	739	4.59	4.60	4.56- 4.67	-	4	42	7	19	60	17	21	433	79	17	7	9	9	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	715	4.53	4.60	4.56- 4.67	-	4	42	7	19	60	17	21	433	79	16	1	2	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	6,510	3.37	2.90	2.90- 3.25	4813	75	97	153	276	210	163	52	41	96	112	45	211	35	2	66	-	17	29	3	12	2	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,403	3.33	2.90	2.90- 3.02	4813	75	97	153	275	209	162	49	27	95	112	36	157	13	1	66	-	17	29	3	12	2	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	196	5.87	5.33	5.33- 7.12	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	5	5	25	64	24	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	69	9.48	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	589	6.67
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	9.51	NONMANUFACTURING -----	579	6.70
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	57	9.99	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	6.92
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	98	9.12	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	365	4.30
NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	9.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	312	3.90
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	96	9.98	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	240	7.77
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	187	8.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	7.61
NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	8.83	GUARDS -----	685	4.80
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	130	8.82	NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	4.77
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	132	8.75	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	6.34
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	8.67	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	155	5.52
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	5.69
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	885	8.42	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	6.34
NONMANUFACTURING -----	837	8.50	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	530	4.59
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	65	6.59	NONMANUFACTURING -----	509	4.52
NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	6.59	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,760	3.73
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	170	6.83	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,671	3.65
NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	6.86	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	116	5.92
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	535	9.43	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	529	9.45	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,723	3.10
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,705	3.08
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	5.79

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A,
B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes
A and B
Accounting clerks,
classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators,
classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts,
classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers,
classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators,
classes A, B, and C
Industrial nurses
Registered industrial
nurses
Skilled maintenance
Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers
Unskilled plant
Janitors, porters, and
cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,224	180	390,684	100	184,040
MANUFACTURING -----	100	92	29	29,092	7	16,615
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,132	151	361,592	93	167,425
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	62	18	48,406	12	35,453
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	119	10	21,062	5	6,470
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	100	166	30	122,554	31	76,196
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	202	17	46,452	12	11,692
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	583	76	123,118	32	37,614
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	126	75	208,260	100	162,178
MANUFACTURING -----	500	10	8	13,196	6	11,831
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	116	67	195,064	94	150,347
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	14	10	37,936	18	33,624
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	6	3	8,355	4	5,769
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	33	21	90,506	43	73,863
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	25	9	22,020	11	10,306
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	38	24	36,247	17	26,785

¹ The Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of the District of Columbia; the counties of Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges, Md.; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William, Va.; and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, Va. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local transit system is governmentally operated and excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1 -----	Class E	Class D
LS-2 -----	Class D	Class C
LS-3 -----	Class C	Class B
LS-4 -----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multi-processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of hand-tools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LIBRARY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
San Bernardino-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-7, \$1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$1.10

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Region V

9th Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: 353-1880 (Area Code 312)

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

Region II

Suite 3400
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
Phone: 399-5406 (Area Code 212)

New Jersey
New York
Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands

Region VI

Second Floor
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: 767-6971 (Area Code 214)

Arkansas
Louisiana
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

Region III

3535 Market Street,
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: 596-1154 (Area Code 215)

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
Pennsylvania
Virginia
West Virginia

Regions VII and VIII

Federal Office Building
911 Walnut St., 15th Floor
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

VII	VIII
Iowa	Colorado
Kansas	Montana
Missouri	North Dakota
Nebraska	South Dakota
	Utah
	Wyoming

Region IV

Suite 540
1371 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: 881-4418 (Area Code 404)

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

Regions IX and X

450 Golden Gate Ave.
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

IX	X
Arizona	Alaska
California	Idaho
Hawaii	Oregon
Nevada	Washington



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ILIR

Area Wage Survey

Newark, New Jersey, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-5



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Newark, New Jersey, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in New York, N.Y., under the general direction of Anthony J. Ferrara, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Newark area are available for the contract construction (May 1977), contract cleaning (July 1977), machinery manufacturing (January 1978), and computer and data processing services (March 1978) industries, and in the Newark and Jersey City combined area for the women's and misses' dresses industry (August 1977). A current report on occupational earnings only in the Newark area is available for the moving and storage industry (January 1979). Also available for the Newark area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Newark, New Jersey, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

June 1979

Bulletin 2050-5

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

SECRET

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110 -	\$ 120 -	\$ 130 -	\$ 140 -	\$ 150 -	\$ 160 -	\$ 170 -	\$ 180 -	\$ 190 -	\$ 200 -	\$ 210 -	\$ 220 -	\$ 240 -	\$ 260 -	\$ 280 -	\$ 300 -	\$ 320 -	\$ 340 -	\$ 380 -	\$ 420 and over			
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	380	420	over			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																													
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,894	38.0	\$ 183.00	\$ 170.00	\$ 155.00-196.00	1	-	24	113	198	204	400	256	149	115	101	35		67	64	96	14	9	47	1	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	757	38.5	183.50	172.00	158.00-200.00	-	-	-	23	68	104	129	131	35	61	65	16		51	31	29	11	2	-	1	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,137	37.5	182.50	168.00	153.00-188.50	1	-	24	90	130	100	271	125	114	54	36	19		16	33	67	3	7	47	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	179	39.0	270.50	279.50	235.00-321.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	5	7		12	12	65	3	7	47	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS ----	195	38.5	181.00	165.00	145.00-252.00	-	-	1	30	18	39	46	2	1	2	1	-		3	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	170	38.0	185.50	168.00	157.00-252.00	-	-	1	30	-	34	46	2	1	2	1	-		1	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	121	38.0	152.00	152.00	135.50-168.00	-	-	1	30	18	39	27	1	1	2	1	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	37.5	154.50	157.00	135.50-168.00	-	-	1	30	-	34	27	1	1	2	1	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	318	38.0	205.00	196.00	175.00-232.00	-	-	-	6	14	14	30	44	22	45	29	22		23	38	11	2	12	1	2	3	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	189	39.0	207.50	194.00	177.50-225.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	29	18	27	10	19		19	13	9	1	5	1	2	3	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	37.0	201.00	198.00	173.00-243.50	-	-	-	6	14	9	2	15	4	18	19	3		4	25	2	1	7	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	36.0	247.50	243.50	226.50-251.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3		4	23	2	1	7	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,682	37.5	192.00	184.00	157.50-217.00	-	1	30	62	91	269	182	135	166	103	166	89		193	73	45	29	32	8	8	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	734	38.0	201.00	197.00	167.50-223.50	-	-	-	-	11	122	58	38	97	57	104	36		106	48	35	13	1	-	8	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	948	37.0	184.50	174.00	153.50-208.00	-	1	30	62	80	147	124	97	69	46	62	53		87	25	10	16	31	8	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	180	36.0	230.50	222.00	190.00-286.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	17	7	23	7	9		33	8	8	16	31	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	649	38.0	215.00	205.50	184.00-234.50	-	-	-	6	15	24	31	35	85	62	94	58		95	54	28	14	32	8	8	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	283	39.0	219.00	205.00	190.50-243.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	49	40	48	21		37	35	26	1	1	-	8	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	366	37.0	212.00	207.00	178.50-229.00	-	-	-	6	15	21	27	25	36	22	46	37		58	19	2	13	31	8	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	36.5	248.50	286.50	173.50-313.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	6	2	4	2	-		4	2	-	13	31	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	1,033	37.5	177.00	166.50	154.00-199.00	-	1	30	56	76	245	151	100	81	41	72	31		98	19	17	15	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	451	38.0	189.50	183.00	156.00-217.00	-	-	-	-	11	119	54	28	48	17	56	15		69	13	9	12	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	582	37.0	167.50	160.00	150.00-179.50	-	1	30	56	65	126	97	72	33	24	16	16		29	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 130 and under	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 420	\$ 460	\$ 500	\$ 540	\$ 540 and over		
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	420	460	500	540	over			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,322	37.0	\$ 424.00	\$ 415.50	\$ 369.50-478.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	11	13	33	71	123	143	283	216	232	69	116		
MANUFACTURING -----	357	39.0	405.50	401.50	359.00-445.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	11	15	47	49	75	73	40	9	19		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	965	36.5	430.50	422.50	374.50-489.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	5	22	56	76	94	208	143	192	60	97		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	515	37.0	474.50	472.50	432.50-524.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	21	71	114	130	56	*112		
MANUFACTURING -----	159	38.5	451.50	443.50	414.00-480.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	25	61	30	7	19		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	356	36.5	484.50	489.00	442.50-543.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	10	46	53	100	49	93	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	122	35.0	524.00	547.50	499.50-547.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	19	25	66		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	670	37.0	401.50	391.50	361.00-432.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	44	101	115	195	93	96	10	4		
MANUFACTURING -----	149	39.0	378.50	372.50	354.50-393.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	35	38	43	10	8	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	521	36.5	408.00	403.00	367.50-445.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	35	66	77	152	83	88	10	4		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	123	37.0	337.50	326.00	296.00-362.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	8	12	22	24	12	7	12	7	4	3	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	36.0	346.50	332.00	317.50-378.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	5	18	18	8	7	10	7	4	1	-		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,229	37.0	321.00	307.50	269.00-356.00	-	-	-	1	-	20	10	33	58	138	131	155	139	159	90	33	121	50	73	17	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	242	38.0	354.50	338.00	289.50-413.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	25	12	19	17	38	29	4	32	23	22	10	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	987	36.5	313.00	301.00	265.00-346.00	-	-	-	1	-	20	6	33	51	113	119	136	122	121	61	29	89	27	51	7	1			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	130	35.0	351.50	331.00	293.50-399.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	22	8	18	16	3	-	43	11	5	1	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	342	37.0	377.50	389.00	303.50-442.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	37	11	43	23	13	15	75	31	58	17	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	77	38.0	431.00	430.00	383.00-499.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	7	1	13	13	22	10	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	265	36.5	362.00	375.00	300.50-417.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	37	10	40	16	6	14	62	18	36	7	1			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	35.0	355.50	341.50	300.50-399.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	13	3	-	28	6	2	1	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	546	37.0	321.50	321.50	288.50-345.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	6	38	32	89	89	134	75	15	23	17	15	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	130	38.0	326.50	324.50	288.00-345.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	18	14	31	22	3	8	10	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	416	37.0	319.50	318.00	289.00-339.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	6	21	25	71	75	103	53	12	15	7	15	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	341	36.5	264.50	259.50	232.00-287.50	-	-	-	1	-	13	10	26	49	86	62	55	7	2	2	3	23	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	306	36.5	261.50	259.50	232.50-286.00	-	-	-	1	-	13	6	26	42	78	57	55	7	2	2	3	12	2	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,069	38.0	253.50	253.00	204.50-280.50	21	4	22	17	36	47	75	117	133	90	232	80	36	57	26	34	22	20	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	403	38.5	255.00	253.50	206.00-285.50	-	-	-	5	-	21	40	53	53	35	75	55	15	32	7	1	8	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	666	37.5	252.50	248.00	200.50-278.00	21	4	22	12	36	26	35	64	80	55	157	25	21	25	19	33	14	17	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	35.5	289.00	271.50	271.50-279.00	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	6	80	3	2	3	9	6	4	5	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	263	38.5	297.50	279.00	256.50-338.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	47	65	35	9	24	19	16	16	9	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	297.00	284.00	263.00-330.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	22	24	6	20	6	1	6	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	157	38.0	297.50	276.50	250.00-349.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	28	43	11	3	4	13	15	10	9	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	553	38.0	246.50	234.00	204.50-271.00	1	1	3	13	22	23	43	92	107	34	91	42	23	28	3	10	6	11	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	256	38.5	245.00	232.00	205.00-270.00	-	-	-	5	-	4	28	52	49	14	50	31	5	12	1	-	2	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	37.5	247.50	235.50	204.00-274.50	1	1	3	8	22	19	15	40	58	20	41	11	18	16	2	10	4	8	-	-	-			

* Workers were distributed as follows: 98 at \$540 to \$580; 13 at \$580 to \$620; and 1 at \$620 to \$660.

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIBRARY U. OF I. LIBRARY-CIVILIAN

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 130 and under	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 420	\$ 460	\$ 500	\$ 540 and over		
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	420	460	500	540			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	253	37.0	\$ 223.50	\$ 200.50	\$ 180.00-271.50	20	3	19	4	14	24	32	21	7	9	76	3	4	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	36.5	226.00	217.00	173.00-271.50	20	3	19	4	14	7	20	20	5	7	73	3	-	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	63	37.0	214.00	208.50	181.50-222.00	-	7	1	1	1	8	6	16	9	5	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS -----	1,198	38.5	294.50	288.00	235.50-344.50	4	1	9	28	32	41	12	87	100	74	154	107	118	108	87	82	85	15	28	22	4	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	700	38.5	273.00	270.00	225.00-311.50	-	-	6	15	10	40	9	66	78	41	115	82	78	59	29	40	32	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	498	38.0	324.50	320.50	260.00-377.00	4	1	3	13	22	1	3	21	22	33	39	25	40	49	58	42	53	15	28	22	4	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	380	38.5	354.00	332.00	307.00-384.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	30	35	43	81	32	31	53	6	28	22	4	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	247	39.0	327.00	327.00	299.00-351.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	22	35	39	56	27	31	30	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	37.5	404.00	384.50	320.00-484.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	4	25	5	-	23	6	28	22	4	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	500	38.5	295.50	286.50	262.50-351.00	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	17	47	25	109	53	51	23	55	51	32	9	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	224	39.0	272.50	269.00	246.00-288.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	41	16	85	33	29	3	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	276	38.5	313.50	338.00	273.00-364.50	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	13	6	9	24	20	22	20	53	42	30	9	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	256	37.5	233.50	226.50	205.00-256.00	-	-	-	1	6	32	9	64	51	33	13	19	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	182	37.5	224.50	214.00	200.00-246.50	-	-	-	-	3	32	9	56	35	17	6	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	38.0	255.50	246.00	226.50-298.00	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	8	16	16	7	5	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	62	39.0	178.50	172.00	160.00-185.00	4	1	9	15	10	9	3	2	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: MANUFACTURING -----	162	39.5	264.00	274.00	226.00-286.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	16	29	16	48	19	9	7	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	102	39.5	321.50	274.00	274.00-373.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	51	1	4	3	-	18	15	6	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	265.00	244.00	238.00-290.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	-	19	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	163	38.5	286.00	283.00	256.00-317.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	10	29	34	27	21	14	15	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	119	39.5	285.00	273.50	257.50-306.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	30	21	16	8	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex.
Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
FILE CLERKS -----	69	37.5	\$ 159.50	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED			\$	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	516	38.0	174.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	37.5	153.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	1,192	38.5	209.00	MANUFACTURING -----	309	38.0	174.50
MESSENGERS -----	210	37.5	156.50	MANUFACTURING -----	835	39.0	212.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	37.5	174.00
MANUFACTURING -----	57	38.0	165.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	357	37.5	201.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	580	37.5	188.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	37.5	153.50	STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,162	38.0	209.50	MANUFACTURING -----	425	38.0	196.50
ORDER CLERKS -----	274	39.5	224.50	MANUFACTURING -----	400	39.0	222.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	155	37.0	164.00
MANUFACTURING -----	113	39.0	233.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	762	37.5	203.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	117	38.5	223.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	40.0	218.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	215	36.5	246.00	MANUFACTURING -----	114	38.5	220.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	131	39.5	260.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	534	38.0	224.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	463	37.5	179.00
MANUFACTURING -----	79	39.5	245.00	MANUFACTURING -----	307	38.5	225.00	MANUFACTURING -----	311	37.5	188.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	366	39.0	245.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	227	37.0	223.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	37.0	160.50
MANUFACTURING -----	146	39.0	239.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	37.0	256.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,635	38.0	193.00
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	628	37.5	197.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,079	38.5	194.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	78	39.0	282.00	MANUFACTURING -----	93	39.5	211.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,556	37.5	192.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	204	38.5	263.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	535	37.5	194.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	180	39.0	270.50
MANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	247.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	174	36.5	244.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	915	37.5	219.00
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	227	37.0	177.00	MANUFACTURING -----	383	38.5	222.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	39.0	282.00	MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	198.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	532	37.0	217.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	162	39.0	222.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	174	36.5	170.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	38.5	282.00
MANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	228.00	TYPISTS -----	2,495	37.0	164.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,720	38.0	179.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	38.5	218.00	MANUFACTURING -----	666	38.0	175.00	MANUFACTURING -----	696	38.5	179.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	39.0	282.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,829	36.5	160.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,024	37.5	179.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	996	37.0	175.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	131	39.0	266.50
SECRETARIES -----	6,688	38.0	241.00	MANUFACTURING -----	223	37.0	187.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	194	38.5	180.50
MANUFACTURING -----	3,886	38.5	240.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	773	36.5	172.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	170	38.0	185.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,802	37.0	242.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,499	37.0	156.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, -----			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	531	37.0	301.00	MANUFACTURING -----	443	38.5	169.00	CLASS B -----	121	38.0	152.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	310	37.5	297.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,056	36.5	151.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	37.5	154.50
MANUFACTURING -----	132	38.5	280.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	37.0	207.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	289	38.0	201.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	178	37.0	309.00	FILE CLERKS -----	1,061	37.0	145.00	MANUFACTURING -----	172	39.0	202.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,153	38.0	267.50	MANUFACTURING -----	147	38.5	173.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	117	37.0	200.00
MANUFACTURING -----	675	38.5	272.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	914	36.5	140.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	36.0	249.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	478	37.0	261.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	143	37.0	156.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,654	37.5	191.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	116	37.5	299.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	36.5	151.00	MANUFACTURING -----	731	38.0	201.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,933	38.0	251.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	781	37.0	134.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	923	37.0	184.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,117	39.0	255.50	MANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	151.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	165	36.0	234.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	816	37.5	246.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	696	36.5	132.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	628	38.0	216.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	120	38.0	299.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	37.5	200.50	MANUFACTURING -----	283	39.0	219.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,970	38.0	222.50	MESSENGERS -----	166	37.5	164.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	345	37.0	213.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,127	38.5	222.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	37.5	164.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	36.0	260.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	843	37.0	223.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	347	38.0	188.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,026	37.5	177.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	36.5	271.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.0	199.50	MANUFACTURING -----	448	38.0	189.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	266	38.0	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	576	37.0	167.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	77	38.5	229.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued**

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,012	37.0	\$ 428.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING -----	272	39.0	415.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	235	38.5	295.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	95	37.0	480.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	740	36.5	432.50	MANUFACTURING -----	91	39.0	298.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	36.5	493.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	415	37.0	473.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	38.0	294.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----			
MANUFACTURING -----	133	38.5	453.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	413	38.0	254.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	174	37.0	390.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	282	36.5	482.50	MANUFACTURING -----	154	38.5	262.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	36.5	396.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	35.0	522.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	259	37.5	250.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	380	37.0	295.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	495	37.0	405.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	142	37.5	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	336	37.0	295.00
MANUFACTURING -----	107	39.0	382.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	37.5	207.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	78	36.5	328.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	388	36.5	412.00	DRAFTERS -----	1,087	38.5	300.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	36.5	328.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	92	37.0	344.00	MANUFACTURING -----	649	38.5	276.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	136	37.5	316.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	36.5	343.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	438	38.0	336.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	37.0	313.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	831	37.0	331.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	372	38.5	354.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	166	37.0	262.00
MANUFACTURING -----	180	38.0	365.00	MANUFACTURING -----	240	39.0	327.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	37.0	265.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	36.5	322.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	37.5	403.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	273	37.0	237.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	35.0	356.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	455	38.5	301.00	MANUFACTURING -----	141	38.0	220.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	257	37.0	390.50	MANUFACTURING -----	215	39.0	274.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	36.0	256.50
MANUFACTURING -----	66	38.0	435.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	38.0	324.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	140	37.5	222.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	36.5	375.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	218	37.5	232.00	MANUFACTURING -----	102	38.0	218.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	35.0	354.50	MANUFACTURING -----	161	37.5	222.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	109	36.0	240.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	399	37.0	322.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	37.5	259.50	COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	58	37.0	216.00
MANUFACTURING -----	92	38.0	322.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: MANUFACTURING -----	148	39.5	262.50	DRAFTERS -----	111	39.0	238.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	307	37.0	322.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -	99	39.5	323.00	MANUFACTURING -----	51	39.0	239.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	175	36.5	267.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	39.5	237.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	36.0	257.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	304	37.0	410.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	163	38.5	286.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	790	38.0	258.50	MANUFACTURING -----	79	39.0	367.00	MANUFACTURING -----	119	39.5	285.00
MANUFACTURING -----	256	38.5	274.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	36.5	425.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	534	37.5	251.50								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	35.5	309.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
					Under \$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$4.60	\$4.80	\$5.00	\$5.20	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.80	\$6.00	\$6.40	\$6.80	\$7.20	\$7.60	\$8.00	\$8.40	\$8.80	\$9.20	\$9.60	\$10.00	\$10.60	\$11.20	\$11.80	\$12.40	\$13.60	\$14.20	\$14.80	\$15.40	\$16.00	\$16.60	\$17.20	\$17.80	\$18.40	\$19.00	\$19.60	\$20.20	\$20.80	\$21.40	\$22.00	\$22.60	\$23.20	\$23.80	\$24.40	\$25.00	\$25.60	\$26.20	\$26.80	\$27.40	\$28.00	\$28.60	\$29.20	\$29.80	\$30.40	\$31.00	\$31.60	\$32.20	\$32.80	\$33.40	\$34.00	\$34.60	\$35.20	\$35.80	\$36.40	\$37.00	\$37.60	\$38.20	\$38.80	\$39.40	\$40.00	\$40.60	\$41.20	\$41.80	\$42.40	\$43.00	\$43.60	\$44.20	\$44.80	\$45.40	\$46.00	\$46.60	\$47.20	\$47.80	\$48.40	\$49.00	\$49.60	\$50.20	\$50.80	\$51.40	\$52.00	\$52.60	\$53.20	\$53.80	\$54.40	\$55.00	\$55.60	\$56.20	\$56.80	\$57.40	\$58.00	\$58.60	\$59.20	\$59.80	\$60.40	\$61.00	\$61.60	\$62.20	\$62.80	\$63.40	\$64.00	\$64.60	\$65.20	\$65.80	\$66.40	\$67.00	\$67.60	\$68.20	\$68.80	\$69.40	\$70.00	\$70.60	\$71.20	\$71.80	\$72.40	\$73.00	\$73.60	\$74.20	\$74.80	\$75.40	\$76.00	\$76.60	\$77.20	\$77.80	\$78.40	\$79.00	\$79.60	\$80.20	\$80.80	\$81.40	\$82.00	\$82.60	\$83.20	\$83.80	\$84.40	\$85.00	\$85.60	\$86.20	\$86.80	\$87.40	\$88.00	\$88.60	\$89.20	\$89.80	\$90.40	\$91.00	\$91.60	\$92.20	\$92.80	\$93.40	\$94.00	\$94.60	\$95.20	\$95.80	\$96.40	\$97.00	\$97.60	\$98.20	\$98.80	\$99.40	\$100.00	\$100.60	\$101.20	\$101.80	\$102.40	\$103.00	\$103.60	\$104.20	\$104.80	\$105.40	\$106.00	\$106.60	\$107.20	\$107.80	\$108.40	\$109.00	\$109.60	\$110.20	\$110.80	\$111.40	\$112.00	\$112.60	\$113.20	\$113.80	\$114.40	\$115.00	\$115.60	\$116.20	\$116.80	\$117.40	\$118.00	\$118.60	\$119.20	\$119.80	\$120.40	\$121.00	\$121.60	\$122.20	\$122.80	\$123.40	\$124.00	\$124.60	\$125.20	\$125.80	\$126.40	\$127.00	\$127.60	\$128.20	\$128.80	\$129.40	\$130.00	\$130.60	\$131.20	\$131.80	\$132.40	\$133.00	\$133.60	\$134.20	\$134.80	\$135.40	\$136.00	\$136.60	\$137.20	\$137.80	\$138.40	\$139.00	\$139.60	\$140.20	\$140.80	\$141.40	\$142.00	\$142.60	\$143.20	\$143.80	\$144.40	\$145.00	\$145.60	\$146.20	\$146.80	\$147.40	\$148.00	\$148.60	\$149.20	\$149.80	\$150.40	\$151.00	\$151.60	\$152.20	\$152.80	\$153.40	\$154.00	\$154.60	\$155.20	\$155.80	\$156.40	\$157.00	\$157.60	\$158.20	\$158.80	\$159.40	\$160.00	\$160.60	\$161.20	\$161.80	\$162.40	\$163.00	\$163.60	\$164.20	\$164.80	\$165.40	\$166.00	\$166.60	\$167.20	\$167.80	\$168.40	\$169.00	\$169.60	\$170.20	\$170.80	\$171.40	\$172.00	\$172.60	\$173.20	\$173.80	\$174.40	\$175.00	\$175.60	\$176.20	\$176.80	\$177.40	\$178.00	\$178.60	\$179.20	\$179.80	\$180.40	\$181.00	\$181.60	\$182.20	\$182.80	\$183.40	\$184.00	\$184.60	\$185.20	\$185.80	\$186.40	\$187.00	\$187.60	\$188.20	\$188.80	\$189.40	\$190.00	\$190.60	\$191.20	\$191.80	\$192.40	\$193.00	\$193.60	\$194.20	\$194.80	\$195.40	\$196.00	\$196.60	\$197.20	\$197.80	\$198.40	\$199.00	\$199.60	\$200.20	\$200.80	\$201.40	\$202.00	\$202.60	\$203.20	\$203.80	\$204.40	\$205.00	\$205.60	\$206.20	\$206.80	\$207.40	\$208.00	\$208.60	\$209.20	\$209.80	\$210.40	\$211.00	\$211.60	\$212.20	\$212.80	\$213.40	\$214.00	\$214.60	\$215.20	\$215.80	\$216.40	\$217.00	\$217.60	\$218.20	\$218.80	\$219.40	\$220.00	\$220.60	\$221.20	\$221.80	\$222.40	\$223.00	\$223.60	\$224.20	\$224.80	\$225.40	\$226.00	\$226.60	\$227.20	\$227.80	\$228.40	\$229.00	\$229.60	\$230.20	\$230.80	\$231.40	\$232.00	\$232.60	\$233.20	\$233.80	\$234.40	\$235.00	\$235.60	\$236.20	\$236.80	\$237.40	\$238.00	\$238.60	\$239.20	\$239.80	\$240.40	\$241.00	\$241.60	\$242.20	\$242.80	\$243.40	\$244.00	\$244.60	\$245.20	\$245.80	\$246.40	\$247.00	\$247.60	\$248.20	\$248.80	\$249.40	\$250.00	\$250.60	\$251.20	\$251.80	\$252.40	\$253.00	\$253.60	\$254.20	\$254.80	\$255.40	\$256.00	\$256.60	\$257.20	\$257.80	\$258.40	\$259.00	\$259.60	\$260.20	\$260.80	\$261.40	\$262.00	\$262.60	\$263.20	\$263.80	\$264.40	\$265.00	\$265.60	\$266.20	\$266.80	\$267.40	\$268.00	\$268.60	\$269.20	\$269.80	\$270.40	\$271.00	\$271.60	\$272.20	\$272.80	\$273.40	\$274.00	\$274.60	\$275.20	\$275.80	\$276.40	\$277.00	\$277.60	\$278.20	\$278.80	\$279.40	\$280.00	\$280.60	\$281.20	\$281.80	\$282.40	\$283.00	\$283.60	\$284.20	\$284.80	\$285.40	\$286.00	\$286.60	\$287.20	\$287.80	\$288.40	\$289.00	\$289.60	\$290.20	\$290.80	\$291.40	\$292.00	\$292.60	\$293.20	\$293.80	\$294.40	\$295.00	\$295.60	\$296.20	\$296.80	\$297.40	\$298.00	\$298.60	\$299.20	\$299.80	\$300.40	\$301.00	\$301.60	\$302.20	\$302.80	\$303.40	\$304.00	\$304.60	\$305.20	\$305.80	\$306.40	\$307.00	\$307.60	\$308.20	\$308.80	\$309.40	\$310.00	\$310.60	\$311.20	\$311.80	\$312.40	\$313.00	\$313.60	\$314.20	\$314.80	\$315.40	\$316.00	\$316.60	\$317.20	\$317.80	\$318.40	\$319.00	\$319.60	\$320.20	\$320.80	\$321.40	\$322.00	\$322.60	\$323.20	\$323.80	\$324.40	\$325.00	\$325.60	\$326.20	\$326.80	\$327.40	\$328.00	\$328.60	\$329.20	\$329.80	\$330.40	\$331.00	\$331.60	\$332.20	\$332.80	\$333.40	\$334.00	\$334.60	\$335.20	\$335.80	\$336.40	\$337.00	\$337.60	\$338.20	\$338.80	\$339.40	\$340.00	\$340.60	\$341.20	\$341.80	\$342.40	\$343.00	\$343.60	\$344.20	\$344.80	\$345.40	\$346.00	\$346.60	\$347.20	\$347.80	\$348.40	\$349.00	\$349.60	\$350.20	\$350.80	\$351.40	\$352.00	\$352.60	\$353.20	\$353.80	\$354.40	\$355.00	\$355.60	\$356.20	\$356.80	\$357.40	\$358.00	\$358.60	\$359.20	\$359.80	\$360.40	\$361.00	\$361.60	\$362.20	\$362.80	\$363.40	\$364.00	\$364.60	\$365.20	\$365.80	\$366.40	\$367.00	\$367.60	\$368.20	\$368.80	\$369.40	\$370.00	\$370.60	\$371.20	\$371.80	\$372.40	\$373.00	\$373.60	\$374.20	\$374.80	\$375.40	\$376.00	\$376.60	\$377.20	\$377.80	\$378.40	\$379.00	\$379.60	\$380.20	\$380.80	\$381.40	\$382.00	\$382.60	\$383.20	\$383.80	\$384.40	\$385.00	\$385.60	\$386.20	\$386.80	\$387.40	\$388.00	\$388.60	\$389.20	\$389.80	\$390.40	\$391.00	\$391.60	\$392.20	\$392.80	\$393.40	\$394.00	\$394.60	\$395.20	\$395.80	\$396.40	\$397.00	\$397.60	\$398.20	\$398.80	\$399.40	\$400.00	\$400.60	\$401.20	\$401.80	\$402.40	\$403.00	\$403.60	\$404.20	\$404.80	\$405.40	\$406.00	\$406.60	\$407.20	\$407.80	\$408.40	\$409.00	\$409.60	\$410.20	\$410.80	\$411.40	\$412.00	\$412.60	\$413.20	\$413.80	\$414.40	\$415.00	\$415.60	\$416.20	\$416.80	\$417.40	\$418.00	\$418.60	\$419.20	\$419.80	\$420.40	\$421.00	\$421.60	\$422.20	\$422.80	\$423.40	\$424.00	\$424.60	\$425.20	\$425.80	\$426.40	\$427.00	\$427.60	\$428.20	\$428.80	\$429.40	\$430.00	\$430.60	\$431.20	\$431.80	\$432.40	\$433.00	\$433.60	\$434.20	\$434.80	\$435.40	\$436.00	\$436.60	\$437.20	\$437.80	\$438.40	\$439.00	\$439.60	\$440.20	\$440.80	\$441.40	\$442.00	\$442.60	\$443.20	\$443.80	\$444.40	\$445.00	\$445.60	\$446.20	\$446.80	\$447.40	\$448.00	\$448.60	\$449.20	\$449.80	\$450.40	\$451.00	\$451.60	\$452.20	\$452.80	\$453.40	\$454.00	\$454.60	\$455.20	\$455.80	\$456.40	\$457.00	\$457.60	\$458.20	\$458.80	\$459.40	\$460.00	\$460.60	\$461.20	\$461.80	\$462.40	\$463.00	\$463.60	\$464.20	\$464.80	\$465.40	\$466.00	\$466.60	\$467.20	\$467.80	\$468.40	\$469.00	\$469.60	\$470.20	\$470.80	\$471.40	\$472.00	\$472.60	\$473.20	\$473.80	\$474.40	\$475.00	\$475.60	\$476.20	\$476.80	\$477.40	\$478.00	\$478.60	\$479.20	\$479.80	\$480.40	\$481.00	\$481.60	\$482.20	\$482.80	\$483.40	\$484.00	\$484.60	\$485.20	\$485.80	\$486.40	\$487.00	\$487.60	\$488.20	\$488.80	\$489.40	\$490.00	\$490.60	\$491.20	\$491.80	\$492.40	\$493.00	\$493.60	\$494.20	\$494.80	\$495.40	\$496.00	\$496.60	\$497.20	\$497.80	\$498.40	\$499.00	\$499.60	\$500.20	\$500.80	\$501.40	\$502.00	\$502.60	\$503.20	\$503.80	\$504.40	\$505.00	\$505.60	\$506.20	\$506.80	\$507.40	\$508.00	\$508.60	\$509.20	\$509.80	\$510.40	\$511.00	\$511.60	\$512.20	\$512.80	\$513.40	\$514.00	\$514.60	\$515.20	\$515.80	\$516.40	\$517.00	\$517.60	\$518.20	\$518.80	\$519.40	\$520.00	\$520.60	\$521.20	\$521.80	\$522.40	\$523.00	\$523.60	\$524.20	\$524.80	\$525.40	\$526.00	\$526.60	\$527.20	\$527.80	\$528.40	\$529.00	\$529.60	\$530.20	\$530.80	\$531.40	\$532.00	\$532.60	\$533.20	\$533.80	\$534.40	\$535.00	\$535.60	\$536.20	\$536.80	\$537.40	\$538.00	\$538.60	\$539.20	\$539.80	\$540.40	\$541.00	\$541.60	\$542.20	\$542.80	\$543.40	\$544.00	\$544.60	\$545.20	\$545.80	\$546.40	\$547.00	\$547.60	\$548.20	\$548.80	\$549.40	\$550.00	\$550.60	\$551.20	\$551.80	\$552.40	\$553.00	\$553.60	\$554.20	\$554.80	\$555.40	\$556.00	\$556.60	\$557.20	\$557.80	\$558.40	\$559.00	\$559.60	\$560.20	\$560.80	\$561.40	\$562.00	\$562.60	\$563.20	\$563.80	\$564.40	\$565.00	\$565.60	\$566.20	\$566.80	\$567.40	\$568.00	\$568.60	\$569.20	\$569.80	\$570.40	\$571.00	\$571.60	\$572.20	\$572.80	\$573.40	\$574.00	\$574.60	\$575.20	\$575.80	\$576.40	\$577.00	\$577.60	\$578.20	\$578.80	\$579.40	\$580.00	\$580.60	\$581.20	\$581.80	\$582.40	\$583.00	\$583.60	\$584.20	\$584.80	\$585.40	\$586.00	\$586.60	\$587.20	\$587.80	\$588.40	\$589.00	\$589.60	\$590.20	\$590.80	\$591.40	\$592.00	\$592.60	\$593.20	\$593.80	\$594.40	\$595.00	\$595.60	\$596.20	\$596.80	\$597.40	\$598.00	\$598.60	\$599.20	\$599.80	\$600.40	\$601.00	\$601.60	\$602.20	\$602.80	\$603.40	\$604.00	\$604.60	\$605.20	\$605.80	\$606.40	\$607.00	\$607.60	\$608.20	\$608.80	\$609.40	\$610.00	\$610.60	\$611.20	\$611.80	\$612.40	\$613.00	\$613.60	\$614.20	\$614.80	\$615.40	\$616.00	\$616.60	\$617.20	\$617.80	\$618.40	\$619.00	\$619.60	\$620.20	\$620.80	\$621.40	\$622.00	\$622.60	\$623.20	\$623.80	\$624.40	\$625.00	\$625.60	\$626.20	\$626.80	\$627.40	\$628.00	\$628.60	\$629.20	\$629.80	\$630.40	\$631.00	\$631.60	\$632.20	\$632.80	\$633.40	\$634.00	\$634.60	\$635.20	\$635.80	\$636.40	\$637.00	\$637.60	\$638.20	\$638.80	\$639.40	\$640.00	\$640.60	\$641.20	\$641.80	\$642.40	\$643.00	\$643.60	\$644.20	\$644.80	\$645.40	\$646.00	\$646.60	\$647.20	\$647.80	\$648.40	\$649.00	\$649.60	\$650.20	\$650.80	\$651.40	\$652.00	\$652.60	\$653.20	\$653.80	\$654.40	\$655.00	\$655.60	\$656.20	\$656.80	\$657.40	\$658.00	\$658.60	\$659.20	\$659.80	\$660.40	\$661.00	\$661.60	\$662.20	\$662.80	\$663.40	\$664.00	\$664.60	\$665.20	\$665.80	\$666.40	\$667.00	\$667.60	\$668.20	\$668.80	\$669.40	\$670.00	\$670.60	\$671.20	\$671.80	\$672.40	\$673.00	\$673.60	\$674.20

* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$11.20 to \$11.80; 45 at \$11.80 to \$12.40; and 3 at \$13.60 to \$14.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					2.90	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	and				
					under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and		
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	over					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,963	\$ 8.23	\$ 9.30	\$ 7.14- 9.40	-	-	10	15	19	43	73	43	39	201	105	195	72	266	154	509	185	151	12	116	2271	392	92					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,040	7.75	7.39	6.55- 7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	21	59	43	52	118	48	413	5	146	12	-	13	-	92					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,923	8.36	9.30	7.85- 9.40	-	-	10	15	19	43	73	25	39	180	46	152	20	148	106	96	180	5	-	116	2258	392	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,656	9.16	9.40	9.30- 9.40	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	3	1	53	32	180	5	-	112	2141	122	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	386	5.95	6.25	4.25- 7.97	-	-	10	15	19	43	38	13	18	11	1	4	22	12	50	2	2	126	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	242	4.90	4.25	4.00- 6.38	-	-	10	15	19	43	38	13	18	6	1	4	12	11	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	736	8.80	9.41	5.80- 9.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	12	44	75	32	12	15	20	1	3	18	1	-	381	-	*92					
MANUFACTURING -----	275	9.17	6.66	5.30-14.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	16	59	20	12	13	16	-	3	13	1	-	12	-	92					
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,865	7.85	7.85	7.39- 9.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	9	146	28	123	12	25	25	443	175	-	-	-	840	4	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,433	8.03	9.30	7.23- 9.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	9	146	28	115	7	1	10	63	175	-	-	-	840	4	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	1,731	8.88	9.40	9.07- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	26	214	36	33	-	7	-	116	1050	246	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	162	6.76	6.55	6.45- 7.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	80	16	33	-	7	-	-	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,569	9.10	9.40	9.40- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	134	20	-	-	-	-	116	1049	246	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,166	9.39	9.40	9.40- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	932	122	-					
SHIPPERS -----	248	6.04	5.75	5.62- 5.85	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	36	128	-	9	15	10	7	2	-	-	1	-	15					
MANUFACTURING -----	190	6.35	5.82	5.68- 6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	107	-	7	15	10	7	2	-	-	1	-	15					
RECEIVERS -----	365	5.81	5.71	4.95- 7.01	11	-	1	15	18	12	15	1	4	41	21	72	39	7	64	14	3	6	-	6	-	-	15					
MANUFACTURING -----	161	6.25	5.62	5.25- 6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18	57	25	5	-	-	3	5	-	6	-	-	15					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	5.46	5.71	3.90- 7.01	11	-	1	15	18	12	15	1	4	14	3	15	14	2	64	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	296	6.32	6.29	5.71- 6.85	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	1	10	9	62	54	37	57	22	4	14	3	4	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	227	6.16	6.13	5.60- 6.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	9	9	61	31	14	57	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	6.82	6.57	6.29- 7.87	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	23	23	-	-	4	8	3	4	-	-	-					
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,886	7.43	8.72	5.94- 8.72	115	-	23	-	15	29	15	19	55	55	16	77	128	110	43	28	2	1	-	1084	-	-	71					
MANUFACTURING -----	813	6.45	6.40	4.80- 8.94	115	-	23	-	-	-	-	10	45	41	5	30	128	110	41	28	1	1	-	164	-	-	71					
ORDER FILLERS -----	863	4.45	4.32	3.30- 5.59	146	57	53	29	22	7	56	114	63	74	16	105	86	1	-	26	1	7	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	281	5.45	5.59	4.81- 5.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	27	20	7	105	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	582	3.97	3.75	3.01- 4.40	146	57	53	29	22	7	20	114	36	54	9	-	-	1	-	26	1	7	-	-	-	-	-					
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	859	4.90	4.98	3.94- 5.77	19	21	22	22	23	150	40	1	13	210	121	32	133	43	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	621	5.33	5.16	4.98- 5.96	-	-	-	22	22	-	30	-	-	209	121	32	133	43	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,573	6.02	5.45	4.28- 7.77	203	100	105	111	53	15	61	32	123	127	363	261	90	56	7	2	225	58	4	-	577	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,359	4.83	5.14	3.88- 5.52	138	95	13	82	23	-	51	28	114	125	345	225	34	55	3	-	8	16	4	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,214	7.36	8.04	5.88- 9.22	65	5	92	29	30	15	10	4	9	2	18	36	56	1	4	2	217	42	-	-	577	-	-					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,121	6.20	6.12	5.51- 6.69	23	-	-	13	1	26	6	1	-	40	89	128	455	129	27	44	3	43	93	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,058	6.24	6.12	5.60- 6.69	23	-	-	13	-	16	-	-	-	36	79	127	440	128	17	40	3	43	93	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	5.53	5.45	4.27- 6.13	-	-	-	-	1	10	6	1	-	4	10	1	15	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
GUARDS -----	3,758	3.77	3.25	3.00- 3.94	1666	327	280	240	288	207	108	28	22	60	75	120	47	101	83	14	3	51	6	32	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	424	6.22	6.22	5.49- 6.64	-	10	10	-	-	2	2	15	4	24	60	62	36	99	3	14	-	47	4	32	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,334	3.45	3.10	3.00- 3.72	1666	317	270	240	288	205	106	13	18	36	15	58	11	2	80	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-					

* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$11.50 to \$11.90; 5 at \$11.90 to \$12.30; 3 at \$12.30 to \$12.70; 1 at \$13.10 to \$13.50; 1 at \$13.90 to \$14.30; 16 at \$14.70 to \$15.10; 18 at \$15.10 to \$15.50; 17 at \$15.50 to \$15.90; 14 at \$15.90 to \$16.30; 7 at \$16.30 to \$16.70; 3 at \$16.70 to \$17.10; and 5 at \$17.10 and over.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					2.90	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90					
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and	
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	over					
GUARDS - CONTINUED																																
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	143	\$ 5.57	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.25- 7.91	7	5	3	7	3	3	44	-	1	9	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	4.34	4.27	3.72- 4.27	7	5	3	7	3	3	44	-	1	1	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-				
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	3,611	3.69	3.25	3.00- 3.85	1659	322	277	233	285	204	64	28	21	51	75	120	36	99	83	14	3	1	4	32	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	368	6.03	5.90	5.49- 6.55	-	10	10	-	-	2	2	15	4	16	60	62	34	99	3	14	-	1	4	32	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,243	3.42	3.00	3.00- 3.54	1659	312	267	233	285	202	62	13	17	35	15	58	2	-	80	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	7,209	4.11	3.50	3.00- 5.10	2888	551	116	186	390	236	257	436	133	199	405	569	368	48	33	14	230	92	-	16	25	-	17					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,827	5.63	5.52	4.99- 6.01	15	41	20	33	21	12	43	106	92	139	361	426	200	19	-	-	174	92	-	16	-	-	17					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,382	3.59	3.00	2.90- 3.92	2873	510	96	153	369	224	214	330	41	60	44	143	168	29	33	14	56	-	-	-	25	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	373	6.31	6.26	6.03- 6.49	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	7	-	2	12	41	167	29	33	13	16	-	-	-	25	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	325	8.04	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	397	8.85	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,526	6.05
MANUFACTURING -----	220	7.83	MANUFACTURING -----	249	8.59	MANUFACTURING -----	1,352	4.82
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	8.49	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	9.30	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,174	7.47
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	957	8.32	BOILER TENDERS -----	206	7.61	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,118	6.20
MANUFACTURING -----	818	8.14	MANUFACTURING -----	163	7.74	MANUFACTURING -----	1,055	6.24
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	9.41				NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	5.53
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	9.07	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS -----	3,503	3.73
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	244	7.78	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,934	8.24	MANUFACTURING -----	377	6.11
MANUFACTURING -----	179	8.02	MANUFACTURING -----	1,039	7.74	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,126	3.45
NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	7.10	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,895	8.37	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	118	5.07
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	504	8.34	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,631	9.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	4.34
MANUFACTURING -----	458	8.26	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	370	5.96	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	3,381	3.68
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,280	7.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	4.84	MANUFACTURING -----	346	6.02
MANUFACTURING -----	1,170	7.65	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	724	8.79	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,035	3.42
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	934	8.79	MANUFACTURING -----	275	9.17	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	4,854	4.34
MANUFACTURING -----	169	8.05	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,865	7.85	MANUFACTURING -----	1,523	5.61
NONMANUFACTURING -----	765	8.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,433	8.03	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,331	3.76
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	670	9.05	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	1,731	8.88	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	300	6.39
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	641	8.30	MANUFACTURING -----	162	6.76	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	552	8.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,569	9.10	ORDER FILLERS -----	356	3.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	9.29	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,166	9.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	311	3.33
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	174	8.01	SHIPPERS -----	199	6.30	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	457	4.60
MANUFACTURING -----	153	7.89	MANUFACTURING -----	171	6.43	MANUFACTURING -----	332	4.87
MILLWRIGHTS -----	242	8.61	RECEIVERS: -----	146	6.26	GUARDS -----	255	4.20
MANUFACTURING -----	226	8.62	MANUFACTURING -----	292	6.30	NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	3.55
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	231	5.80	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	227	6.16	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	230	3.80
MANUFACTURING -----	171	5.69	MANUFACTURING -----	65	6.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	3.55
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	266	8.45	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,828	7.51	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,302	3.65
MANUFACTURING -----	265	8.45	MANUFACTURING -----	797	6.49	MANUFACTURING -----	304	5.73
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	931	8.06	ORDER FILLERS -----	507	5.12	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,998	3.33
MANUFACTURING -----	827	7.93	MANUFACTURING -----	236	5.59			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	4.70			
			SHIPPING PACKERS -----	402	5.24			
			MANUFACTURING -----	289	5.85			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Newark, N.J., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	January 1975 to January 1976	January 1976 to January 1977	January 1977 to January 1978	January 1978 to January 1979
All industries:				
Office clerical.....	7.5	6.0	7.3	7.3
Electronic data processing.....	7.0	5.1	8.4	6.9
Industrial nurses.....	7.9	7.7	8.8	9.2
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.7	8.0	8.3	8.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.8	6.2	8.3	7.7
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	6.4	6.5	8.4	7.9
Electronic data processing.....	4.0	5.3	7.6	6.6
Industrial nurses.....	7.1	7.7	9.6	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.4
Unskilled plant workers.....	9.2	6.6	10.8	7.4
Nonmanufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	8.6	5.6	6.5	6.8
Electronic data processing.....	8.2	5.0	8.9	7.0
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typists	Typists		File clerks		Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS M.....	119	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	136	116	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS O.....	153	128	113	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	167	139	122	115	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	158	135	123	116	102	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	170	159	138	125	119	116	100																
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	136	140	139	138	117	(6)	98	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	182	155	133	120	114	121	91	114	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS M.....	186	169	153	133	123	125	110	117	119	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS M.....	173	156	143	138	119	112	106	108	96	92	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	214	182	166	144	126	144	116	126	131	107	124	100											
MESSENGERS.....	217	184	161	156	135	136	120	114	127	106	106	92	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	162	140	123	114	104	104	97	110	95	84	96	78	76	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	150	139	126	114	104	119	92	92	86	88	89	77	72	(6)	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	128	113	116	104	100	100	85	(6)	93	80	70	62	68	82	73	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	162	136	124	127	99	102	92	101	92	90	89	81	81	107	96	134	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	139	122	107	101	94	93	74	81	87	73	73	68	67	86	85	104	93	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	160	141	127	118	110	104	91	101	104	89	89	79	81	99	103	128	111	122	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	158	138	133	134	119	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	90	91	(6)	(6)	84	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	115	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	147	125	111	101	95	103	91	98	87	84	81	79	77	91	90	105	91	105	90	103	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	155	130	114	105	97	103	86	96	93	77	83	67	73	95	96	113	92	105	89	97	103	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	179	151	135	122	109	116	103	106	110	93	97	85	85	109	107	119	105	124	107	102	113	126	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																							
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Drafters				Electronics technicians, class A	Registered industrial nurses											
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafter-tracers													
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS M.....	130	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	150	129	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	131	109	105	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS M.....	148	122	109	121	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	178	146	(6)	153	125	100																	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	135	116	(6)	88	86	(6)	100																
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	228	126	106	96	90	(6)	121	100															
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	280	162	151	(6)	119	(6)	152	129	100														
DRAFTER-TRACERS.....	234	(6)	(6)	182	134	(6)	180	153	127	100													
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	145	109	(6)	127	(6)	(6)	118	92	70	(6)	100												
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	188	141	125	133	114	93	136	110	86	77	115	100											

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—														
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders	
					Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100														
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	97	100													
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	103	104	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	99	101	97	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	100	103	97	101	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	103	103	99	102	101	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	102	98	98	99	99	100								
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	100	100	97	100	100	99	100	100							
MILLWRIGHTS.....	101	101	99	103	101	99	100	101	100						
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS....	128	129	126	126	132	132	129	129	(6)	100					
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	(6)	102	97	(6)	104	(6)	100	100	(6)	(6)	100				
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	95	99	93	96	97	95	97	96	93	75	93	100			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	91	94	88	97	88	95	94	95	92	77	99	97	100		
BOILER TENDERS.....	101	102	101	105	91	104	101	106	108	89	118	112	110	100	
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									Class A	Class B	
					TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100									
	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER..	(6)	(6)	(6)	100											
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	132	(6)	115	100										
RECEIVERS.....	(6)	116	(6)	121	95	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	132	120	126	104	104	(6)	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	135	136	(6)	97	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	117	(6)	137	100	101	(6)	116	103	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS....	105	118	(6)	115	109	115	107	102	131	111	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	113	(6)	119	98	99	102	94	105	93	96	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	(6)	109	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	123	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	110	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	122	133	133	171	111	109	114	112	101	105	104	113	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	121	125	150	169	112	117	121	113	108	107	113	116	113	107	100

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

U.S. - CHINESE

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 420
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	380	420	over
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	166	38.0	\$ 224.50	\$ 217.00	\$ 190.50-245.00	-	-	-	6	4	4	2	8	16	18	15	14	18	35	6	2	12	1	2	3	-
MANUFACTURING -----	90	39.0	233.00	219.50	192.50-253.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	12	4	13	15	13	4	1	5	1	2	3	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	37.0	214.00	203.00	177.00-243.50	-	-	-	6	4	4	2	4	3	6	11	1	3	22	2	1	7	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	36.0	249.50	243.50	243.50-253.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	3	20	2	1	7	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	938	38.0	204.00	201.00	167.50-228.50	-	1	17	39	45	70	69	64	81	74	93	53	155	73	35	29	32	-	8	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	407	39.0	217.00	217.00	189.50-236.50	-	-	-	-	6	20	19	19	39	34	53	27	95	48	25	13	1	-	8	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	531	37.0	194.00	184.00	155.50-222.00	-	1	17	39	39	50	50	45	42	40	40	26	60	25	10	16	31	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	169	36.5	232.00	222.00	187.50-286.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	17	7	17	7	6	31	8	8	16	31	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	437	38.0	218.00	209.50	182.50-247.50	-	-	-	6	15	24	23	24	46	39	45	25	64	54	18	14	32	-	8	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	166	39.0	229.50	232.00	194.00-252.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	17	17	15	12	31	35	16	1	1	-	8	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	37.0	211.00	201.00	173.50-235.50	-	-	-	6	15	21	19	18	29	22	30	13	33	19	2	13	31	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	36.5	248.50	286.50	173.50-313.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	6	2	4	2	-	4	2	-	13	31	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	501	38.0	191.50	190.00	159.00-221.00	-	1	17	33	30	46	46	40	35	35	48	28	91	19	17	15	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	241	38.5	208.50	208.50	185.00-226.00	-	-	-	-	6	17	15	13	22	17	38	15	64	13	9	12	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	260	37.0	176.00	167.00	146.50-200.50	-	1	17	33	24	29	31	27	13	18	10	13	27	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* Workers were distributed as follows: 84 at \$540 to \$580; 9 at \$580 to \$620; and 1 at \$620 to \$660.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 130 and under	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 420	\$ 460	\$ 500	\$ 540	
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	420	460	500	540	over	
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																											
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	137	36.0	\$ 250.00	\$ 271.50	\$ 221.50-271.50	-	3	4	4	-	11	9	2	7	9	76	3	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS -----	645	38.5	322.00	309.00	264.50-372.00	-	-	3	3	9	16	4	29	29	47	73	71	61	42	56	60	73	15	28	22	4	
MANUFACTURING -----	298	39.5	290.50	290.00	256.00-329.50	-	-	-	3	4	15	1	21	11	23	52	54	35	17	6	24	32	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	37.5	349.50	354.50	282.00-392.50	-	-	3	-	5	1	3	8	18	24	21	17	26	25	50	36	41	15	28	22	4	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	198	38.5	384.50	381.00	302.50-462.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	35	20	15	4	15	41	6	28	22	4	
MANUFACTURING -----	125	40.0	333.00	322.00	299.00-376.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	35	19	14	4	15	30	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	289	38.5	325.00	336.00	275.50-367.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	12	56	23	23	23	52	45	32	9	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	94	40.0	284.00	267.50	262.50-305.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	39	11	12	3	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	38.0	345.00	355.00	317.00-374.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	17	12	11	20	50	36	30	9	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	137	38.5	246.00	246.50	214.00-281.00	-	-	-	-	5	13	1	23	17	33	10	13	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	234.50	246.50	199.00-262.00	-	-	-	-	3	13	1	15	1	17	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	38.0	257.50	245.00	226.50-301.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	16	16	4	5	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	296.00	274.00	274.00-308.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48	8	9	7	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	88	40.0	314.00	274.00	274.00-366.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	51	1	4	3	-	4	15	6	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	151	38.5	286.00	275.50	255.50-318.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	10	29	34	21	16	14	15	4	1	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	108	39.0	284.00	269.00	256.00-304.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	30	15	11	8	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	143	38.0	165.50	STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED				ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			\$
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	38.0	162.50					ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	427	38.5	230.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	57	39.5	230.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	439	37.5	208.00	MANUFACTURING -----	193	39.5	238.50
MANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	230.00	MANUFACTURING -----	64	39.0	190.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	37.5	223.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	375	37.0	211.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	39.0	290.50
MANUFACTURING -----	62	39.0	236.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	171	36.0	245.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	730	38.5	190.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	290.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	66	37.0	202.00	MANUFACTURING -----	238	39.0	194.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	39.5	290.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	37.0	198.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	492	38.0	189.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	89	38.5	236.00	TYPISTS -----	1,341	37.0	168.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	106	39.5	279.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	38.5	241.50	MANUFACTURING -----	308	39.5	180.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	143	38.0	223.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	39.5	291.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,033	36.5	165.50	MANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	229.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	560	37.5	176.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	36.5	215.00
SECRETARIES -----	4,768	38.5	249.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	195.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	36.0	250.50
MANUFACTURING -----	2,916	39.0	245.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	479	37.0	173.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	910	38.0	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,852	37.5	255.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	781	37.0	163.00	MANUFACTURING -----	404	39.0	217.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	469	36.5	309.50	MANUFACTURING -----	227	39.0	174.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	506	37.0	194.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	200	37.5	320.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	554	36.0	158.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	416	38.0	219.00
MANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	308.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	37.0	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	166	39.0	229.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	37.0	325.00	FILE CLERKS -----	418	37.0	159.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	37.0	212.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	802	38.0	279.50	MANUFACTURING -----	55	39.0	198.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	36.0	260.50
MANUFACTURING -----	463	39.0	282.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	363	36.5	153.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	494	38.0	191.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	339	37.0	275.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	36.0	211.50	MANUFACTURING -----	238	38.5	208.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	112	37.5	300.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	66	37.0	154.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	37.0	176.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,555	38.5	258.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	36.5	152.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,025	39.0	257.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	222	37.0	141.50	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	530	37.5	261.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	36.5	139.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	37.5	322.50	MESSENGERS -----	142	38.0	166.00	(BUSINESS) -----	829	37.0	429.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,269	38.0	226.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	37.5	166.50	MANUFACTURING -----	213	39.0	414.50
MANUFACTURING -----	724	38.5	224.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	193	38.5	211.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	616	36.0	435.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	545	37.0	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	208.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	848	39.0	213.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	38.5	213.00	(BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	329	37.0	474.00
MANUFACTURING -----	641	39.5	216.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	38.5	229.50	MANUFACTURING -----	89	39.0	460.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	38.0	204.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	59	38.5	197.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	36.5	479.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	846	38.0	219.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	166	39.0	188.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	91	35.0	527.00
MANUFACTURING -----	309	39.5	223.50	MANUFACTURING -----	135	39.0	200.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	537	37.5	216.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	51	39.5	224.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	419	37.0	408.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	209	36.5	246.50	MANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	224.50	MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.0	386.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	407	38.5	231.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	115	38.5	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	36.0	414.50
MANUFACTURING -----	245	39.5	232.00	MANUFACTURING -----	84	38.0	186.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	37.5	228.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,157	38.5	205.00	(BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	71	37.0	350.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	36.5	252.00	MANUFACTURING -----	431	39.5	214.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	496	37.0	330.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	726	38.0	200.00	MANUFACTURING -----	106	38.5	393.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	147	39.5	282.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	36.5	313.50
								PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	35.0	356.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	155	37.0	\$ 394.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	190	38.5	\$ 386.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	134	37.0	\$ 395.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	36.0	364.00	MANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	334.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	36.5	400.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	35.0	354.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	267	38.5	329.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	263	37.0	299.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	199	37.0	317.50	MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	290.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	235	36.5	295.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	164	37.0	313.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	38.0	347.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	54	36.5	334.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	142	36.5	279.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	120	38.5	247.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	36.0	335.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	36.5	269.50	MANUFACTURING -----	65	39.0	233.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	114	37.5	321.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	469	37.5	263.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	296.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	37.0	314.50
MANUFACTURING -----	182	38.5	281.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	85	40.0	315.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	95	36.5	253.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	287	36.5	252.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	36.5	253.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	35.5	312.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	170	37.0	251.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	164	38.0	294.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	248	37.0	409.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	123	36.0	255.00
MANUFACTURING -----	75	38.5	299.50	MANUFACTURING -----	62	39.0	367.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	62	38.0	235.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	37.0	289.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	36.0	423.00	DRAFTERS -----	51	39.0	269.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	258	37.5	248.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	79	37.0	473.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	151	38.5	286.00
MANUFACTURING -----	96	38.5	272.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	36.0	486.00	MANUFACTURING -----	108	39.0	284.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	36.5	233.50								
DRAFTERS -----	594	38.5	326.50								
MANUFACTURING -----	277	39.5	292.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	37.5	356.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.60	\$ 12.00				
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	over						
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	289	\$ 8.22	\$ 7.94	\$ 7.35- 8.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	76	46	16	65	14	24	—	12	—	8	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	188	8.03	7.94	7.26- 8.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	42	44	15	25	7	18	—	9	—	—	—	—	—				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	8.58	8.78	7.35- 8.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2	1	40	7	6	—	3	—	8	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	691	8.66	8.44	7.26-10.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	43	42	99	87	44	43	50	73	—	119	7	54	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	561	8.47	7.94	7.26-10.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	43	42	98	85	39	18	22	34	—	106	—	44	—	—	—				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	9.48	9.57	8.81- 9.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	25	28	39	—	13	7	10	—	—	—				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	9.10	9.57	8.62- 9.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	171	8.24	7.83	7.66- 9.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	1	57	14	4	10	19	26	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	137	8.12	7.83	7.02- 9.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	—	46	10	4	8	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	432	8.57	8.56	7.26- 8.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	37	89	56	15	122	14	7	3	4	80	2	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	386	8.49	8.24	7.26- 8.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	37	89	56	12	103	7	2	—	—	77	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	775	8.33	7.94	7.63- 9.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	63	62	7	286	30	48	26	25	—	176	3	7	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	674	8.20	7.94	7.26-10.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	63	59	7	286	14	27	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	649	8.86	8.66	8.44- 9.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	50	29	25	266	18	55	143	50	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	107	8.28	7.94	7.26-10.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	49	16	4	—	4	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	542	8.97	8.66	8.44- 9.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	13	21	266	18	51	143	19	—	—	—	—	—				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	536	8.99	8.66	8.44- 9.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	13	21	266	18	51	143	19	—	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	468	8.84	8.65	7.94- 9.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	63	44	43	66	45	74	2	52	2	37	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	378	8.73	8.58	7.50- 9.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	63	42	36	43	24	66	—	43	—	27	—	—	—				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	9.29	9.08	8.78- 9.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	7	23	21	8	2	9	2	*10	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	161	8.07	7.94	7.26- 8.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	35	41	7	31	—	8	—	13	—	2	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	140	7.95	7.92	7.26- 8.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	35	41	6	14	—	8	—	13	—	—	—	—	—				
MILLWRIGHTS -----	250	8.61	8.78	7.23-10.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	30	—	31	—	34	22	32	—	68	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	234	8.61	9.17	6.92-10.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	28	—	31	—	20	22	32	—	68	—	—	—	—	—				
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	171	6.20	5.94	5.94- 6.59	1	—	6	3	19	70	12	21	30	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	122	6.02	5.94	5.94- 5.94	—	—	6	—	18	69	8	17	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	201	9.12	10.13	7.63-10.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	74	—	1	2	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	200	9.12	10.13	7.63-10.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	74	—	—	2	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—				
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	489	8.74	9.04	7.54-10.27	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	32	100	—	97	1	125	2	—	126	—	—	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	388	8.64	8.21	7.54-10.27	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	32	99	—	97	1	25	2	—	126	—	—	—	—	—				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	291	9.26	9.36	7.63-10.79	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	7	41	10	4	26	15	9	71	—	21	24	**50	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	171	8.81	8.24	7.10-10.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	41	8	4	20	8	5	—	—	21	24	21	—	—	—				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	9.91	9.43	9.36- 9.43	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	7	4	71	—	—	—	29	—	—	—				
BOILER TENDERS -----	146	7.85	6.90	6.57- 8.31	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	44	36	7	5	15	6	—	—	—	6	—	21	—	—	—				
MANUFACTURING -----	121	7.57	6.88	6.52- 8.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	42	33	4	4	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—				

* Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$11.20 to \$11.80; and 6 at \$11.80 to \$12.40.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$11.20 to \$11.80; 45 at \$11.80 to \$12.40; and 3 at \$13.60 to \$14.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.70	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.90	\$ 8.30	\$ 8.70	\$ 9.10	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.90	
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	over	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	952	\$ 8.97	\$ 9.41	\$ 6.76- 9.41	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	6	1	7	62	129	74	36	10	25	12	-	370	122	92	
MANUFACTURING -----	267	9.77	7.08	6.45-15.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	46	68	17	3	5	20	12	-	1	-	*92	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	105	6.32	6.76	6.06- 6.76	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	6	1	4	22	12	50	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	244	8.11	9.47	6.40- 9.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	78	8	3	-	7	-	-	1	122	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	74	6.67	6.45	6.23- 6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	8	3	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	
SHIPPERS -----	78	6.86	5.83	5.79- 7.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	36	-	9	5	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	**15	
MANUFACTURING -----	72	6.95	5.83	5.79- 7.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	34	-	7	5	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	15	
RECEIVERS -----	159	6.90	7.01	5.98- 7.01	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4	2	5	13	27	7	64	2	3	6	-	6	-	-	15	
MANUFACTURING -----	57	7.68	7.64	5.95-10.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	14	5	-	-	3	5	-	6	-	-	**15	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	97	6.25	5.74	5.42- 7.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	3	9	19	4	3	14	3	4	12	3	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	70	5.80	5.59	4.46- 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	2	9	18	-	-	14	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN: -----																												
MANUFACTURING -----	454	7.90	8.94	5.94- 8.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	116	10	41	28	1	1	-	164	-	-	**71	
ORDER FILLERS -----	298	4.99	4.61	4.32- 5.14	-	-	-	1	2	2	42	78	34	63	16	15	10	1	-	26	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	152	5.28	5.16	4.59- 6.29	19	3	4	-	1	-	2	1	13	1	37	8	41	13	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	108	5.96	5.96	5.16- 6.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	41	13	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	912	6.22	5.88	5.39- 7.62	64	5	3	12	7	1	4	1	1	-	177	225	75	28	5	2	225	16	4	-	57	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	469	5.80	5.71	5.37- 5.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	225	19	27	3	-	8	16	4	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	443	6.65	7.62	6.25- 7.77	64	5	3	12	7	1	4	1	1	-	10	-	56	1	2	2	217	-	-	-	57	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	791	6.51	6.26	5.95- 6.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	79	82	342	86	12	44	3	43	93	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	752	6.53	6.26	5.95- 6.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	81	328	86	3	40	3	43	93	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS -----	631	5.91	5.89	5.00- 6.99	8	22	3	12	47	20	14	5	14	18	43	111	44	81	83	14	3	51	6	32	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	325	6.59	6.35	5.78- 7.91	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	12	28	62	36	79	3	14	-	47	4	32	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	306	5.19	5.28	3.78- 6.99	8	22	3	12	47	18	12	5	10	6	15	49	8	2	80	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	88	6.29	7.91	3.73- 8.15	7	5	3	7	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	539	5.84	5.80	5.18- 6.79	1	17	-	5	44	17	14	5	13	17	43	111	36	79	83	14	3	1	4	32	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	277	6.36	6.29	5.70- 6.64	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	12	28	62	34	79	3	14	-	1	4	32	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	262	5.28	5.50	3.89- 6.99	1	17	-	5	44	15	12	5	9	5	15	49	2	-	80	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,121	5.79	5.74	5.09- 6.26	16	19	7	18	45	90	62	96	63	138	338	430	325	48	33	13	230	92	-	16	25	-	17	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,303	5.99	5.59	5.27- 6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	63	46	100	294	290	165	19	-	-	174	92	-	16	-	-	17	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	818	5.48	5.78	4.18- 6.26	16	19	7	18	45	90	35	33	17	38	44	140	160	29	33	13	56	-	-	-	25	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	349	6.43	6.26	6.26- 6.65	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	7	-	2	12	41	159	29	33	13	16	-	-	-	25	-	-	

* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$11.50 to \$11.90; 5 at \$11.90 to \$12.30; 3 at \$12.30 to \$12.70; 1 at \$13.10 to \$13.50; 1 at \$13.90 to \$14.30; 16 at \$14.70 to \$15.10; 18 at \$15.10 to \$15.50; 17 at \$15.50 to \$15.90; 14 at \$15.90 to \$16.30; 7 at \$16.30 to \$16.70; 3 at \$16.70 to \$17.10; and 5 at \$17.10 and over.

** Workers were at \$9.90 to \$10.30.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Newark, N.J., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	289	8.22	MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	201	9.12	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	100	5.53
MANUFACTURING -----	188	8.03	MANUFACTURING -----	200	9.12	MANUFACTURING -----	85	5.89
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	8.58	TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	489	8.74	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	892	6.25
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	691	8.66	MANUFACTURING -----	388	8.64	MANUFACTURING -----	462	5.80
MANUFACTURING -----	561	8.47	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	286	9.29	NONMANUFACTURING -----	430	6.73
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	9.48	MANUFACTURING -----	171	8.81	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	788	6.51
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	9.10	NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	10.00	MANUFACTURING -----	749	6.53
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	171	8.24	BOILER TENDERS -----	138	7.93	GUARDS -----	572	5.81
MANUFACTURING -----	137	8.12	MANUFACTURING -----	119	7.57	MANUFACTURING -----	278	6.50
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	432	8.57	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING -----	294	5.16
MANUFACTURING -----	386	8.49	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	923	9.02	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	63	5.64
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	775	8.33	MANUFACTURING -----	266	9.78	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	505	5.82
MANUFACTURING -----	674	8.20	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	89	6.41	MANUFACTURING -----	255	6.37
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	647	8.86	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	244	8.11	NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	5.26
MANUFACTURING -----	107	8.28	MANUFACTURING -----	74	6.67	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,583	5.93
NONMANUFACTURING -----	540	8.98	SHIPPERS -----	65	7.04	MANUFACTURING -----	1,031	6.01
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	534	9.00	MANUFACTURING -----	65	7.04	NONMANUFACTURING -----	552	5.79
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	467	8.84	RECEIVERS: -----	53	7.78	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	276	6.53
MANUFACTURING -----	378	8.73	MANUFACTURING -----	70	5.80	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	9.29	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	93	6.18	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	52	4.81
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	161	8.07	MANUFACTURING -----	452	7.91	GUARDS -----	59	6.87
MANUFACTURING -----	140	7.95	WAREHOUSEMEN: -----	248	5.11	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	530	5.41
MILLWRIGHTS -----	242	8.61	ORDER FILLERS -----			MANUFACTURING -----	272	5.93
MANUFACTURING -----	226	8.62				NONMANUFACTURING -----	258	4.87
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	171	6.20						
MANUFACTURING -----	122	6.02						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.



Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Newark, N.J., ¹ January 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establish- ments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,122	205	354,653	100	168,446
MANUFACTURING -----	100	442	71	168,356	47	69,796
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	680	134	186,297	53	98,650
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	46	19	42,953	12	35,671
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	174	28	22,299	6	7,814
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	100	88	16	35,243	10	13,643
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	148	24	44,667	13	22,905
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	224	47	41,135	12	18,617
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	130	73	190,434	100	143,859
MANUFACTURING -----	500	76	37	91,189	48	61,946
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	54	36	99,245	52	81,913
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	13	11	37,520	20	33,860
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	5	4	5,501	3	4,662
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	18	7	21,845	11	12,130
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	15	11	23,032	12	19,914
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	500	3	3	11,347	6	11,347

¹ The Newark Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.



Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
- a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromechanical typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors of oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for the work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools; scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repair; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with pipe and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
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Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$1.10

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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2050-6

Area Wage Survey

York, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area February 1979

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U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Bulletin 2050-6



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a February 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the York, Pennsylvania, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the York area are listings of union wage rates for seven selected building trades. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

York, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner

June 1979

Bulletin 2050-6

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400						
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400							
SECRETARIES -----	563	40.0	208.00	199.00	173.50-235.50	2	3	-	17	24	36	45	38	52	71	64	29	46	56	29	12	20	9	8	1	1	1						
MANUFACTURING -----	385	40.0	215.50	205.00	182.00-245.00	-	-	-	3	7	22	29	28	39	44	37	28	36	52	22	6	15	9	7	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	178	39.5	191.00	189.50	156.00-205.00	2	3	-	14	17	14	16	10	13	27	27	1	10	4	7	6	5	-	1	1	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	264.00	266.00	250.00-300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	3	7	2	5	-	1	1	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	34	40.0	272.00	284.00	225.50-300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	4	5	9	1	1	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	109	40.0	232.50	220.00	196.50-263.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	10	8	11	11	13	13	18	3	4	-	6	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	240.00	234.50	210.50-270.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	6	2	11	12	13	14	2	4	-	6	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	27	39.5	210.00	204.50	186.50-209.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	9	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	206	40.0	203.50	195.50	174.00-219.00	-	1	-	4	9	19	14	12	22	41	28	5	14	14	4	3	6	8	1	1	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	215.50	200.50	185.00-234.00	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	5	19	23	14	5	12	13	3	2	2	8	-	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	142	40.0	188.50	178.00	156.00-219.50	-	-	-	7	15	16	20	16	6	7	15	6	8	24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	193.50	187.00	161.50-229.50	-	-	-	2	7	15	15	15	4	6	13	6	7	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	168.00	158.00	143.50-180.00	-	-	-	5	8	1	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	71	39.5	189.50	191.50	173.50-208.00	2	2	-	6	-	1	5	4	14	14	7	3	8	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	198.00	191.50	182.50-209.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	14	8	7	3	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-						
STENOGRAPHERS -----	138	40.0	185.00	179.50	156.00-210.00	-	-	-	16	13	8	21	12	22	7	2	7	16	5	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	173.50	175.00	141.00-186.50	-	-	-	13	11	1	14	10	15	7	2	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	203.50	189.00	160.00-234.00	-	-	-	3	2	7	7	2	7	-	-	-	13	4	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	234.50	221.00	221.00-265.00	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	4	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-						
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	72	40.0	192.00	184.00	166.50-214.50	-	-	-	11	2	1	9	6	15	4	1	6	6	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	179.50	182.50	146.00-200.50	-	-	-	11	2	-	6	4	9	4	1	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	66	39.5	177.50	165.50	150.00-192.50	-	-	-	5	11	7	12	6	7	3	1	1	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	37	40.0	166.50	167.00	141.00-182.00	-	-	-	2	9	1	8	6	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	29	39.5	192.00	163.50	150.00-221.00	-	-	-	3	2	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS -----	166	40.0	157.00	148.50	136.00-170.00	-	1	8	44	34	20	16	24	4	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	157.50	147.50	136.00-166.00	-	-	3	42	30	17	16	13	4	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	50	40.0	168.50	166.00	159.00-173.50	-	-	-	1	4	11	13	12	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	169.00	166.00	159.00-174.00	-	-	-	1	3	10	13	12	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	116	40.0	152.00	144.00	132.00-154.50	-	1	8	43	30	9	3	12	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	151.50	140.00	132.00-147.50	-	-	3	41	27	7	3	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS -----	85	38.5	141.50	134.50	123.00-146.00	4	11	17	25	10	3	1	4	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.5	163.00	150.00	138.00-177.50	-	-	6	1	5	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	38.0	132.50	131.50	119.50-135.00	4	11	11	24	5	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	36	39.0	151.50	134.50	121.00-176.50	-	8	5	9	-	2	1	4	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	46	38.0	131.50	134.00	123.00-138.00	4	3	12	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	134	40.0	158.50	150.00	138.50-168.00	-	-	8	26	26	29	15	9	5	5	2	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	159.50	150.00	135.00-173.50	-	-	4	25	20	21	8	9	4	5	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	29	39.5	155.50	150.00	146.00-160.00	-	-	4	1	6	8	7	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, York, Pa., February 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400						
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400							
ORDER CLERKS -----	150	40.0	\$ 197.50	\$ 207.50	\$ 164.50-236.00	-	-	12	6	10	1	17	9	4	10	16	16	19	27	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	147	40.0	198.00	209.00	164.50-236.00	-	-	12	6	10	1	14	9	4	10	16	16	19	27	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	59	40.0	232.00	236.00	213.00-243.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	2	7	16	23	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	233.00	236.00	213.00-243.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	7	16	23	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	91	40.0	175.50	170.00	140.00-209.00	-	-	12	6	10	1	16	7	3	6	14	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	175.50	170.00	140.00-209.50	-	-	12	6	10	1	14	7	3	6	14	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	440	40.0	164.00	158.00	134.00-182.00	-	10	65	60	42	50	44	47	40	26	15	11	16	9	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	205	40.0	181.50	175.50	160.00-194.50	-	-	2	12	7	28	33	37	23	21	12	10	9	6	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	138	40.0	187.50	184.00	160.50-200.50	-	-	-	10	13	10	11	16	21	21	9	9	9	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	201.50	194.50	176.00-212.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	11	11	16	7	9	8	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	168.00	161.00	147.00-184.00	-	-	-	10	8	9	6	5	10	5	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	302	40.0	153.00	149.50	130.00-169.00	-	10	65	50	29	40	33	31	19	5	6	2	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	125	40.0	169.00	166.00	155.50-176.50	-	-	2	12	2	27	28	26	12	5	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	34	40.0	171.00	165.50	155.00-205.50	-	-	5	-	2	9	2	1	4	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	172.50	165.50	155.00-207.50	-	-	5	-	-	9	2	-	4	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	32	40.0	170.50	165.50	155.00-205.50	-	-	5	-	1	9	2	1	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	171.00	165.50	155.00-205.50	-	-	5	-	-	9	2	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	116	39.5	176.50	170.00	150.00-200.00	-	-	10	7	11	17	11	12	7	9	13	-	12	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	178.00	166.00	151.00-200.00	-	-	6	4	11	17	8	6	3	9	13	-	8	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	267	40.0	172.00	160.00	142.00-181.00	-	10	28	24	33	34	45	23	22	12	4	1	4	-	1	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	177.00	160.00	146.50-183.50	-	-	17	13	15	25	36	20	15	6	3	1	4	-	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.5	162.50	148.00	133.00-175.00	-	10	11	11	18	9	9	3	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	101	40.0	196.00	170.50	160.00-195.50	-	-	-	5	10	6	26	9	11	10	2	-	3	-	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	209.50	172.00	160.00-295.00	-	-	-	3	3	3	18	8	7	4	1	-	3	-	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	166	39.5	157.50	150.00	131.00-167.00	-	10	28	19	23	28	19	14	11	2	2	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	155.50	158.00	138.00-170.00	-	-	17	10	12	22	18	12	8	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.0	160.00	142.00	128.50-159.50	-	10	11	9	11	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																												
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
						and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	over		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	53	40.0	\$352.00	\$357.00	\$303.00-393.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	9	4	10	1	9	4	7	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	49	40.0	355.00	364.50	303.00-401.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	8	4	7	1	9	4	7	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	36	40.0	360.00	361.00	321.00-396.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	9	1	6	3	5	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	32	40.0	365.50	364.50	324.00-404.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6	1	6	3	5	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	95	40.0	269.00	250.00	210.00-313.50	-	-	-	2	-	12	17	15	5	10	6	8	3	2	7	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	295.00	283.00	229.00-356.50	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	8	3	6	6	4	3	2	6	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	40.0	232.00	214.00	201.50-254.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	7	2	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	39	40.0	280.50	278.50	237.50-317.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	4	5	3	7	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	39	40.0	213.00	207.50	196.00-221.50	-	-	-	2	-	9	15	8	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	114	39.5	214.50	200.50	174.50-236.00	2	8	7	8	16	16	13	20	6	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	76	39.5	232.00	224.50	180.50-245.00	2	2	4	4	7	9	9	16	5	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	38	39.0	180.00	175.50	160.00-198.50	-	6	3	4	9	7	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	29	40.0	288.50	240.50	230.00-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	303.50	268.50	237.00-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	46	39.5	194.50	182.50	174.50-225.00	-	5	2	3	7	8	8	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	199.50	183.50	179.00-224.50	-	1	1	2	3	7	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	39	38.5	183.50	176.00	157.00-198.00	2	3	5	5	9	5	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS -----	395	40.0	252.00	254.50	220.00-280.00	2	2	3	13	12	26	40	59	48	89	41	23	11	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	321	40.0	248.50	254.00	220.00-276.00	-	-	3	5	12	22	37	49	44	78	33	23	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	77	40.0	298.50	298.00	280.00-320.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	11	23	15	9	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	288.50	290.00	271.50-305.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	11	23	15	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	218	40.0	257.00	260.50	231.50-273.50	-	-	-	2	6	2	14	46	35	78	10	8	2	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	177	40.0	251.50	260.50	231.50-267.00	-	-	-	2	6	2	11	36	31	67	10	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	85	40.0	214.00	215.00	184.00-230.00	-	-	-	9	-	22	26	13	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	212.50	215.00	188.50-227.00	-	-	-	1	-	18	26	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	39	40.0	363.00	386.50	327.00-405.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	3	4	2	4	7	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	35	40.0	260.50	242.00	216.00-290.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	8	1	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	258.50	242.00	216.00-288.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	7	1	4	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES -----	547	40.0	204.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	133	40.0	157.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
MANUFACTURING -----	370	40.0	210.50	MANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	158.00	(BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	39.5	190.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	29	39.5	155.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	264.00					(BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	35	40.0	\$ 361.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	32	40.0	269.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	126	40.0	190.50	MANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	366.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	104	40.0	226.50	MANUFACTURING -----	123	40.0	191.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	232.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	82	40.0	171.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	67	40.0	256.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	27	39.5	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	29	40.0	238.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	197	40.0	198.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	422	40.0	160.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
MANUFACTURING -----	107	40.0	205.50	MANUFACTURING -----	189	40.0	176.50	CLASS B -----	37	40.0	277.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	142	40.0	188.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	121	40.0	179.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	193.50	MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	191.00	CLASS C -----	25	40.0	215.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	166.50				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	71	39.5	189.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	301	40.0	153.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	44	40.0	209.50
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	198.00	MANUFACTURING -----	124	40.0	169.00	DRAFTERS -----	357	40.0	257.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	137	40.0	184.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS ----	34	40.0	171.00	MANUFACTURING -----	289	40.0	253.00
MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	173.50	MANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	172.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	39.5	201.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS,				DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	72	40.0	303.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	231.50	CLASS B -----	32	40.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	63	40.0	293.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	72	40.0	192.00	MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	171.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	205	40.0	258.50
MANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	179.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	112	39.5	174.50	MANUFACTURING -----	164	40.0	253.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	65	39.5	175.50	MANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	176.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	69	40.0	221.00
MANUFACTURING -----	37	40.0	166.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	244	40.0	160.50	MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	215.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.5	187.50	MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	161.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	39	40.0	363.00
TYPISTS -----	163	40.0	154.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.5	159.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	137	40.0	154.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	162	39.5	156.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	50	40.0	168.50	MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	156.00	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	169.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.0	155.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	62	39.0	192.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	113	40.0	147.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL				MANUFACTURING -----	40	39.5	200.00
MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	146.00	OCCUPATIONS - MEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	28	39.5	194.50
FILE CLERKS -----	85	38.5	141.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C ----	31	38.5	185.00
MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.5	163.00	(BUSINESS) -----	51	40.0	354.00	DRAFTERS -----	38	40.0	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	38.0	132.50	MANUFACTURING -----	47	40.0	357.00	MANUFACTURING -----	32	40.0	211.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	36	39.0	151.50								
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	46	38.0	131.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60				
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	854	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.28- 9.39	-	-	2	5	8	10	5	8	38	19	15	84	85	14	205	90	2	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	283	5.38	5.30	4.92- 6.22	-	-	-	4	5	6	1	5	28	10	8	50	65	8	65	16	1	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	253		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	7.46	6.52	6.24- 9.39	-	-	2	1	3	4	4	3	10	9	7	34	20	6	140	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	254	9.46	9.49	9.39- 9.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	95	4.87	4.67	4.25- 5.30	-	-	2	2	1	5	2	-	24	10	7	7	16	2	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	58	4.97	4.43	4.25- 5.72	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	20	8	-	-	11	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	4.73	4.73	4.25- 5.05	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	-	4	2	7	7	5	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	165	5.53	5.40	5.10- 6.24	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	7	14	7	-	18	41	3	57	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	52	5.43	5.40	4.25- 5.40	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	8	-	-	-	26	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	455	7.45	6.52	6.22- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	25	26	-	140	77	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181		
MANUFACTURING -----	109	5.85	6.22	5.40- 6.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	16	26	-	53	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	346	7.96	9.29	6.36- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	87	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	181	9.44	9.39	9.39- 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181		
SHIPPERS -----	203	6.68	6.66	4.92- 8.38	-	-	-	-	10	1	3	11	15	4	2	13	7	6	22	14	-	-	-	-	54	41	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	197	6.70	6.66	4.92- 8.38	-	-	-	-	10	1	3	11	15	4	2	12	7	6	17	14	-	-	-	-	54	41	-	-	-	-		
RECEIVERS -----	134	5.40	5.74	4.40- 6.16	3	1	12	8	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	4	4	46	19	11	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	64	5.98	6.16	5.19- 6.64	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	4	2	2	2	10	15	11	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	4.88	5.74	3.28- 5.74	3	-	12	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	36	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	98	5.40	5.42	4.61- 5.46	-	-	2	6	5	-	2	1	3	1	18	10	30	-	2	2	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	91	5.46	5.42	4.61- 5.46	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	1	3	1	18	10	26	-	2	2	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-		
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	264	5.84	5.62	5.54- 6.77	3	1	2	1	4	6	9	7	-	4	1	6	27	84	38	9	53	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	181	5.93	6.33	5.51- 6.92	1	1	-	1	-	3	9	7	-	1	1	1	26	34	35	8	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	5.65	5.62	5.62- 5.62	2	-	2	-	4	3	-	-	-	3	-	5	1	50	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-		
ORDER FILLERS -----	526	5.59	5.89	4.26- 6.30	24	11	8	26	21	17	7	9	13	51	21	23	18	25	130	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	330	6.02	5.89	4.53- 8.11	5	5	2	11	20	17	3	5	13	2	21	23	18	25	38	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-		
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	251	5.04	5.14	3.66- 5.79	5	7	8	33	7	4	-	2	2	1	8	69	12	48	20	18	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	228	5.22	5.15	4.91- 5.79	3	6	5	19	4	4	-	2	2	1	8	69	12	48	20	18	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	571	6.97	6.08	5.29- 9.30	10	24	1	9	27	4	6	6	-	1	1	34	82	53	31	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	245	4.95	5.29	4.03- 5.61	8	22	1	3	23	2	2	3	-	1	1	33	68	53	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	326	8.49	9.30	9.30- 9.39	2	2	-	6	4	2	4	3	-	-	-	1	14	-	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	262	9.34	9.39	9.30- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261		
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	820	5.91	5.48	4.43- 6.76	-	-	8	8	18	44	15	18	4	143	-	14	180	43	95	36	4	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	56		
MANUFACTURING -----	718	5.63	5.41	4.43- 6.16	-	-	8	8	18	44	15	18	4	143	-	14	162	43	67	36	4	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	7.84	9.39	6.19- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	9.39	9.39	9.39- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	50	6.26	5.91	5.91- 6.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	21	8	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS -----	115	5.28	4.85	4.24- 5.73	-	-	-	2	9	1	4	11	8	9	12	29	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	112	5.30	4.85	4.21- 6.08	-	-	-	2	9	1	4	11	8	6	12	29	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	81	4.60	4.76	4.04- 4.92	-	-	-	2	9	1	4	10	2	3	12	29	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	78	4.60	4.76	4.04- 4.92	-	-	-	2	9	1	4	10	2	-	12	29	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	565	4.39	4.21	3.10- 5.36	121	17	20	29	36	18	24	15	24	23	41	37	32	60	41	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
MANUFACTURING -----	345	4.97	4.85	3.90- 5.83	12	10	9	8	24	9	17	9	19	12	35	37	32	49	39	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	220	3.49	3.00	2.90- 3.75	109	7	11	21	12	9	7	6	5	11	6	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	5.29	5.64	4.54- 5.93	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	8	1	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	29	6.59	RECEIVERS -----	104	5.43
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	149	7.27	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	255	5.86
MANUFACTURING -----	134	6.96	MANUFACTURING -----	172	5.96
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	442	6.37	NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	5.65
MANUFACTURING -----	426	6.26	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	161	5.45
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	242	7.63	MANUFACTURING -----	157	5.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	8.01	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	558	7.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	126	9.06	MANUFACTURING -----	240	4.95
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	124	5.26	NONMANUFACTURING -----	318	8.55
MANUFACTURING -----	102	5.26	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	261	9.34
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	231	7.86	FORKLIFT OPERATORS: -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	230	7.87	NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	7.86
BOILER TENDERS -----	79	5.33	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	9.39
MANUFACTURING -----	79	5.33	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	40	5.97
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS, CLASS B -----	79	4.59
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	853	6.77	MANUFACTURING -----	76	4.60
MANUFACTURING -----	282	5.37	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	375	4.35
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	7.46	MANUFACTURING -----	226	4.88
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	254	9.46	NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	3.55
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	95	4.87	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	58	4.97	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	84	4.01
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	4.73	MANUFACTURING -----	65	4.25
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	165	5.53	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	166	3.97
MANUFACTURING -----	52	5.43	NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	3.35
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	455	7.45			
MANUFACTURING -----	109	5.85			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	346	7.96			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	181	9.44			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, York, Pa., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	February 1972 to February 1973	February 1973 to February 1974	February 1974 to February 1975	February 1975 to February 1976	February 1976 to February 1977	February 1977 to February 1978	February 1978 to February 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical	4.9	5.1	9.6	7.5	6.8	8.8	7.8
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.3
Industrial nurses	5.8	7.0	5.1	9.7	8.0	8.0	6.2
Skilled maintenance	7.1	5.5	10.5	8.8	8.4	7.5	9.0
Unskilled plant	6.6	6.0	9.4	8.5	7.5	8.2	10.1
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical	5.3	5.5	9.5	7.1	6.4	9.4	8.0
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	5.8	7.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.7
Skilled maintenance	6.3	5.6	11.3	8.7	8.3	7.5	9.1
Unskilled plant	6.0	6.3	9.7	9.0	7.0	7.6	10.2
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant	7.6	5.8	8.9	7.6	8.4	8.8	10.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																			
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		File clerks		Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Payroll-clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General	Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	126	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	132	112	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	141	127	116	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	143	(6)	119	(6)	100															
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	163	127	123	106	(6)	100														
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	163	139	120	115	113	116	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	(6)	136	132	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	100												
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	190	151	123	113	126	132	108	117	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	145	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	(6)	167	152	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	160	139	125	114	116	105	103	99	93	90	94	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	(6)	113	94	98	(6)	79	(6)	(6)	86	(6)	(6)	81	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	(6)	140	126	104	102	(6)	86	(6)	82	(6)	(6)	95	116	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	142	115	106	94	92	93	94	(6)	86	78	(6)	86	105	91	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	166	138	127	108	107	97	(6)	89	102	(6)	(6)	97	(6)	98	118	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	153	151	130	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	76	(6)	(6)	92	(6)	(6)	113	96	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	147	119	109	102	97	95	90	86	80	82	83	93	116	94	100	86	107	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	147	125	111	106	(6)	108	94	81	92	(6)	(6)	96	136	(6)	106	(6)	110	110	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	169	136	124	117	116	103	100	97	94	86	93	103	122	105	120	102	(6)	115	119	100
	Professional and technical occupation being compared—																			
	Computer systems analysts (business), class B	Computer programmers (business)		Computer operators			Drafters			Registered industrial nurses										
		Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C											
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	132	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	149	132	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	149	128	104	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	168	156	114	127	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	191	(6)	124	(6)	126	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	75	(6)	100						100							
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	157	130	(6)	102	86	(6)	115	100					115	100						
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	191	155	120	117	101	(6)	131	126	100				131	126	100					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	163	125	89	113	87	74	105	102	(6)	100			105	102	(6)	100				

See footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, York, Pa., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders		
				Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	99	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	99	101	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	95	103	103	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	100	102	104	99	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	102	102	102	99	100								
MILLWRIGHTS.....	(6)	104	103	104	(6)	101	100							
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS....	120	119	118	113	116	(6)	(6)	100						
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	(6)	106	100	105	(6)	(6)	(6)	87	100					
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	87	95	91	96	91	94	95	77	91	100				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	100	101	100	102	99	(6)	(6)	85	(6)	106	100			
BOILER TENDERS.....	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100		
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	93	97	100											
SHIPPERS.....	101	100	104	100										
RECEIVERS.....	107	106	(6)	102	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	141	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	105	(6)	115	103	101	102	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	109	(6)	108	115	(6)	102	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	112	(6)	(6)	107	110	110	105	98	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	110	(6)	105	113	115	103	110	96	100	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	102	105	101	103	103	101	96	96	98	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	120	111	116	111	103	(6)	103	98	113	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	112	160	154	115	121	111	110	109	103	118	112	109	101	100

See footnote at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A,
B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes
A and B
Accounting clerks,
classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators,
classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts,
classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers,
classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing—

Continued

Computer operators,
classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial
nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and
cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation designated as 100 and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
York, Pa.,¹ February 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	321	127	76,749	100	50,355
MANUFACTURING -----	50	192	62	57,569	75	37,164
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	129	65	19,180	25	13,191
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	22	18	4,616	6	4,376
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	17	7	1,805	2	1,136
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	55	23	8,413	11	5,473
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	13	7	2,045	3	1,211
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	22	10	2,301	3	995

¹ The York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Adams and York Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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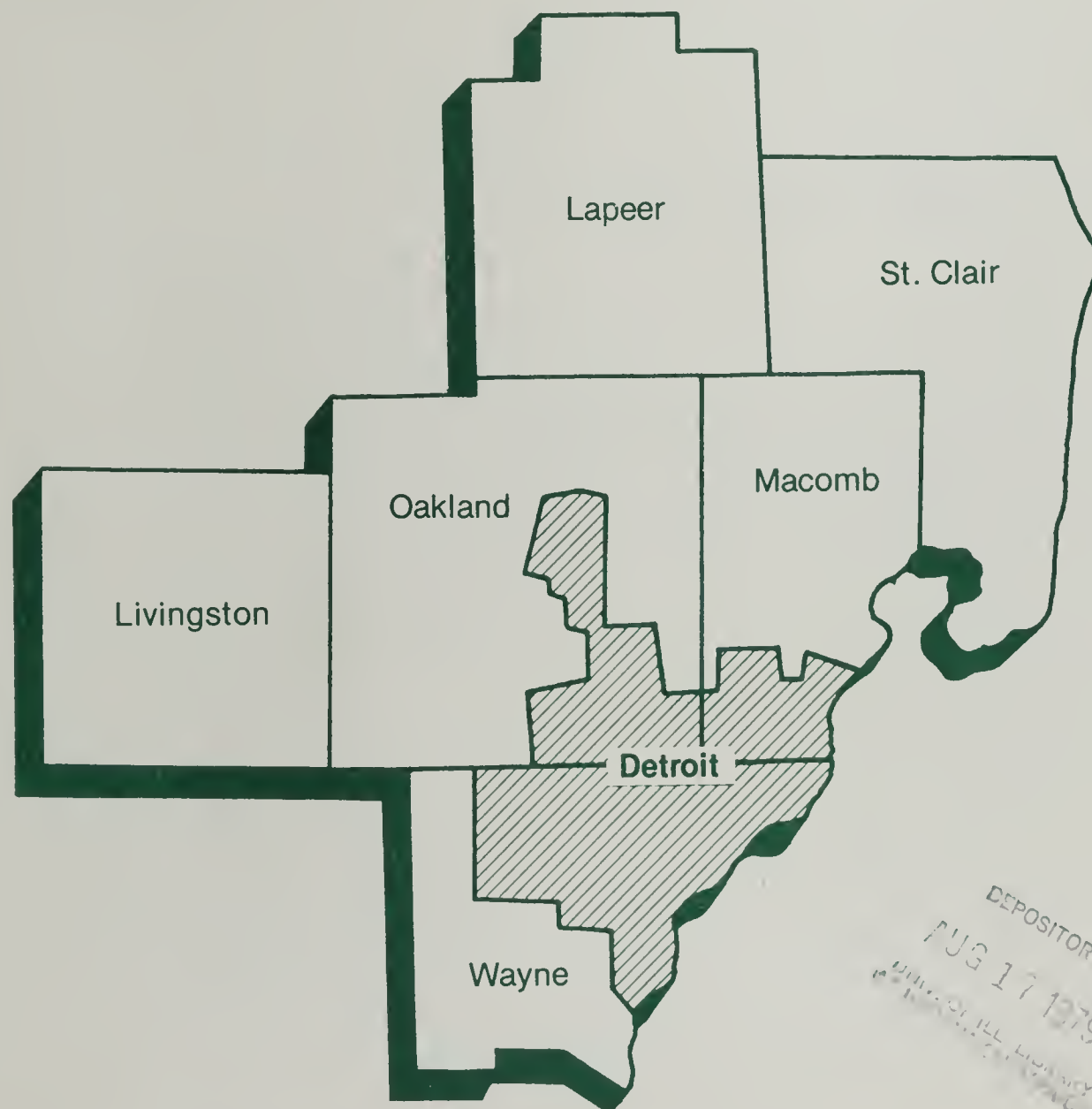
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Detroit, Michigan, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-7



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Detroit, Michigan, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Detroit area are available for municipal government and for the computer and data processing (March 1978), hotels and motels (May 1978), and machinery (January 1978) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Detroit, Michigan, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

July 1979

Bulletin 2050-7

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																					
						Under \$ 120	120 and under 130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500																							
																														130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																																																	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,813	39.0	\$ 167.00	\$ 157.00	\$ 144.00-180.00	8	23	339	571	410	214	100	62	44	12	7	9	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
MANUFACTURING -----	228	39.0	212.50	207.50	165.00-242.00	-	-	8	-	75	27	19	35	27	12	6	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,585	39.0	160.50	154.50	140.00-178.00	8	23	331	571	335	187	81	27	17	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
FILE CLERKS -----	1,721	38.5	154.50	140.00	124.00-170.00	*283	333	213	382	163	26	257	9	6	3	10	6	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	275.00	287.00	215.50-330.00	-	-	-	2	-	4	10	3	1	3	10	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,663	38.5	150.00	140.00	123.50-165.00	283	333	213	380	163	22	247	6	5	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	375	39.5	172.50	159.00	138.00-179.00	36	27	32	100	108	8	17	3	1	3	10	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	39.0	155.00	154.00	137.50-170.00	36	27	32	100	108	8	11	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	1,305	38.5	147.50	132.50	120.00-154.00	247	306	181	274	39	16	236	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,299	38.5	147.50	132.00	120.00-154.00	247	306	181	272	39	12	236	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
MESSENGERS -----	436	39.0	179.00	161.00	141.00-185.50	20	15	71	100	96	34	18	23	1	11	11	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
MANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	214.50	179.00	161.50-276.00	-	5	-	12	46	7	8	-	1	10	7	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	318	38.5	165.50	155.50	132.00-175.00	20	10	71	88	50	27	10	23	-	1	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	631	39.5	210.00	180.00	154.00-263.50	2	2	4	183	83	145	18	26	8	17	16	38	50	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
MANUFACTURING -----	144	40.0	297.00	314.50	264.00-340.00	-	-	-	2	3	7	3	15	4	12	10	23	37	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	487	39.5	184.00	173.00	152.50-187.00	2	2	4	181	80	138	15	11	4	5	6	15	13	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	256.00	276.50	185.00-302.00	-	-	-	-	13	2	3	3	2	5	5	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	989	39.5	186.00	174.00	161.00-199.00	12	-	18	132	360	221	71	113	25	15	2	4	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	346	39.5	188.50	181.50	167.00-206.00	9	-	-	36	112	86	41	34	9	14	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	643	39.0	185.00	174.00	160.00-196.00	3	-	18	96	248	135	30	79	16	1	1	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
ORDER CLERKS -----	1,408	40.0	239.50	230.00	180.50-270.50	7	1	14	114	135	95	33	472	131	78	45	102	58	53	56	11	2	-	-	-	1	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	326	40.0	243.50	232.50	179.00-300.50	-	-	-	-	98	-	28	82	1	18	13	31	4	42	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,082	40.0	238.50	230.00	212.50-266.00	7	1	14	114	37	95	5	390	130	60	32	71	54	11	49	10	2	-	-	-	-	-																						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	435	40.0	306.00	308.00	266.00-344.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	51	-	49	42	101	56	50	54	10	2	-	-	-	1	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	173	40.0	285.00	292.00	236.00-341.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	51	-	18	11	30	4	39	5	-	-	-	-	1	-																							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	262	40.0	319.50	308.00	290.00-344.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	31	31	71	52	11	49	10	2	-	-	-	-	-																						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	973	40.0	210.00	227.00	179.00-230.00	7	1	14	114	135	95	14	421	131	29	3	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	196.50	179.00	165.00-227.00	-	-	-	-	98	-	14	31	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	820	40.0	212.50	230.00	180.00-232.50	7	1	14	114	37	95	-	390	130	29	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	6,112	39.5	211.00	190.00	170.00-242.00	17	116	216	668	1244	1257	616	421	420	295	90	165	130	153	119	97	56	31	1	-	-	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	1,859	39.5	258.50	242.00	195.00-317.50	-	-	-	37	195	307	231	148	152	111	76	151	89	105	110	88	36	22	1	-	-	-																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,253	39.0	190.50	180.00	160.00-207.00	17	116	216	631	1049	950	385	273	268	184	14	14	41	48	9	9	20	9	-	-	-	-																						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	399	38.5	256.50	258.50	235.00-265.00	-	-	-	2	41	19	20	25	97	129	2	7	18	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,416	39.5	255.00	231.00	195.00-310.00	-	-	1	38	302	337	304	260	168	266	60	149	100	131	118	94	56	31	1	-	-	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	1,068	40.0	295.00	306.50	231.00-356.00	-	-	-	1	34	112	88	73	54	91	53	139	70	100	109	85	36	22	1	-	-	-																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,348	39.0	223.50	210.50	184.00-250.50	-	-	1	37	268	225	216	187	114	175	7	10	30	31	9	9	20	9	-	-	-	-																						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	218	39.0	264.00	265.00	249.50-272.00	-	-	-	2	7	9	12	15	16	123	1	3	8	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	3,696	39.5	182.50	177.00	157.00-198.00	17	116	215	630	942	920	312	161	252	29	30	16	30	22	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
MANUFACTURING -----	791	39.5	209.50	200.00	180.00-228.00	-	-	-	36	161	195	143	75	98	20	23	12	19	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,905	39.0	175.00	171.00	152.00-185.00	17	116	215	594	781	725	169	86	154	9	7	4	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						

* Workers were at \$110 to \$120.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120		\$ 130		\$ 140		\$ 160		\$ 180		\$ 200		\$ 220		\$ 240		\$ 260		\$ 280		\$ 300		\$ 320		\$ 340		\$ 360		\$ 380		\$ 400		\$ 420		\$ 440		\$ 460		\$ 480	
						Under \$ 120	and under 120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500																		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	917	39.5	\$ 238.50	\$ 220.00	\$ 184.00-268.00	-	7	2	59	109	174	85	143	84	48	37	27	31	32	20	13	16	8	22	-	-																			
MANUFACTURING -----	409	40.0	272.50	240.50	218.50-317.50	-	-	-	2	39	8	55	98	29	18	35	26	17	10	16	13	14	7	22	-	-																			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	39.0	211.00	193.00	177.00-249.50	-	7	2	57	70	166	30	45	55	30	2	1	14	22	4	-	2	1	-	-																				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	38.5	305.50	337.00	258.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	20	7	-	1	14	22	4	-	1	-	-	-																				
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	4,650	39.5	210.00	190.00	160.00-237.50	42	148	189	650	786	841	515	339	194	86	121	201	172	271	95	-	-	-	-	-																				
MANUFACTURING -----	858	40.0	271.00	277.00	205.50-335.50	-	-	-	14	100	56	94	27	80	72	83	64	68	124	76	-	-	-	-	-																				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,792	39.5	196.50	184.00	157.00-216.00	42	148	189	636	686	785	421	312	114	14	38	137	104	147	19	-	-	-	-	-																				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	329	39.5	270.50	314.50	221.50-315.50	-	-	-	14	32	13	20	23	50	4	1	113	22	37	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	1,500	39.5	244.00	216.00	190.00-314.50	-	-	-	-	172	294	334	120	78	42	34	122	130	79	95	-	-	-	-	-																				
MANUFACTURING -----	373	40.0	290.50	297.50	239.50-352.00	-	-	-	-	1	27	50	16	41	33	20	29	43	37	76	-	-	-	-	-																				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,127	39.5	228.50	208.50	188.00-247.00	-	-	-	-	171	267	284	104	37	9	14	93	87	42	19	-	-	-	-	-																				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	152	40.0	301.50	314.50	314.50-314.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	16	-	-	79	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	3,150	39.5	194.00	176.00	154.00-218.00	42	148	189	650	614	547	181	219	116	44	87	79	42	192	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
MANUFACTURING -----	485	40.0	256.00	268.50	192.00-317.00	-	-	-	14	99	29	44	11	39	39	63	35	25	87	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,665	39.5	183.00	166.50	150.00-192.00	42	148	189	636	515	518	137	208	77	5	24	44	17	105	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	177	39.0	244.50	242.00	176.50-315.50	-	-	-	14	32	7	14	15	34	4	1	34	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-																				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640	\$ 680		
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	2,529	39.5	\$ 481.50	\$ 490.00	\$ 409.50-551.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	39	69	64	90	273	311	296	374	452	306	145	68	12		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,483	40.0	497.00	505.50	430.00-561.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	23	17	36	144	167	184	255	265	218	94	52	8		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,046	39.0	459.50	461.50	385.00-551.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	27	46	47	54	129	144	112	119	187	88	51	16	4		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	772	39.0	516.50	512.00	442.50-572.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	57	107	96	118	151	77	69	68	12		
MANUFACTURING -----	316	40.0	532.00	542.50	431.00-620.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	58	25	37	25	32	48	52	8		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	38.5	505.50	501.00	456.50-551.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	28	49	71	81	126	45	21	16	4		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	1,158	40.0	486.50	508.50	400.50-561.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	15	24	44	177	97	101	144	234	217	76	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	777	40.0	501.50	527.00	451.50-570.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	17	30	106	14	71	119	182	179	46	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	381	39.5	455.50	424.50	394.00-543.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	11	7	14	71	83	30	25	52	38	30	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	38.5	421.00	419.00	397.50-433.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	38	63	20	5	6	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	597	39.5	427.00	435.50	350.00-497.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	24	52	34	35	39	107	99	112	67	12	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	390	40.0	458.50	468.00	424.00-508.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	19	-	4	9	95	88	99	58	7	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	39.0	367.00	345.50	310.50-396.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	17	33	34	31	30	12	11	13	9	5	-	-	-		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,953	40.0	374.50	375.00	293.50-445.00	-	-	-	17	5	138	102	120	135	74	122	101	335	287	259	144	86	26	2	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,074	40.0	406.00	405.00	355.50-460.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	45	79	36	55	48	231	190	183	111	60	21	1	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	879	39.5	335.50	325.00	252.00-406.50	-	-	-	17	3	132	96	75	56	38	67	53	104	97	76	33	26	5	1	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	40.0	329.50	320.50	289.00-375.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	3	3	5	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	573	40.0	459.00	461.50	424.00-503.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	6	8	14	48	97	167	114	75	26	2	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	40.0	433.00	438.00	375.00-487.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	9	28	25	37	14	21	5	1	-	-		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	893	39.5	347.00	355.00	279.00-409.50	-	-	-	14	-	79	62	72	81	47	61	47	177	143	71	29	10	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	427	40.0	374.50	384.00	313.50-418.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	25	51	26	19	24	124	93	43	10	6	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	466	39.5	321.50	306.50	249.50-384.00	-	-	-	14	-	73	62	47	30	21	42	23	53	50	28	19	4	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	485	40.0	325.50	331.00	269.00-369.50	-	-	-	3	5	57	35	48	43	21	53	40	110	47	21	1	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	232	40.0	351.50	360.50	321.00-377.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	20	22	10	35	19	87	25	10	1	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	253	40.0	301.50	280.00	240.00-354.50	-	-	-	3	3	57	34	28	21	11	18	21	23	22	11	-	1	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,981	39.5	301.00	284.00	220.00-381.50	21	24	98	57	286	203	153	110	106	79	119	96	244	201	165	19	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	949	40.0	350.50	366.00	281.00-415.50	-	-	14	10	47	77	11	63	50	52	59	69	178	168	134	17	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,032	39.5	255.50	236.50	202.50-291.50	21	24	84	47	239	126	142	47	56	27	60	27	66	33	31	2	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	151	39.5	276.00	258.50	246.00-329.00	-	-	7	1	8	14	49	10	17	5	21	9	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	333	39.5	347.50	333.50	280.00-422.00	-	-	-	-	21	13	27	16	36	19	40	25	34	34	49	19	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	177	40.0	384.50	399.00	322.00-452.50	-	-	-	-	2	11	2	4	20	5	10	7	28	32	39	17	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	39.0	305.00	305.00	248.50-333.50	-	-	-	-	19	2	25	12	16	14	30	18	6	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	991	39.5	293.50	258.50	214.00-382.50	-	5	49	17	207	156	68	36	29	25	47	28	142	112	70	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	431	40.0	351.50	378.50	270.00-415.00	-	-	-	-	39	56	5	13	4	12	22	24	100	96	60	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	560	39.5	248.50	222.00	202.00-275.00	-	5	49	17	168	100	63	23	25	13	25	4	42	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	40.0	285.00	280.00	237.00-333.00	-	-	-	-	6	12	4	7	7	1	17	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

1. 1997-1998

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640	\$ 720	
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	720		
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$	\$	\$ \$																						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	657	39.5	289.00	277.50	213.00-362.50	21	19	49	40	58	34	58	58	41	35	32	43	68	55	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	341	40.0	332.50	334.00	277.50-390.50	-	-	14	10	6	10	4	46	26	35	27	38	50	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	316	39.5	242.00	222.00	180.00-264.00	21	19	35	30	52	24	54	12	15	-	5	5	18	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	99	39.0	266.00	265.00	233.50-265.00	-	5	-	2	7	23	10	32	2	4	1	1	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS -----	6,075	40.0	388.50	396.00	311.50-480.00	89	67	72	262	116	221	160	179	206	255	300	316	847	789	645	594	602	355	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	4,655	40.0	414.50	419.50	340.00-497.50	-	14	-	88	47	118	122	135	193	191	209	214	669	702	515	525	558	355	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,420	40.0	303.00	318.00	190.00-390.00	89	53	72	174	69	103	38	44	13	64	91	102	178	87	130	69	44	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	366.00	336.00	321.00-424.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	20	3	6	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	2,669	40.0	483.00	490.50	437.00-541.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	64	66	210	338	461	555	602	355	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	2,213	40.0	495.50	504.50	447.50-548.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	7	10	137	300	347	486	558	355	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	40.0	422.00	435.00	359.50-472.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	57	56	73	38	114	69	44	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	1,495	40.0	376.00	385.00	340.00-417.50	-	-	-	-	3	35	19	83	25	100	102	84	431	395	179	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,172	40.0	387.00	392.00	360.00-427.00	-	-	-	-	-	14	45	18	60	68	60	60	359	346	163	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	40.0	336.00	336.00	280.50-390.00	-	-	-	-	3	35	5	38	7	40	34	24	72	49	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	1,213	40.0	292.00	299.50	238.00-354.00	-	1	23	131	43	171	117	52	70	99	87	155	203	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	910	40.0	308.50	319.50	240.00-360.50	-	-	-	42	28	115	84	46	66	78	87	133	170	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	303	40.0	243.50	224.50	190.00-295.00	-	1	23	89	15	56	33	6	4	21	-	22	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	394	40.0	259.50	283.00	192.00-304.00	-	10	9	91	16	15	7	44	92	49	47	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	302	40.0	282.50	293.50	270.00-316.00	-	-	-	46	-	3	7	44	92	49	47	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS E -----	304	40.0	169.50	160.00	130.00-200.00	89	56	40	40	54	-	17	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	199	40.0	388.00	404.00	354.50-420.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	5	-	1	41	21	88	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	157	40.0	407.50	408.00	386.00-420.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	19	84	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	55	40.0	417.50	420.00	400.00-420.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	37	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	107	40.0	366.00	356.00	340.00-413.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	5	-	-	38	19	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	396.50	386.00	356.00-428.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	19	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	516	40.0	372.50	380.50	341.00-420.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	19	28	24	17	31	72	135	117	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	470	40.0	374.00	386.50	341.00-421.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	26	22	17	30	62	117	113	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUEO				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUEO			
FILE CLERKS:			\$	TYPISTS - CONTINUEO			\$	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	4,487	39.5	\$210.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	156.00					MANUFACTURING -----	851	40.0	270.50
ORDER CLERKS -----	777	40.0	270.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	909	38.5	255.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,636	39.5	196.00
MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	310.50	MANUFACTURING -----	250	40.0	285.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	1,434	39.5	245.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	692	40.0	265.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	659	38.0	244.00	MANUFACTURING -----	367	40.0	290.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	298	40.0	323.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,732	39.0	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,067	39.5	229.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	479	40.0	237.00	MANUFACTURING -----	228	39.0	212.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	152	40.0	301.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,504	39.0	160.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	3,053	39.5	193.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FILE CLERKS -----	1,630	38.5	153.00	MANUFACTURING -----	484	40.0	256.00
SECRETARIES -----	8,090	39.5	309.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,585	38.5	149.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,569	39.5	182.00
MANUFACTURING -----	4,428	40.0	342.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	363	39.5	168.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,662	38.5	270.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	324	39.0	153.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	541	39.5	356.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	1,231	38.5	147.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,293	40.0	505.50
MANUFACTURING -----	340	40.0	391.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,225	38.5	147.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	39.0	296.50	MESSENGERS:				MANUFACTURING -----	265	40.0	551.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,716	39.0	350.00	MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	226.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	962	40.0	499.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,026	40.0	379.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	604	39.5	209.00	MANUFACTURING -----	704	40.0	508.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	3,655	39.5	315.00	MANUFACTURING -----	136	40.0	299.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	430	40.0	446.50
MANUFACTURING -----	2,254	40.0	341.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	468	39.5	183.00	MANUFACTURING -----	324	40.0	463.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,401	38.5	273.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	40.0	256.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	1,259	40.0	393.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	299.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	974	39.0	184.50	MANUFACTURING -----	775	40.0	419.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D:				MANUFACTURING -----	339	39.5	187.50	NONMANUFACTURING:			
MANUFACTURING -----	741	40.0	281.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	635	39.0	183.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	339.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	437	39.0	218.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	221.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	468	40.0	466.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	387	39.0	210.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	631	39.5	202.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	540	39.5	356.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,892	39.0	268.00	MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	220.00	MANUFACTURING -----	297	40.0	376.00
MANUFACTURING -----	845	40.0	268.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	39.5	190.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,280	39.5	316.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,047	38.5	267.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	137	40.0	267.50	MANUFACTURING -----	627	40.0	376.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	225	40.0	291.50	MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	256.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	653	39.5	259.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,286	38.5	284.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	494	39.5	183.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	263	39.5	361.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	662	37.5	288.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	359	39.5	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	130	40.0	417.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	606	39.5	233.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	5,192	39.5	202.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	39.0	306.00
MANUFACTURING -----	221	40.0	237.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,500	39.5	244.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	385	39.5	231.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,692	39.0	185.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	40.0	294.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A ----	1,898	39.5	241.50				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	227	39.0	188.50	MANUFACTURING -----	776	40.0	277.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	217	39.0	184.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,122	39.0	216.50				
TYPISTS -----	2,641	39.0	197.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	3,294	39.5	179.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	478	39.5	250.50	MANUFACTURING -----	724	39.5	208.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,163	38.5	185.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,570	39.5	171.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	327	40.0	223.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	812	39.5	224.00				
				MANUFACTURING -----	317	40.0	246.50				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	495	39.0	209.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	38.5	302.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	623	39.5	\$ 274.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	611	39.5	312.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	1,443	40.0	378.50	MANUFACTURING -----	298	39.5	303.50
MANUFACTURING -----	275	40.0	382.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,138	40.0	388.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	39.0	247.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	336	39.5	255.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	40.0	340.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	363	39.0	262.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	40.0	286.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	1,128	40.0	294.00	MANUFACTURING -----	152	39.5	297.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	406	40.0	293.50	MANUFACTURING -----	875	40.0	307.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.0	237.00
MANUFACTURING -----	222	40.0	343.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	253	40.0	250.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C:			
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	60	40.0	330.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	337	40.0	254.00	MANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	315.50
DRAFTERS -----	5,665	40.0	399.50	MANUFACTURING -----	250	40.0	278.00	DRAFTERS:			
MANUFACTURING -----	4,508	40.0	417.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	199	40.0	388.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	85	40.0	265.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,157	40.0	329.00	MANUFACTURING -----	157	40.0	407.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	212.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	40.0	368.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	55	40.0	417.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	57	40.0	294.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	2,643	40.0	484.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	107	40.0	366.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	455	40.0	371.50
MANUFACTURING -----	2,197	40.0	496.50	MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	396.50	MANUFACTURING -----	422	40.0	372.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	446	40.0	423.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																												

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$11.80 to \$12.20; 14 at \$12.20 to \$12.60; 18 at \$12.60 to \$13; and 5 at \$13 to \$13.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00 and over				
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	850	\$ 8.41	\$ 8.41	\$ 8.41- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	10	38	55	629	-	87	-	-	-			
GUARDS -----	6,228	6.05	6.08	3.86- 8.65	339	408	46	136	81	1814	38	31	56	43	51	43	153	74	161	89	400	139	1172	953	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,552	8.40	8.66	8.58- 8.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	36	19	-	9	53	41	114	85	68	137	1056	925	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,676	4.41	3.86	3.55- 3.88	339	408	46	136	81	1814	38	22	20	24	51	34	100	33	47	4	332	2	116	28	1	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	7.97	7.78	7.66- 8.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	39	2	21	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	785	6.72	7.03	6.00- 7.93	-	-	-	-	5	42	32	16	14	15	44	25	143	33	46	18	297	4	51	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	7.14	7.31	6.08- 8.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	14	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	695	6.66	7.03	5.75- 7.93	-	-	-	-	5	42	32	16	14	15	44	25	99	33	46	4	297	2	21	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	5,443	5.95	3.88	3.86- 8.65	339	408	46	136	76	1772	6	15	42	28	7	18	10	41	115	71	103	135	1121	953	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,462	8.45	8.79	8.65- 8.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	36	19	-	9	9	41	114	71	68	135	1026	925	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,981	3.89	3.86	3.15- 3.88	339	408	46	136	76	1772	6	6	6	9	7	9	1	-	1	-	35	-	95	28	1	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	12,339	5.99	5.56	4.25- 8.11	34	811	530	417	602	83	268	567	1870	674	341	231	182	229	367	399	176	4164	58	233	92	-	-	11			
MANUFACTURING -----	5,628	7.71	8.11	7.53- 8.14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	68	18	114	77	172	163	151	273	376	81	3975	38	108	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,711	4.55	4.58	3.50- 4.65	34	811	530	417	588	83	268	499	1852	560	264	59	19	78	94	23	95	189	20	125	92	-	-	11			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	380	6.59	7.01	5.41- 7.66	-	-	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	32	82	12	3	31	86	22	90	7	-	7	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ¹	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ¹	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ¹
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	707	9.86	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	9,163	8.48	GUARDS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING -----	619	9.89	MANUFACTURING -----	3,028	8.24	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	700	6.72
NONMANUFACTURING: -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,135	8.60	NONMANUFACTURING -----	612	6.67
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	8.06	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,564	9.44			
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	4,413	10.26	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	638	6.37	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	4,740	6.10
MANUFACTURING -----	4,315	10.27	MANUFACTURING -----	138	7.59	MANUFACTURING -----	2,273	8.46
NONMANUFACTURING: -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	500	6.03	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,467	3.94
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	8.77	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	2,303	7.72	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	7,905	6.44
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	689	9.95	MANUFACTURING -----	404	7.90	MANUFACTURING -----	4,347	7.79
MANUFACTURING -----	625	9.96	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,899	7.68	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,558	4.79
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	9.78	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	639	9.10			
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	788	9.90	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	4,773	8.99	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	726	9.96	MANUFACTURING -----	1,885	8.32			
NONMANUFACTURING: -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,888	9.42	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	110	6.06
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	9.14	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,124	9.40	SHIPPERS -----	56	8.35
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	5,075	9.95	SHIPPERS -----	439	8.22	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	158	8.29
MANUFACTURING -----	5,019	9.97	NONMANUFACTURING -----	189	7.71	MANUFACTURING -----	78	8.19
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	8.16	RECEIVERS -----	792	7.85	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	115	8.06
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	2,728	9.69	NONMANUFACTURING -----	359	7.23	ORDER FILLERS -----	774	7.27
MANUFACTURING -----	1,511	9.97	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	661	7.73	MANUFACTURING -----	175	7.34
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,217	9.34	MANUFACTURING -----	485	7.51	NONMANUFACTURING -----	599	7.25
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	853	9.55	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,805	7.71	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	642	6.67
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	2,968	10.07	MANUFACTURING -----	792	7.79	MANUFACTURING -----	139	6.77
MANUFACTURING -----	2,939	10.08	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,013	7.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	503	6.65
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	700	10.05	ORDER FILLERS -----	2,617	7.73	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	483	8.12
MANUFACTURING -----	678	10.09	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,395	7.70	MANUFACTURING -----	416	8.11
MILLWRIGHTS -----	5,106	10.07	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	775	7.37	FORKLIFT OPERATORS: -----	145	7.68
MANUFACTURING -----	5,058	10.07	MANUFACTURING -----	458	7.90	MANUFACTURING -----	693	4.83
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	613	8.22	NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	6.61	GUARDS -----	169	8.38
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	2,362	10.18	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	4,925	8.05	MANUFACTURING -----	524	3.69
MANUFACTURING -----	2,362	10.18	MANUFACTURING -----	3,516	8.20	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	679	4.80
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	6,687	10.23	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,409	7.69	MANUFACTURING -----	167	8.38
MANUFACTURING -----	6,686	10.23	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	466	9.36	NONMANUFACTURING -----	512	3.63
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	537	10.10	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	11,298	8.36	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	4,084	5.15
MANUFACTURING -----	428	10.41	MANUFACTURING -----	9,566	8.26	MANUFACTURING -----	1,185	7.53
BOILER TENDERS -----	709	8.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,732	8.93	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,899	4.18
			GUARDS -----	5,440	6.18			
			MANUFACTURING -----	2,361	8.41			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,079	4.48			
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	8.01			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Detroit, Mich., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	February 1972 to March 1973		March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977	March 1977 to March 1978	March 1978 to March 1979
	13-month increase	Annual rate of increase						
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	5.7	5.3	7.1	10.5	7.7	7.6	6.5	8.3
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	10.5
Industrial nurses.....	5.7	5.3	8.8	13.0	7.9	8.5	8.1	10.5
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.3	4.9	8.6	10.4	7.2	9.3	8.3	9.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.5	6.0	9.3	11.4	8.6	8.2	7.9	10.2
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	4.7	4.3	7.1	12.3	7.4	7.9	5.9	9.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.7	6.7	7.8	7.4	10.6
Industrial nurses.....	5.5	5.1	8.8	13.0	7.9	8.7	7.8	10.5
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.2	4.8	8.7	10.5	7.1	9.4	8.3	9.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.1	5.6	10.6	12.4	8.3	8.8	8.5	10.6
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	6.6	6.1	7.0	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.7	7.5	6.3	6.1	10.8
Industrial nurses.....	6.5	6.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.0	10.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.5	6.9	5.6	9.1	9.0	7.4	7.2	9.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typist	Typists		File clerks		Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	112	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	128	115	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	142	128	116	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	147	137	120	116	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	153	137	121	108	120	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	165	151	136	121	(6)	118	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	161	138	125	120	(6)	109	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	154	137	121	119	117	103	101	98	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	183	169	140	127	(6)	126	113	105	117	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	204	163	136	119	(6)	114	100	(6)	110	107	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	213	184	164	146	148	144	132	119	132	112	(6)	100										
MESSENGERS.....	181	161	133	152	(6)	113	124	111	113	106	109	98	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	159	128	112	103	115	95	93	99	97	88	90	79	87	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS.....	155	142	129	123	105	(6)	97	84	104	96	88	85	87	100	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	116	99	(6)	80	(6)	(6)	(6)	68	(6)	71	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	68	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	134	135	124	(6)	(6)	(6)	101	(6)	(6)	83	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	(6)	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A....	131	119	103	101	98	86	87	80	84	74	77	66	77	88	87	107	111	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B....	162	149	135	118	117	(6)	104	104	103	96	91	83	90	101	102	(6)	113	125	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	129	117	106	99	91	90	93	75	87	81	74	64	76	84	86	117	(6)	102	86	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	149	125	110	104	(6)	92	87	(6)	92	80	84	65	79	97	92	119	118	103	90	105	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	154	142	122	123	111	103	104	95	101	89	86	81	87	101	107	146	113	119	98	119	124	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																						
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarian	Drafters					Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses				
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class A	Class B					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	115	100																				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	137	117	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	127	113	(6)	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	150	132	116	122	100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	165	150	132	138	118	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A...	144	124	108	109	94	84	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...	161	140	120	127	111	94	119	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C...	192	163	142	149	131	111	139	125	100													
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS.....	198	156	133	(6)	128	116	129	117	97	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	131	118	105	105	88	81	96	87	73	(6)	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	137	128	111	116	94	88	99	92	83	(6)	114	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	163	151	130	136	116	104	119	110	99	(6)	141	127	100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS D.....	198	180	155	161	140	125	146	132	115	(6)	171	163	127	100								
DRAFTERS, CLASS E.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	152	(6)	(6)	(6)	174	152	(6)	100							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	81	(6)	90	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	69	(6)	(6)	100						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	(6)	102	79	61	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	149	134	115	122	104	92	107	97	86	(6)	117	107	91	76	(6)	(6)	(6)				100	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—															
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders		
					Machinery	Motor vehicles										
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100															
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	97	100														
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	101	103	100													
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	98	100	97	100												
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	98	101	98	100	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	100	102	99	102	102	100										
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	102	99	101	102	100	100									
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	100	102	99	101	102	100	100	100								
MILLWRIGHTS.....	100	102	99	102	102	100	100	100	100							
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	123	123	119	121	(6)	118	119	119	117	100						
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	98	101	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	(6)	100					
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	97	99	97	98	99	97	97	98	97	(6)	99	100				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	100	100	98	98	100	97	98	97	97	83	(6)	100	100			
BOILER TENDERS.....	101	104	(6)	104	(6)	(6)	101	100	(6)	87	(6)	(6)	104	100		
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—																
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100															
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	(6)	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	97	(6)	100												
SHIPPERS.....	106	106	(6)	104	100											
RECEIVERS.....	100	103	(6)	(6)	100	100										
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	105	(6)	112	103	(6)	100									
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	115	101	(6)	113	109	100	96	100								
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	121	(6)	111	103	101	100	101	100							
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	117	112	(6)	114	104	101	101	102	101	100						
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	91	111	103	111	106	(6)	101	102	99	101	100					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	85	(6)	104	109	106	99	99	100	99	99	98	100				
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	(6)	108	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	102	(6)	(6)	(6)	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	102	(6)	(6)	169	(6)	103	(6)	89	(6)	(6)	123	134	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	101	(6)	(6)	107	104	(6)	95	98	96	96	95	98	(6)	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	124	112	171	118	111	106	104	109	106	103	104	106	(6)	113	107	100

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$120		\$120 to \$130		\$140 to \$160		\$180 to \$200		\$220 to \$240		\$260 to \$280		\$300 to \$320		\$340 to \$360		\$380 to \$400		\$420 to \$440		\$460 to \$480		\$500 and over	
						Under \$120	and under \$120	\$120	\$130	\$140	\$160	\$180	\$200	\$220	\$240	\$260	\$280	\$300	\$320	\$340	\$360	\$380	\$400	\$420	\$440	\$460	\$480	\$500	and over
FILE CLERKS -----	853	40.0	\$152.50	\$140.00	\$128.00-157.00	28	210	172	246	107	14	23	6	1	3	10	6	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	275.00	287.00	215.50-330.00	-	-	-	2	-	4	10	3	1	3	10	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	795	39.5	143.50	138.00	126.00-150.50	28	210	172	244	107	10	13	3	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	284	39.5	184.00	164.00	148.00-180.00	-	4	29	97	82	8	17	3	1	3	10	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	39.5	161.50	157.00	146.00-170.00	-	4	29	97	82	8	11	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	536	40.0	134.00	130.00	125.00-141.00	28	206	143	141	9	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	530	40.0	133.50	130.00	125.00-141.00	28	206	143	139	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	295	39.5	191.00	166.00	144.00-221.50	-	15	45	77	48	10	18	23	1	11	11	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	222.00	193.50	166.00-280.50	-	5	-	12	32	7	8	-	1	10	7	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	39.0	174.00	149.00	137.00-211.50	-	10	45	65	16	3	10	23	-	1	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	342	39.5	243.00	234.50	161.50-319.00	2	2	4	74	28	24	18	26	8	17	16	38	50	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	144	40.0	297.00	314.50	264.00-340.00	-	-	-	2	3	7	3	15	4	12	10	23	37	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	198	39.5	204.00	175.00	150.00-240.00	2	2	4	72	25	17	15	11	4	5	6	15	13	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	273.50	295.00	240.00-302.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	75	39.5	214.50	210.50	176.00-249.00	3	-	1	7	8	17	5	14	7	6	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	97	38.0	244.50	231.00	145.50-353.00	7	1	14	12	11	-	-	8	1	-	4	4	4	16	10	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	63	37.5	184.50	157.50	136.50-230.00	7	1	14	12	11	-	-	8	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,071	39.5	259.50	256.00	196.00-322.00	17	53	32	71	193	178	192	149	254	203	59	149	108	109	119	97	56	31	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	974	40.0	304.00	312.00	247.50-362.00	-	-	-	-	45	57	59	54	77	51	52	137	89	96	110	88	36	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,097	39.0	220.00	215.00	172.50-258.50	17	53	32	71	148	121	133	95	177	152	7	12	19	13	9	9	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,164	39.5	300.50	306.50	245.00-361.50	-	-	1	5	27	62	101	69	78	174	34	133	78	102	118	94	56	31	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	687	40.0	332.50	340.50	304.50-375.50	-	-	-	-	5	9	18	21	35	31	29	125	70	91	109	85	36	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	477	39.0	254.50	249.50	209.50-270.00	-	-	1	5	22	53	83	48	43	143	5	8	8	11	9	9	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	907	39.0	207.00	200.00	162.00-247.50	17	53	31	66	166	116	91	80	176	29	25	16	30	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	287	40.0	236.00	228.00	190.50-267.50	-	-	-	-	40	48	41	33	42	20	23	12	19	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	620	38.5	193.50	184.00	155.00-243.00	17	53	31	66	126	68	50	47	134	9	2	4	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	413	39.5	255.00	230.00	175.00-327.50	-	7	2	52	49	30	44	45	29	11	14	17	21	16	17	13	16	8	22	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	209	40.0	314.50	317.50	231.00-382.00	-	-	-	2	6	3	14	33	20	4	12	16	17	10	16	13	14	7	22	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	39.5	194.50	179.50	154.00-211.00	-	7	2	50	43	27	30	12	9	7	2	1	4	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,989	39.5	252.50	242.00	186.00-320.50	2	5	14	123	238	258	234	98	123	72	121	201	157	248	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	617	40.0	298.00	306.50	268.50-348.00	-	-	-	4	25	30	15	18	52	58	83	64	68	124	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,372	39.5	232.00	212.00	178.00-314.50	2	5	14	119	213	228	219	80	71	14	38	137	89	124	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	284	39.5	263.50	254.50	218.50-314.50	-	-	-	14	25	13	20	23	50	4	1	113	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	911	39.5	269.50	271.50	208.00-330.00	-	-	-	-	31	134	193	48	40	28	34	122	115	71	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	271	40.0	313.00	327.50	282.00-360.50	-	-	-	-	1	18	8	7	13	19	20	29	43	37	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	640	39.0	251.00	217.00	202.00-314.50	-	-	-	-	30	116	185	41	27	9	14	93	72	34	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	1,078	39.5	238.50	233.00	169.00-313.00	2	5	14	123	207	124	41	50	83	44	87	79	42	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	346	40.0	286.00	290.50	251.50-340.50	-	-	-	4	24	12	7	11	39	39	63	35	25	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	732	39.5	216.00	184.00	162.50-252.50	2	5	14	119	183	112	34	39	44	5	24	44	17	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	155	39.0	237.50	242.00	180.00-313.00	-	-	-	14	25	7	14	15	34	4	1	34	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$																\$							
						Under \$ 160	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680			
						160	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	2,330	39.5	\$ 486.00	\$ 497.50	\$ 412.00-554.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	29	60	59	79	96	164	267	265	314	452	306	145	62	12			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,381	40.0	500.00	512.00	430.50-566.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	23	17	36	51	93	130	156	218	265	218	94	52	8				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	949	39.0	466.00	468.50	396.50-551.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	17	37	42	43	45	71	137	109	96	187	88	51	10	4			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	687	39.0	522.50	537.00	448.50-585.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	38	91	93	72	151	77	69	62	12				
MANUFACTURING -----	284	40.0	538.50	558.00	431.50-630.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	21	49	25	14	25	32	48	52	8				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	403	38.5	511.50	524.50	465.50-551.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	17	42	68	58	126	45	21	10	4				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	1,072	40.0	494.00	517.50	411.50-566.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	24	38	62	106	97	73	130	234	217	76	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	735	40.0	503.50	532.50	442.00-573.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	17	30	43	63	14	43	105	182	179	46	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	473.50	443.00	402.50-551.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	8	19	43	83	30	25	52	38	30	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	38.5	421.00	419.00	397.50-433.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	31	63	20	5	6	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	569	39.5	427.50	442.00	348.50-500.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	24	52	34	35	19	20	79	99	112	67	12	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	39.0	367.00	345.50	310.50-396.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	17	33	34	31	19	11	12	11	13	9	5	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,499	40.0	402.00	403.00	351.00-457.00	-	-	4	2	23	43	40	61	56	97	86	180	134	281	240	144	80	26	2	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	930	40.0	422.00	416.50	371.50-471.00	-	-	-	2	2	1	8	14	22	55	48	137	89	190	169	111	60	21	1	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	569	40.0	369.50	368.00	298.50-435.00	-	-	4	-	21	42	32	47	34	42	38	43	45	91	71	33	20	5	1	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	40.0	308.50	292.50	288.00-320.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	3	3	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	500	40.0	469.00	468.50	435.00-510.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	8	10	17	91	148	114	69	26	2	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	446.50	447.50	401.50-505.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	3	4	8	19	32	14	15	5	1	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	585	40.0	389.50	393.50	355.50-427.50	-	-	4	-	3	8	6	31	29	36	38	80	97	143	71	29	10	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	340	40.0	397.50	398.00	371.00-427.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	12	19	24	54	70	93	43	10	6	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	245	40.0	378.00	381.50	324.50-428.00	-	-	4	-	1	8	4	26	17	17	14	26	27	50	28	19	4	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	412	40.0	339.50	342.50	293.00-377.50	-	-	-	2	18	35	34	29	21	53	40	90	20	47	21	1	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	204	40.0	361.00	360.50	335.50-378.00	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	8	10	35	19	77	10	25	10	1	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	40.0	318.50	308.00	259.50-367.00	-	-	-	-	18	34	28	21	11	18	21	13	10	22	11	-	1	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,348	40.0	334.50	346.00	258.50-407.50	18	17	45	95	75	111	64	69	66	88	91	106	124	201	159	19	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	805	40.0	369.00	383.50	322.00-424.50	-	-	6	33	26	11	35	36	47	59	69	60	104	168	134	17	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	543	39.5	283.00	258.50	220.00-355.00	18	17	39	62	49	100	29	33	19	29	22	46	20	33	25	2	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	123	39.5	283.00	258.50	254.00-333.00	-	-	1	8	10	49	3	10	5	18	9	7	2	-	1	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	220	40.0	377.00	388.00	306.50-445.50	-	-	-	4	4	17	11	16	6	12	20	13	21	34	43	19	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	149	40.0	406.50	418.00	370.00-459.00	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	10	7	9	19	32	39	17	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	315.50	291.50	256.00-355.00	-	-	-	2	2	15	7	10	6	2	13	4	2	2	4	2	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	595	40.0	341.50	364.00	260.00-409.00	-	6	17	49	37	36	23	17	25	47	28	59	69	112	70	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	361	40.0	370.50	391.50	332.50-424.00	-	-	-	25	14	5	13	4	12	22	24	28	58	96	60	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	39.5	296.00	290.00	222.00-367.50	-	6	17	24	23	31	10	13	13	25	4	31	11	16	10	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	40.0	293.00	333.00	237.00-333.00	-	-	-	6	8	4	-	-	1	17	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680			
						Under \$ 160	and under 160																					
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	533	40.0	\$ 309.00	\$ 307.00	\$ 241.00-380.00	18	11	28	42	34	58	30	36	35	29	43	34	34	55	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	295	40.0	348.00	348.00	304.50-402.50	-	-	6	6	10	4	18	26	35	27	38	23	27	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	238	39.5	261.00	246.50	205.00-281.50	18	11	22	36	24	54	12	10	-	2	5	11	7	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	82	39.0	272.50	265.00	236.00-275.00	5	-	2	7	9	7	32	2	4	1	1	2	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS -----	3,358	40.0	444.50	453.00	370.50-527.00	1	1	4	7	22	35	57	132	172	155	156	192	187	393	419	512	558	355	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	3,134	40.0	452.50	464.00	381.50-531.50	-	-	-	-	8	24	46	123	149	117	130	165	174	370	404	511	558	355	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	334.00	336.00	298.50-375.00	1	1	4	7	14	11	11	9	23	38	26	27	13	23	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	366.00	336.00	321.00-424.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	20	3	4	2	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	1,924	40.0	504.50	517.00	470.50-554.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	22	23	43	37	144	251	473	558	355	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,816	40.0	512.00	520.50	481.50-556.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	7	10	20	24	121	236	472	558	355	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	384.50	378.00	356.50-415.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	15	13	23	13	23	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	706	40.0	400.50	412.50	367.00-443.00	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	11	50	41	31	63	95	193	163	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	624	40.0	412.50	417.50	384.50-446.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	32	18	18	59	95	193	163	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	310.50	314.50	292.00-336.00	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	7	18	23	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	452	40.0	348.50	354.50	319.50-381.00	1	1	4	4	17	6	8	10	66	45	91	83	55	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	418	40.0	358.00	357.50	330.50-383.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	10	64	45	91	83	55	56	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	251	40.0	300.00	298.50	283.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	3	7	39	92	49	47	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	300.00	298.50	283.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	3	7	39	92	49	47	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	72	40.0	417.00	408.00	408.00-428.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	53	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	422.50	408.00	408.00-428.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	460	40.0	378.50	389.00	346.00-423.50	-	-	-	2	-	19	19	10	17	21	58	65	61	117	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	414	40.0	381.00	392.00	346.00-428.00	-	-	-	2	-	13	17	8	17	20	48	52	56	113	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			\$
SECRETARIES -----	6,421	39.5	329.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	68	39.5	212.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	940	40.0	344.00
MANUFACTURING -----	4,072	40.0	350.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	80	38.0	219.50	MANUFACTURING -----	580	40.0	381.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	383	40.0	387.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	59	37.0	174.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	360	40.0	284.00
MANUFACTURING -----	261	40.0	420.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS: -----				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	188	40.0	385.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,411	39.5	369.50	MANUFACTURING -----	653	40.0	290.50	MANUFACTURING -----	125	40.0	422.00
MANUFACTURING -----	966	40.0	386.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: -----	418	40.0	321.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	40.0	311.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	2,993	39.5	337.00	MANUFACTURING -----				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	435	40.0	347.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,190	40.0	344.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B: -----	235	39.5	235.50	MANUFACTURING -----	261	40.0	383.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				MANUFACTURING -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	292.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	304.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	308	39.5	222.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	289.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	270	39.5	238.50	MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	277.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	317	40.0	316.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	39.5	229.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	39.5	189.00	MANUFACTURING -----	194	40.0	353.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,750	39.0	273.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,831	39.5	256.00	PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	54	40.0	342.00
MANUFACTURING -----	817	40.0	271.00	MANUFACTURING -----	610	40.0	298.00	ORAFTERS -----	3,191	40.0	451.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	933	38.5	276.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,221	39.5	235.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,987	40.0	459.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	225	40.0	291.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	845	39.5	273.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	40.0	340.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,220	38.5	287.00	MANUFACTURING -----	265	40.0	313.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	40.0	368.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	610	37.5	293.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	580	39.0	254.50	ORAFTERS, CLASS A -----	1,903	40.0	506.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	530	40.0	242.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	986	40.0	241.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,800	40.0	513.00
MANUFACTURING -----	207	40.0	241.50	MANUFACTURING -----	345	40.0	285.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	386.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	40.0	243.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	641	40.0	217.00	ORAFTERS, CLASS B -----	664	40.0	405.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	40.0	294.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				MANUFACTURING -----	590	40.0	416.50
TYPISTS -----	1,498	39.0	223.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS): -----	1,200	40.0	509.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	315.00
MANUFACTURING -----	372	39.5	266.50	MANUFACTURING -----				ORAFTERS, CLASS C -----	410	40.0	351.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,126	39.0	208.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: -----	242	40.0	556.00	MANUFACTURING -----	383	40.0	359.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	755	38.5	270.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	879	40.0	509.50	ORAFTERS, CLASS D -----	199	40.0	299.50
MANUFACTURING -----	245	40.0	286.00	MANUFACTURING -----	662	40.0	511.00	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	299.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	510	38.0	262.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	402	40.0	448.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	72	40.0	417.00
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	743	40.0	174.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS): -----	663	40.0	438.00	MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	422.50
MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	229.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	399	40.0	479.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	616	40.0	163.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	228	40.0	404.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS: -----			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	40.0	210.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----				MANUFACTURING -----	201	40.0	343.00
FILE CLERKS -----	794	40.0	150.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	143	39.5	333.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	749	39.5	142.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----				MANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	341.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	272	39.5	179.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C: -----	93	40.0	344.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	233	39.5	160.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----				MANUFACTURING -----			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	494	40.0	133.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----				REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	399	40.0	378.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	488	40.0	132.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----				MANUFACTURING -----	366	40.0	379.50
MESSENGERS: -----											
MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	242.50								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	315	39.5	244.50								
MANUFACTURING -----	136	40.0	299.00								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	179	39.5	203.50								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	40.0	275.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.60	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.60	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.60	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
					Under \$ 7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of--																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																										
					Under and \$ 3.60	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ over		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,603	\$ 8.95	\$ 9.43	\$ 8.46- \$ 9.58	6	4	1	5	2	4	1	-	7	5	6	5	5	53	66	52	222	405	569	34	1694	388	69			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,196	8.86	9.19	8.35- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	50	196	361	456	34	1008	44	31			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,407	9.09	9.58	9.58- 9.63	6	4	1	5	2	4	1	-	7	5	6	5	5	37	66	2	26	44	113	-	686	344	38			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	167	6.63	6.98	6.56- 7.37	6	4	1	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	37	43	20	26	5	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	125	6.26	6.73	6.05- 6.98	6	4	1	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	37	43	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK:																														
MANUFACTURING -----	149	9.23	9.85	8.50- 9.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17	-	-	48	5	-	44	*31			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,018	9.18	9.43	9.19- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	15	34	276	145	29	1124	344	38			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,493	9.03	9.43	8.51- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	34	250	145	29	1008	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	525	9.60	9.63	9.58- 9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	-	-	116	344	38			
SHIPPERS -----	371	8.71	8.64	8.55- 8.64	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	294	13	8	30	16			
RECEIVERS -----	686	8.13	8.55	8.04- 8.55	-	1	3	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	5	33	12	22	8	14	56	20	434	-	64	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	259	7.69	7.78	6.65- 8.55	-	1	3	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	5	28	8	10	8	4	56	7	51	-	64	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	520	8.41	8.55	8.46- 8.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	52	3	14	430	-	4	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	277	8.36	8.55	8.46- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	30	2	12	220	-	4	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,294	8.23	8.39	8.39- 8.45	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	11	12	58	32	2	18	101	464	415	-	165	-	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	555	8.08	8.39	8.15- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	25	-	15	48	302	113	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	739	8.45	8.45	8.39- 8.45	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	11	12	7	7	2	3	53	162	302	-	165	-	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	2,095	8.49	8.45	8.30- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	6	-	969	779	21	271	5	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,788	8.55	8.46	8.38- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	778	699	21	271	5	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	903	8.07	8.33	8.25- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	55	-	114	-	465	252	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	506	7.89	8.38	7.30- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	55	-	114	-	112	212	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	4,349	8.11	8.29	8.25- 8.47	1	8	15	4	5	13	6	41	1	21	12	11	22	28	164	40	179	2345	1308	18	67	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	3,648	8.24	8.29	8.25- 8.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	154	40	177	1999	1243	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	701	7.42	8.39	5.88- 8.39	1	8	15	4	5	13	6	41	1	21	12	11	7	8	10	-	2	346	65	18	67	-	-			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	9,656	8.40	8.46	8.39- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	92	-	297	159	2898	5734	185	195	10	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	8,765	8.38	8.46	8.39- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	92	-	280	106	2716	5286	172	27	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	891	8.61	8.46	8.39- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	53	182	448	13	168	10	-			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	850	8.41	8.41	8.41- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	10	38	55	629	-	87	-			
GUAROS -----	3,627	7.33	8.65	5.53- 8.87	-	17	800	12	5	-	4	6	21	14	37	25	80	46	131	66	107	139	1163	953	1	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,402	8.54	8.79	8.65- 8.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	44	13	96	62	68	137	1047	925	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	7.97	7.78	7.66- 8.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	39	2	21	-	-	-	-			
GUAROS, CLASS A -----	306	6.44	6.13	5.58- 7.15	-	5	-	12	1	-	4	6	9	11	33	16	79	33	34	4	4	4	51	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	230	6.22	6.13	5.44- 7.03	-	5	-	12	1	-	4	6	9	11	33	16	35	33	34	4	4	2	21	-	-	-	-			
GUAROS, CLASS B -----	3,321	7.41	8.65	5.37- 8.87	-	12	800	-	4	-	-	-	-	12	3	4	9	1	13	97	62	103	135	1112	953	1	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,326	8.59	8.79	8.65- 8.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	13	96	62	68	135	1017	925	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	7,935	6.94	8.11	4.88- 8.14	56	144	50	25	97	1119	175	451	48	88	153	119	103	92	353	314	119	4161	58	118	92	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	4,892	7.90	8.11	8.11- 8.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32	12	-	16	76	98	63	259	291	28	3975	38	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,043	5.39	4.65	4.58- 5.42	56	144	50	25	97	1119	171	419	36	88	137	43	5	29	94	23	91	186	20	118	92	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	344	6.60	7.01	5.41- 7.66	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	15	6	18	64	-	3	28	86	22	90	4	-	-	-	-	-			

* Workers were at \$ 10.80 to \$ 11.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	670	9.79	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	437	10.25	GUARDS -----	3,185	7.45
MANUFACTURING -----	610	9.90	MANUFACTURING -----	373	10.30	MANUFACTURING -----	2,220	8.55
NONMANUFACTURING: -----						NONMANUFACTURING: -----		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	8.06				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	8.01
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	4,204	10.32	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	2,957	7.53
MANUFACTURING -----	4,110	10.34	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,388	9.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,146	8.60
NONMANUFACTURING: -----			MANUFACTURING -----	2,172	8.86	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	5,783	7.06
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	8.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,216	9.25	MANUFACTURING -----	3,768	7.95
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	661	9.93	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK: -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,015	5.41
MANUFACTURING -----	613	9.99	MANUFACTURING -----	148	9.24	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	736	9.99	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,004	9.18	SHIPPERS -----	56	8.35
MANUFACTURING -----	674	10.06	MANUFACTURING -----	1,480	9.03	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	158	8.29
NONMANUFACTURING: -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	524	9.60	MANUFACTURING -----	78	8.19
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	9.14	SHIPPERS -----	313	8.79	ORDER FILLERS -----	411	8.33
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	4,552	10.21	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	362	8.46	NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	8.34
MANUFACTURING -----	4,521	10.21	MANUFACTURING -----	199	8.42	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	374	8.02
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,834	9.93	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,182	8.24	MANUFACTURING -----	111	7.32
MANUFACTURING -----	1,446	10.04	MANUFACTURING -----	526	8.07	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	483	8.12
NONMANUFACTURING -----	388	9.51	NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	8.37	MANUFACTURING -----	416	8.11
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	2,912	10.09	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,675	8.54	FORKLIFT OPERATORS: -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	2,883	10.09	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,453	8.60	MANUFACTURING -----	108	8.03
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	691	10.07	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	525	8.12	GUARDS: -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	669	10.11	MANUFACTURING -----	395	8.06	MANUFACTURING -----	160	8.58
MILLWRIGHTS -----	4,856	10.09	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	3,788	8.17	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	340	6.33
MANUFACTURING -----	4,808	10.09	MANUFACTURING -----	3,232	8.26	MANUFACTURING -----	158	8.58
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	2,220	10.22	NONMANUFACTURING -----	556	7.64	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,802	6.80
MANUFACTURING -----	2,220	10.22	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	9,475	8.40	MANUFACTURING -----	1,028	7.89
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	6,024	10.39	MANUFACTURING -----	8,654	8.38			
MANUFACTURING -----	6,023	10.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	821	8.66			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸					
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	205	61	XXX	144	XXX	XXX	205	61	XXX	144	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	40	10	8	30	20	6	84	27	24	57	38	12
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00 -----	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	3
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	2	-	1
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	2	-	-	2	2	-	6	-	-	6	4	1
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	2	1	1	1	1	-	10	1	1	9	8	1
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	3	-	-	3	1	1	6	2	2	4	4	-
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	4	-	-	4	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	2
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	2	-	-	2	1	-	9	3	3	6	2	3
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	3	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	-	6	2	1
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	2	-	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	3	2	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	5	-	-	5	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	3	1	-	2	2	-	3	1	1	2	2	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	2	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00 -----	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$230.00 AND UNDER \$235.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$235.00 AND UNDER \$240.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$240.00 AND UNDER \$245.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$245.00 AND UNDER \$250.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250.00 AND UNDER \$255.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$255.00 AND UNDER \$260.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$260.00 AND UNDER \$265.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$265.00 AND UNDER \$270.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$270.00 AND UNDER \$275.00 -----	3	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	15	5	XXX	10	XXX	XXX	44	14	XXX	30	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	150	46	XXX	104	XXX	XXX	77	20	XXX	57	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ^a		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	98.2	94.5	31.7	9.5
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	-	-	-	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	98.2	94.5	31.7	9.5
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	25.4	21.5	6.1	2.7
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	72.8	71.7	25.6	6.8
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	-	1.3	-	(10)
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	18.1	24.6	18.3	26.1
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	5.0	9.8	5.0	9.9
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
7 CENTS -----	.5	-	-	-
10 CENTS -----	2.0	1.0	.7	(10)
12 CENTS -----	1.2	-	.2	-
13 AND UNDER 14 CENTS -----	.5	.5	.1	.1
14 CENTS -----	1.4	.8	.3	.1
15 CENTS -----	5.2	.5	1.3	-
17 CENTS -----	.6	-	.2	-
18 CENTS -----	.9	.9	.3	-
19 CENTS -----	1.1	.6	.2	.1
20 CENTS -----	6.2	4.7	1.5	.5
21 CENTS -----	.4	-	(10)	-
22 AND UNDER 23 CENTS -----	-	.9	-	.1
24 CENTS -----	-	.6	-	.1
25 CENTS -----	5.0	1.4	1.5	(10)
27 CENTS -----	-	1.0	-	.2
28 AND UNDER 29 CENTS -----	-	.5	-	.1
30 CENTS -----	.5	5.1	(10)	1.1
35 CENTS -----	-	2.5	-	.2
40 CENTS -----	-	.5	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGES:				
3 PERCENT -----	.7	-	.2	-
4 AND UNDER 5 PERCENT -----	.7	-	.2	-
5 AND UNDER 6 PERCENT -----	69.9	1.4	25.1	(10)
6 PERCENT -----	1.1	-	.1	-
7 AND UNDER 8 PERCENT -----	-	2.1	-	.1
10 PERCENT -----	.5	68.2	.1	6.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
30 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS -----	(11)	(11)	1	-	3	-	5	-
4 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	3	-	5	-
36 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
36 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
37 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
37 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	1	3	-	14	2	23	36
38 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	3	-	5	-
39 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
39 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
40 HOURS -----	93	96	86	95	73	97	56	64
5 DAYS -----	93	96	85	95	73	97	56	64
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
42 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
44 HOURS -----	(11)	-	2	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	1	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	-	-	-	-
47 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS -----	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	2	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
52 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 1/2 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
58 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.4	39.4	39.9	39.0	39.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	14.5	17.1	8.7	10.0	10.9	12.4	9.8	10.2
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
2 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
3 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
4 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
6 HOLIDAYS -----	4	1	14	-	5	2	7	-
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	1	1	3	-	2	-	3	-
7 HOLIDAYS -----	5	-	17	4	3	-	6	-
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	3	-	11	-	1	-	2	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	6	2	16	4	3	2	4	2
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	3	-	6	-
9 HOLIDAYS -----	5	1	12	21	4	5	4	7
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	1	-	2	-	3	6
10 HOLIDAYS -----	8	6	14	49	16	3	25	65
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
11 HOLIDAYS -----	6	8	2	-	18	8	26	2
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	2	-	3	-
12 HOLIDAYS -----	4	4	4	22	3	3	3	17
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
13 HOLIDAYS -----	3	4	-	-	31	70	4	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 HOLIDAYS -----	2	3	(11)	-	2	2	2	-
15 HOLIDAYS -----	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
16 HOLIDAYS -----	1	1	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
17 HOLIDAYS -----	1	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
20 HOLIDAYS -----	47	65	5	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	99	100	98	100	99	100	99	100
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	94	99	85	100	95	98	93	100
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	88	99	64	96	89	98	83	100
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	79	97	37	92	85	96	78	98
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	74	95	24	71	76	92	65	84
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	65	89	11	22	60	89	40	19
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	59	81	9	22	40	81	12	17
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	55	77	5	-	35	76	7	-
14 DAYS OR MORE -----	52	73	5	-	4	6	2	-
15 DAYS OR MORE -----	51	70	5	-	1	4	-	-
16 DAYS OR MORE -----	49	68	5	-	1	1	-	-
17 DAYS OR MORE -----	48	66	5	-	(11)	1	-	-
20 DAYS -----	47	65	5	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	99	99	99	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	94	93	96	99	98	100	97	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	5	6	4	1	1	-	2	-
OTHER PAYMENT -----	(11)	1	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	9	8	13	2	3	1	4	(11)
1 WEEK -----	57	70	27	41	38	19	51	58
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	(11)	2	-	8	5	11	-
2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	24	48	7	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	29	20	50	23	11	5	15	16
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	6	5	8	14	3	-	5	4
2 WEEKS -----	62	73	38	45	55	29	72	63
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	2	1	4	18	2	-	3	17
3 WEEKS -----	(11)	1	-	-	29	66	4	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	12	10	17	4	3	(11)	4	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	5	(11)	1	2	(11)	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	81	83	74	61	63	33	84	80
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	3	1	8	33	3	-	4	20
3 WEEKS -----	(11)	1	(11)	-	30	66	5	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	40	21	84	63	63	28	87	80
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	54	72	13	35	4	2	6	20
3 WEEKS -----	1	2	(11)	-	2	4	1	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	19	42	2	-
4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	11	23	2	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	40	21	83	63	63	28	86	80
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	54	72	14	35	5	2	6	20
3 WEEKS -----	1	1	(11)	-	2	4	1	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	19	42	2	-
4 WEEKS -----	(11)	1	-	-	11	23	2	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	26	15	52	54	43	17	61	75
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	7	8	7	31	4	2	6	20
3 WEEKS -----	63	74	37	12	21	13	27	4
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	2	2	2	4	(11)	(11)	(11)	1
4 WEEKS -----	1	1	-	-	30	68	4	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	3	(11)	8	-	3	2	5	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	3	3	1	-	1	1	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	35	22	65	63	53	22	75	78
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	53	71	13	35	4	3	5	20
4 WEEKS -----	6	3	11	2	19	32	11	1
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	-
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	11	23	2	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	6	-	3	2	4	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	3	3	1	-	1	1	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	32	21	58	54	51	20	73	77
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	54	72	13	37	5	4	5	20
4 WEEKS -----	8	3	20	9	21	32	13	2
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	-
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	11	24	2	-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	6	-	3	2	4	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	16	13	23	8	24	11	34	15
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	5	5	4	18	3	1	4	17
4 WEEKS -----	73	80	58	55	50	46	52	63
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	(11)	4	16	(11)	-	1	4
5 WEEKS -----	1	1	1	2	20	41	5	1
6 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	5	-	2	2	2	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	7	3	17	-	5	2	6	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	23	17	38	48	51	19	74	71
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	3	2	4	18	2	(11)	3	17
5 WEEKS -----	61	75	29	17	19	36	7	9
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	3	16	(11)	-	1	4
6 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	1	-	20	41	5	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	5	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	6	3	12	-	4	2	5	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	15	10	26	5	38	14	55	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	2	3	1	-	1	(11)	1	-
5 WEEKS -----	69	80	44	51	32	41	25	69
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	35	2	-	4	20
6 WEEKS -----	2	1	3	9	19	40	5	2
7 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	1	1	1	-
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	5	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	6	3	12	-	4	2	5	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	14	9	26	5	38	14	55	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	2	3	1	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
5 WEEKS -----	68	79	43	51	31	38	25	69
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	35	2	-	4	20
6 WEEKS -----	4	4	3	9	21	43	6	2
7 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	1	1	1	-
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	5	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	6	3	12	-	4	2	5	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	14	9	26	5	35	14	50	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	2	3	1	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
5 WEEKS -----	68	79	42	51	33	38	29	69
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	35	2	-	4	20
6 WEEKS -----	4	4	3	9	21	43	6	2
7 WEEKS -----	1	(11)	1	-	2	1	2	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	99	99	98	100	99	100	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE -----	97	99	94	100	99	100	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	95	99	86	100	94	99	91	100
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	89	94	79	95	83	96	74	96
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	88	94	75	95	81	95	71	96
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	97	99	93	96	97	99	95	95
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	91	99	72	89	73	93	59	69
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	90	99	68	89	70	92	55	69
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	15	4	41	44	75	75	75	86
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	1	-	4	4	2	-	4	2
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	57	74	17	14	64	83	51	20
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	56	74	14	12	58	78	45	18
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	98	99	96	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	94	98	87	100	88	99	81	100
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	98	99	96	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	94	98	87	100	88	99	81	100
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	97	99	92	100	98	100	97	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	94	98	85	100	88	99	81	100
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	39	23	76	98	92	97	88	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	37	23	69	96	63	51	71	99
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	81	91	58	92	68	91	53	87
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	80	90	56	92	67	89	52	87
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	92	96	83	92	92	98	88	85
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	92	96	81	92	91	98	86	85

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	31	30	26	26	20	19	7	7
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$8,300	\$8,500	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$7,500	\$7,600	\$8,700	\$9,200
MEDIAN -----	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$7,500-11,500	\$7,500-11,500	\$4,000-10,000	\$4,000-10,000	\$5,000-11,000	\$7,500-11,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000-13,500	\$3,000-14,000	\$5,000-14,000	\$5,000-14,000	\$2,000-15,000	\$2,000-15,000	\$3,500-13,500	\$5,000-13,500
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-	\$2,600	\$2,600	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000- 2,000	\$2,000- 2,000	-	-	\$2,000- 3,000	\$2,000- 3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000- 2,000	\$2,000- 2,000	-	-	\$1,000- 3,000	\$1,000- 3,000	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$2,100	\$2,100	-	-	\$2,800	\$2,800	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000- 2,000	\$2,000- 2,000	-	-	\$3,000- 3,000	\$3,000- 3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000- 3,000	\$2,000- 3,000	-	-	\$2,000- 3,000	\$2,000- 3,000	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$3,600	\$3,600	-	-	\$4,700	\$4,700	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000- 3,000	\$3,000- 3,000	-	-	\$3,000- 3,000	\$3,000- 3,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000- 4,000	\$3,000- 4,000	-	-	\$3,000-15,000	\$3,000-15,000	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$5,700	\$5,700	-	-	\$6,400	\$6,400	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000- 5,000	\$5,000- 5,000	-	-	\$3,000- 5,000	\$3,000- 5,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000- 5,000	\$5,000- 5,000	-	-	\$3,000-20,000	\$3,000-20,000	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$6,300	\$6,300	-	-	\$8,700	\$8,700	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	\$5,000	-	-	\$10,000	\$10,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000- 5,000	\$5,000- 5,000	-	-	\$3,000-10,000	\$3,000-10,000	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	-	-	\$3,000-23,300	\$3,000-23,300	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Detroit, Mich., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	50	49	68	68	16	14	25	25
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$11,700	\$11,900	\$11,900	\$11,900	\$11,600	\$12,100	\$13,700	\$13,700
MEDIAN -----	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$16,000	\$16,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$7,500-16,000	\$7,500-16,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$5,000-16,000	\$4,000-16,000	(6)	(6)
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$12,200	\$12,100	\$12,100	\$12,100	\$16,000	\$15,400	\$16,300	\$16,300
MEDIAN -----	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$16,000	\$16,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$16,000-16,500	\$15,000-16,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$12,000-20,000	\$12,000-18,000	(6)	(6)
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$16,700	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$23,400	\$22,600	\$24,100	\$24,100
MEDIAN -----	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$24,000	\$24,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$22,500-24,000	\$22,500-24,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$15,000-30,000	\$15,000-26,000	(6)	(6)
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$20,300	\$19,900	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$31,400	\$30,200	\$33,000	\$33,000
MEDIAN -----	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$30,000-32,000	\$30,000-32,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$16,500-22,000	\$20,000-40,000	\$15,000-40,000	(6)	(6)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	11	11	3	2	55	53	67	67
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.47	1.45	1.19	1.00	1.74	1.73	1.85	1.85
MEDIAN -----	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.00	1.00-1.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	.50-2.50	.50-2.50	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.00	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	9	9	2	2	45	44	64	64
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	3	2	1	-	10	9	3	3
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$111,800	\$121,300	(6)	-	\$118,000	\$93,200	\$78,200	\$81,000
MEDIAN -----	\$100,000	\$100,000	(6)	-	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$100,000-150,000	\$100,000-150,000	(6)	-	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000- 50,000	\$50,000- 50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$50,000-150,000	\$100,000-150,000	(6)	-	\$50,000-250,000	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000-250,000	\$50,000-250,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	3	3	3	3	7	7	(11)	(11)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 73¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 73 areas are 3 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y.; and Utica-Rome, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing</u> ²
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	
Switchboard operators	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Order clerks, classes A and B	Carpenters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Payroll clerks	Painters
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Machinists
	Mechanics (machinery)

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefit to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employer bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week or up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Detroit area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, March 1979:

	<u>Production and related workers</u>	<u>Office workers</u>
All industries.....	86	19
Manufacturing.....	95	19
Nonmanufacturing.....	66	19
Public utilities.....	100	57

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Almost three-fifths of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Detroit area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Transportation equipment	52
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	51
Fabricated metal products.....	11
Metal forgings and stampings.....	8
Machinery, except electrical.....	10
Primary metal industries	9
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	6

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Detroit, Mich.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,532	205	815,386	100	455,184	138,741	536,719
MANUFACTURING -----	100	443	61	466,515	57	317,082	56,582	359,188
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,089	144	348,871	43	138,102	82,159	177,531
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	84	26	63,877	8	25,839	14,786	49,686
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	233	22	44,493	5	(⁶)	(⁶)	21,581
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	208	23	120,696	15	(⁶)	(⁶)	66,057
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	186	23	55,954	7	(⁶)	(⁶)	24,786
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	378	50	63,851	8	(⁶)	(⁶)	15,421
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	152	77	589,867	100	335,544	94,801	511,885
MANUFACTURING -----	500	65	28	386,813	66	261,746	47,526	351,528
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	87	49	203,054	34	73,798	47,275	160,357
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	17	13	49,710	8	18,828	12,575	46,706
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	4	4	18,850	3	(⁶)	(⁶)	18,850
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	24	13	81,441	14	(⁶)	(⁶)	63,380
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	500	22	9	34,888	6	(⁶)	(⁶)	22,516
SERVICES ⁷ -----	500	20	10	18,165	3	(⁶)	(⁶)	8,905

¹ The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Detroit's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

- LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:
 - a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
 - b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
 - c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
 - d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
 - e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1_____	Class E	Class D
LS-2_____	Class D	Class C
LS-3_____	Class C	Class B
LS-4_____	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records of accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to make substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practice and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiple processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminal

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedure applied materially alter the computer unit's production plan.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operator.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meter, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by proper interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by a class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. Technical knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools; and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide a service to an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engine machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system's equipment.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

OILER TENDER—Continued

one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward ensuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas, washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures and trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
San Bernardino-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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IIIR
**Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
Metropolitan Area
April 1979**



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-8



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an April 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Milwaukee area are available for municipal government and the machinery (January 1978) industry. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Metropolitan Area April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

July 1979

Bulletin 2050-8

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 95 and under	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380												
							100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	over											
SECRETARIES -----	2,762	39.5	\$ 233.00	\$ 225.50	\$ 199.50-259.00	-	-	-	-	-	49	37	53	128	209	217	547	440	403	294	129	95	65	47	28	21												
MANUFACTURING -----	1,666	39.5	237.50	229.00	205.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	16	46	115	128	356	296	263	181	88	54	37	28	17	20												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,096	39.0	226.00	217.00	189.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	31	34	37	82	94	89	191	144	140	113	41	41	28	19	11	1												
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	40.0	279.00	278.50	255.50-303.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	-	3	13	23	54	18	23	11	10	8	-												
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	245	39.5	291.50	280.50	252.00-335.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	28	26	45	32	18	19	20	20	16												
MANUFACTURING -----	206	39.5	291.50	282.00	253.50-332.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	15	43	29	16	17	18	12	15												
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	677	39.5	246.50	247.50	210.00-277.50	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	5	32	51	34	45	104	114	113	65	49	30	14	2	1												
MANUFACTURING -----	466	39.5	247.50	247.50	225.50-276.00	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2	22	11	31	22	87	99	76	45	31	19	5	-	1												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.0	244.00	243.00	180.00-280.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	40	3	23	17	15	37	20	18	11	9	2	-												
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	309.50	312.00	285.00-332.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	9	8	8	1	-												
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	937	39.5	232.00	225.50	207.00-252.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	37	48	55	258	207	173	68	22	22	15	13	6	4												
MANUFACTURING -----	584	39.5	232.00	225.00	210.50-249.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	41	181	141	113	48	10	7	1	5	5	4												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	39.5	232.00	226.50	200.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	33	24	14	77	66	60	20	12	15	14	8	1	-												
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	39.5	254.00	252.00	224.50-302.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	-	2	9	6	5	5	10	2	-	1	-												
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	623	39.5	208.00	204.00	189.00-223.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	23	44	77	91	180	79	72	25	7	2	-	-	-	-												
MANUFACTURING -----	307	39.5	209.50	204.00	189.50-225.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	16	58	33	99	37	35	13	4	-	-	-	-	-												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	316	39.0	206.50	204.50	188.50-222.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	17	28	19	58	81	42																				

3

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 95 and under	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380					
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380 over						
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																															
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	699	38.5	\$ 152.50	\$ 149.00	\$ 139.50-171.00	-	20	65	49	55	173	60	89	58	84	14	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	167	39.5	157.50	151.00	141.50-172.50	-	-	3	3	28	37	31	11	19	23	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	532	38.0	151.00	146.00	135.50-171.00	-	20	62	46	27	136	29	78	39	61	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS -----	753	39.0	161.00	152.50	129.00-177.00	-	20	83	86	80	87	83	60	78	59	12	46	7	14	5	14	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	239	40.0	171.00	160.00	150.50-184.00	-	-	4	11	17	26	63	25	19	24	9	20	5	8	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	514	38.5	156.00	145.50	124.00-173.00	-	20	79	75	63	61	20	35	59	35	3	26	2	6	2	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	224.50	181.50	174.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	4	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	97	39.0	186.00	173.00	164.50-188.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	12	27	18	3	6	2	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	38.0	177.00	172.50	162.00-187.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	8	26	11	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	379	39.0	173.50	157.50	146.00-182.50	-	-	5	19	37	72	73	25	47	20	7	35	4	4	2	10	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	171	40.0	168.00	157.50	152.00-178.00	-	-	-	7	11	19	59	18	16	16	5	11	3	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	38.5	178.00	154.00	145.50-204.50	-	-	5	12	26	53	14	7	31	4	2	24	1	4	1	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	40.0	220.50	174.50	174.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	4	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	277	38.0	135.00	124.50	115.00-138.00	-	20	78	67	43	5	4	23	4	21	2	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	242	38.0	132.00	124.00	115.00-135.00	-	20	74	63	37	1	1	20	2	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	297	39.0	161.00	158.00	137.50-171.50	-	-	-	37	40	26	58	59	34	12	9	5	4	6	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	138	39.5	163.50	158.00	137.50-170.00	-	-	-	20	17	7	38	20	14	5	1	4	4	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	38.5	158.50	160.00	139.50-171.50	-	-	-	17	23	19	20	39	20	7	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	173	39.5	180.00	167.00	140.00-204.50	-	-	3	9	31	3	12	37	8	16	6	15	14	8	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	198.00	186.50	167.00-215.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	10	7	15	6	8	4	7	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	39.5	166.00	160.00	134.00-168.00	-	-	3	8	31	2	3	27	1	1	-	7	10	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	530	39.0	169.50	160.00	144.00-181.50	-	-	9	2	47	148	57	31	92	36	30	40	12	7	1	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	218	40.0	179.50	175.50	157.00-195.50	-	-	-	1	15	30	50	7	8	36	29	17	12	2	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	312	38.5	162.50	149.50	140.00-172.50	-	-	9	1	32	118	7	24	84	-	1	23	-	5	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	670	40.0	188.50	184.00	150.00-220.50	-	-	2	30	6	72	145	28	49	111	40	7	45	83	31	11	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	277	39.5	207.50	189.00	176.00-235.00	-	-	-	2	2	25	11	25	29	52	12	5	45	17	31	11	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	393	40.0	175.50	159.00	150.00-190.00	-	-	2	28	4	47	134	3	20	59	28	2	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	355	39.5	192.50	184.00	159.00-199.50	-	-	-	20	1	21	58	18	36	75	38	3	30	14	25	6	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	158	39.5	223.00	230.00	179.50-265.00	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	18	17	18	12	3	30	14	25	6	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	315	40.0	184.50	165.00	150.00-248.00	-	-	2	10	5	51	87	10	13	36	2	4	15	69	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	119	39.5	186.50	184.50	153.00-205.50	-	-	-	1	1	23	10	7	12	34	-	2	15	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	196	40.0	183.00	150.00	150.00-252.00	-	-	2	9	4	28	77	3	1	2	2	2	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,728	39.5	193.50	184.50	160.00-218.00	2	12	35	118	103	204	159	310	200	355	183	412	234	181	50	33	56	34	36	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,247	39.5	198.00	186.50	162.00-214.00	-	-	-	19	52	75	86	167	121	139	92	253	64	47	19	19	28	25	33	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,481	39.5	189.50	184.00	154.00-222.00	2	12	35	99	51	129	73	143	79	216	91	159	170	134	31	14	28	9	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,226	39.5	212.50	207.00	183.00-230.00	-	-	12	9	6	92	25	36	73	199	84	263	177	91	42	29	23	34	22	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	532	39.5	221.00	212.50	186.50-233.00	-	-	-	-	4	24	16	10	27	61	55	164	49	31	13	15	13	25	19	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	694	39.0	206.00	200.00	180.00-230.00	-	-	12	9	2	68	9	26	46	138	29	99	128	60	29	14	10	9	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	93	40.0	277.00	259.00	259.00-287.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	48	10	11	8	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 95 and under	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
							100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	and over	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																												
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,502	39.5	\$ 178.50	\$ 169.00	\$ 150.50-197.50	2	12	23	109	97	112	134	274	127	156	99	149	57	90	8	4	33	-	14	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	715	39.5	181.50	173.00	159.00-195.50	-	-	-	19	48	51	70	157	94	78	37	89	15	16	6	4	15	-	14	2	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	787	39.5	175.50	168.50	144.50-199.00	2	12	23	90	49	61	64	117	33	78	62	60	42	74	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	89	40.0	190.00	192.00	173.00-207.00	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	13	10	6	14	31	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	193.00	207.00	173.00-207.00	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	5	10	6	4	31	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	50	40.0	199.00	207.00	192.00-207.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	14	26	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	545	39.5	203.00	191.00	170.00-235.00	-	-	-	9	7	7	56	46	118	26	54	58	43	40	37	14	6	17	5	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	321	39.5	205.00	195.50	165.00-222.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	35	40	20	37	53	25	15	21	11	3	7	5	2	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	39.5	200.00	175.00	170.00-240.50	-	-	-	9	7	6	10	11	78	6	17	5	18	25	16	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	39.5	258.00	247.50	223.50-312.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	2	4	9	1	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,387	39.5	191.50	184.00	167.50-209.50	-	30	-	9	29	59	94	155	217	203	193	137	126	46	6	27	45	7	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	725	40.0	192.00	182.00	167.00-205.00	-	-	-	-	5	30	63	116	109	111	88	88	47	21	5	11	24	3	4	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	662	39.0	191.00	184.00	170.00-215.50	-	30	-	9	24	29	31	39	108	92	105	49	79	25	1	16	21	4	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	40.0	245.00	241.00	206.00-290.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	8	15	3	20	-	7	15	2	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	657	39.5	207.50	199.00	180.00-224.00	-	-	-	4	4	10	37	56	45	84	119	91	103	33	6	27	31	4	3	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	343	39.5	206.50	195.00	180.00-218.50	-	-	-	-	2	12	37	25	57	75	54	27	13	5	11	22	-	3	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	314	39.0	208.50	204.00	178.00-224.00	-	-	-	4	4	8	25	19	20	27	44	37	76	20	1	16	9	4	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	253.50	250.50	213.00-284.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	15	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	730	39.5	177.00	174.00	161.00-187.50	-	30	-	5	25	49	57	99	172	119	74	46	23	13	-	-	14	3	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	382	40.0	179.00	172.50	161.00-184.00	-	-	-	-	5	28	51	79	84	54	13	34	20	8	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	348	39.0	175.50	174.00	161.50-191.50	-	30	-	5	20	21	6	20	88	65	61	12	3	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	236.00	217.00	190.50-317.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	7	4	2	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

* Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$520 to \$540; 7 at \$540 to \$560; 5 at \$560 to \$580; and 3 at \$580 to \$600.
 ** Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$520 to \$540; 13 at \$540 to \$560; 16 at \$560 to \$580; and 10 at \$580 to \$600.
 *** Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$540 to \$560; 2 at \$560 to \$580; 1 at \$580 to \$600; and 4 at \$600 to \$620.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520			
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over				
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	138	40.0	\$ 205.00	\$ 196.00	\$ 192.00-222.00	-	15	2	56	27	11	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	86	40.0	196.00	195.00	190.00-201.50	-	15	-	45	12	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	220.00	212.00	201.50-240.00	-	-	2	11	15	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS -----	53	39.0	216.00	218.50	187.50-247.00	1	3	6	9	12	7	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS -----	1,112	40.0	274.50	270.00	217.50-318.00	14	5	88	63	119	75	128	107	134	112	92	75	19	22	14	4	9	7	21	2	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,027	40.0	271.50	269.00	213.00-309.50	12	5	88	60	112	74	121	100	131	104	87	44	17	13	14	4	9	7	21	2	2			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	384	40.0	331.00	318.00	289.00-353.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	30	36	67	62	63	38	14	18	5	4	9	7	21	2	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	363	40.0	329.50	316.50	287.00-350.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	30	34	67	60	63	31	12	10	5	4	9	7	21	2	2			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	385	40.0	281.50	276.00	247.50-302.50	-	-	-	6	31	33	56	70	64	49	23	35	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	330	40.0	277.00	275.00	244.00-301.00	-	-	-	6	26	32	51	65	61	43	18	11	5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	256	40.0	205.50	203.50	171.50-224.50	9	4	62	44	51	39	35	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	205.50	203.50	171.50-224.50	9	4	62	41	51	39	33	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	63	40.0	188.00	178.50	169.50-202.00	5	1	26	13	10	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	189.00	178.50	169.50-202.50	3	1	26	13	8	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	841	40.0	318.50	324.00	265.50-363.00	-	3	9	6	23	59	48	114	79	70	44	23	267	18	75	-	1	1	1	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	484	40.0	279.00	270.00	252.50-313.50	-	3	9	3	23	59	48	114	79	64	38	14	24	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- -----	206	40.0	305.00	303.00	269.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	36	54	27	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	206	40.0	305.00	303.00	269.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	36	54	27	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- -----	484	40.0	315.50	363.00	260.00-363.00	-	-	-	3	18	57	31	48	43	10	17	7	245	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	232	40.0	267.00	260.00	238.00-283.50	-	-	-	-	18	57	31	48	43	10	11	7	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	155	39.5	285.50	272.50	252.50-313.00	-	-	-	1	15	5	24	37	19	18	16	15	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	135	40.0	282.50	270.50	252.00-307.00	-	-	-	1	15	4	22	36	17	13	8	15	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	120	39.5	\$ 167.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	244	38.5	\$ 182.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	181.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.0	157.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	164	38.0	183.00				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				TYPISTS -----	1,306	39.0	168.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,107	39.5	\$ 207.50
MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	263.00	MANUFACTURING -----	486	40.0	180.00	MANUFACTURING -----	453	39.5	212.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	102	39.5	268.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	820	38.5	161.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	654	39.0	203.50
MANUFACTURING -----	73	40.0	274.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	40.0	184.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	40.0	270.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	611	39.5	186.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,394	39.5	176.50
SECRETARIES -----	2,652	39.5	233.50	MANUFACTURING -----	323	40.0	191.50	MANUFACTURING -----	656	39.5	177.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,579	39.5	238.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	288	39.0	180.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	738	39.5	175.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,073	39.0	226.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	40.0	184.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	89	40.0	190.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	40.0	279.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	695	38.5	152.50	MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	193.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	235	39.5	291.00	MANUFACTURING -----	163	39.5	157.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	50	40.0	199.00
MANUFACTURING -----	196	39.5	291.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	532	38.0	151.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	635	39.5	247.50	FILE CLERKS -----	737	38.5	160.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	506	39.5	198.50
MANUFACTURING -----	424	39.5	249.50	MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	168.50	MANUFACTURING -----	290	39.5	199.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.0	244.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	510	38.0	156.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	216	39.5	197.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	309.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	227.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	33	39.0	246.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	936	39.5	232.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	97	39.0	186.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,365	39.5	191.50
MANUFACTURING -----	583	39.5	232.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	38.0	177.00	MANUFACTURING -----	710	40.0	192.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	39.5	232.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	367	39.0	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	655	39.0	190.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	39.5	254.00	MANUFACTURING -----	163	40.0	165.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	40.0	245.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	589	39.5	209.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	38.5	177.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	647	39.5	207.00
MANUFACTURING -----	273	39.5	212.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	33	40.0	223.50	MANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	206.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	316	39.0	206.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	273	38.0	134.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	310	39.0	208.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	257	39.5	206.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	242	38.0	132.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	40.0	250.50
MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	198.00	MESSENGERS -----	173	38.5	156.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	718	39.5	177.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	39.0	212.00	MANUFACTURING -----	80	39.5	153.00	MANUFACTURING -----	373	40.0	179.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	937	40.0	202.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	38.0	159.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	345	39.0	175.50
MANUFACTURING -----	561	40.0	200.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	170	39.5	179.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	37	40.0	240.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	376	39.5	204.50	MANUFACTURING -----	72	40.0	197.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	138	40.0	235.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	39.5	166.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	589	39.5	416.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	624	39.5	206.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	530	39.0	169.50	MANUFACTURING -----	315	40.0	407.00
MANUFACTURING -----	404	40.0	205.00	MANUFACTURING -----	218	40.0	179.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	274	39.5	426.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	220	39.5	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	312	38.5	162.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	124	40.0	444.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	274.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	566	40.0	178.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	251	40.0	461.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	313	40.0	193.50	MANUFACTURING -----	195	39.5	193.50	MANUFACTURING -----	152	40.0	445.50
MANUFACTURING -----	157	40.0	186.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	371	40.0	171.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	485.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	200.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	290	40.0	179.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	40.0	502.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	40.0	208.50	MANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	185.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	207	39.5	392.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	174.50	MANUFACTURING -----	98	40.0	387.00
				ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,501	39.5	190.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	39.0	397.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	1,109	39.5	192.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	427.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,392	39.5	188.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	135	39.5	386.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	131	40.0	367.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	312	39.0	228.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	39.0	400.50
MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	348.00	MANUFACTURING -----	158	39.5	223.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	402.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	386.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	38.0	232.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	57	40.0	366.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	415	39.5	332.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	77	40.0	208.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	231	39.0	305.00
MANUFACTURING -----	297	39.5	341.50	MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	204.00	MANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	312.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	39.0	310.50	DRAFTERS -----	947	40.0	281.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.0	300.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	120	39.5	369.50	MANUFACTURING -----	874	40.0	278.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	56	39.0	325.50
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	390.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	369	40.0	331.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS 8 -----	126	39.5	299.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	39.5	341.00	MANUFACTURING -----	348	40.0	330.00	MANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	308.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	207	39.0	327.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	337	40.0	281.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	39.0	293.50
MANUFACTURING -----	151	39.5	340.00	MANUFACTURING -----	289	40.0	276.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	198	40.0	236.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.0	292.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	203	40.0	205.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	268.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	88	39.5	295.50	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	204.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	111	40.0	249.50
MANUFACTURING -----	76	39.5	300.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	791	40.0	320.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	297.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	487	39.0	236.00	MANUFACTURING -----	455	40.0	281.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	54	40.0	198.50
MANUFACTURING -----	276	40.0	233.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	203	40.0	305.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	50	40.0	293.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	38.5	239.00	MANUFACTURING -----	203	40.0	305.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	154	39.5	285.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	98	39.5	282.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	447	40.0	317.00	MANUFACTURING -----	134	40.0	282.50
MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	280.50	MANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	269.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	and over	
					Under \$ 4.80																							
						5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	over	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	203	\$ 9.01	\$ 8.93	\$ 8.24- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	19	38	28	37	19	13	11	-	27	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	130	8.86	8.70	8.35- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	9	24	26	13	19	11	9	-	8	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	9.29	8.93	8.24-11.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	2	24	-	2	2	-	19	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	8.52	8.73	8.16- 8.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,152	9.64	9.73	8.79-10.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	54	70	55	112	97	120	210	129	128	8	4 *151	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	962	9.59	9.73	8.69-10.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	54	68	44	109	73	65	202	73	122	8	4	126	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	117	8.87	9.13	8.08-10.00	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	11	15	6	16	18	10	30	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	73	8.92	9.21	8.08- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	15	-	8	18	9	13	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	559	10.18	10.65	9.40-11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48	4	6	7	38	90	49	32	5	16	259	3	
MANUFACTURING -----	544	10.19	10.92	9.40-11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	47	4	6	7	38	90	36	31	5	16	259	3	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,736	7.96	7.98	6.77- 9.21	-	-	-	-	6	45	136	16	37	207	167	143	126	123	168	60	343	71	86	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,647	7.88	7.98	6.67- 9.21	-	-	-	-	6	45	136	16	37	207	167	143	125	123	153	41	337	27	82	2	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	557	9.10	9.71	8.14- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	16	29	35	67	9	30	46	186	6	75	-	24	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	175	8.55	8.14	7.83- 9.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	5	15	13	60	8	14	12	-	6	-	-	24	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	9.35	9.71	9.23- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	11	14	22	7	1	16	34	186	-	75	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	372	9.39	9.71	9.23- 9.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	11	14	14	7	1	16	34	184	-	75	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	302	9.80	9.56	9.21-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	24	14	100	30	65	-	-	50	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	293	9.82	9.56	9.21-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	24	5	100	30	65	-	-	50	-	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	152	9.31	9.21	8.46-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	30	19	-	47	7	18	-	24	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	151	9.32	9.21	8.46-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	30	18	-	47	7	18	-	24	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	283	9.46	9.72	8.59-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	25	58	4	24	66	66	-	-	-	20	
MANUFACTURING -----	278	9.45	9.72	8.59-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	25	58	4	24	61	66	-	-	-	20	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	115	6.97	7.12	5.70- 8.06	1	1	-	4	19	8	5	4	-	4	16	2	2	45	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	110	7.02	7.12	5.70- 8.06	-	-	-	4	19	8	5	4	-	2	16	1	2	45	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	641	8.66	9.06	7.43- 9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	30	66	32	38	39	47	43	38	34	176	69	21	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	641	8.66	9.06	7.43- 9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	30	66	32	38	39	47	43	38	34	176	69	21	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	1,219	9.41	9.71	8.59-10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	8	23	57	145	53	57	193	149	253	168	28	23	11	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,219	9.41	9.71	8.59-10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	8	23	57	145	53	57	193	149	253	168	28	23	11	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	204	8.09	8.47	7.56- 9.32	13	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	3	3	9	20	20	23	15	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	193	8.06	8.47	7.32- 9.32	13	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	3	3	9	20	14	23	14	56	-	12	-	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	226	7.96	8.00	6.92- 9.24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	20	2	22	10	4	68	2	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	216	7.97	8.00	6.91- 9.24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	20	-	22	5	4	68	2	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Workers were distributed as follows: 129 at \$11.60 to \$12; and 22 at \$12 to \$12.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.20	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,245	\$ 7.99	\$ 9.48	\$ 6.25- 9.58	-	-	-	152	118	25	201	51	26	34	372	40	109	133	66	38	21	192	937	104	626	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	859	6.80	7.18	5.07- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	5	192	33	26	34	82	25	97	64	66	34	21	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,386	8.42	9.48	6.25-10.18	-	-	-	152	118	20	9	18	-	-	290	15	12	69	-	4	-	12	937	104	626	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,665	9.75	9.58	9.48-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	-	2	-	-	917	104	626	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	567	7.56	9.12	4.60- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	5	162	12	3	-	21	2	27	3	9	12	-	108	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	349	6.39	5.04	4.50- 9.12	-	-	-	-	-	5	162	12	3	-	21	2	16	3	9	8	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	521	7.96	7.29	6.25-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	200	12	2	61	33	-	-	44	-	-	165	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	120	7.85	7.70	7.27- 9.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	49	33	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	1,680	9.12	9.48	9.48-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	15	34	48	7	71	56	23	24	18	40	734	104	461	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	329	6.91	7.18	5.77- 7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	15	34	46	7	71	6	23	24	18	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,351	9.66	9.48	9.48-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	734	104	461	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,279	9.76	9.48	9.48-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	104	461	-	-	-	-
CLIPPERS -----	333	6.01	5.97	4.50- 6.92	-	6	-	-	-	44	53	27	7	34	1	60	43	-	5	41	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	246	6.09	5.97	4.70- 6.82	-	-	-	-	-	21	51	26	6	33	1	32	21	-	5	39	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	5.81	6.65	4.03- 7.10	-	6	-	-	-	23	2	1	1	1	-	28	22	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVERS -----	386	5.85	6.21	5.25- 6.91	12	19	21	1	19	2	5	15	47	16	69	54	46	23	10	15	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	156	6.73	6.78	6.06- 7.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	16	17	29	20	23	10	12	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	230	5.25	5.35	3.70- 6.46	12	19	21	1	19	2	5	11	24	-	52	25	26	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	554	5.93	5.75	5.10- 6.99	-	-	-	-	48	14	4	99	92	42	96	3	67	47	2	34	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	445	5.71	5.57	5.09- 6.25	-	-	-	-	48	14	4	97	92	1	94	3	66	1	2	18	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	970	7.16	6.99	6.59- 8.07	-	8	1	1	-	20	30	20	5	32	52	140	186	159	64	157	8	85	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	450	6.80	6.86	6.54- 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	38	132	184	-	51	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	1,596	5.25	5.25	3.98- 6.30	-	38	38	87	251	221	43	40	171	46	474	31	62	29	10	52	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
MANUFACTURING -----	662	4.91	4.31	3.86- 5.96	-	-	-	5	220	195	35	15	-	40	10	31	62	28	10	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	934	5.49	6.05	5.00- 6.30	-	38	38	82	31	26	8	25	171	6	464	-	-	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	1,149	5.92	6.18	4.85- 7.12	9	2	19	35	65	24	12	250	117	8	111	118	121	210	4	38	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	993	6.13	6.26	4.86- 7.12	-	-	-	7	45	19	12	214	104	-	111	118	121	210	4	22	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	4.59	4.12	3.50- 5.06	9	2	19	28	20	5	-	36	13	8	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,414	7.12	7.08	5.57- 9.42	45	9	11	15	16	114	145	215	35	70	189	169	345	285	26	63	1	17	228	-	416	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,410	6.47	6.73	6.01- 7.26	27	-	-	-	-	34	18	207	30	32	189	169	330	285	26	36	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,004	8.03	9.42	4.50-10.12	18	9	11	15	16	80	127	8	5	38	-	-	15	-	-	27	-	-	219	-	416	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	650	9.85	10.12	9.42-10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	219	-	416	-	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	2,685	6.87	6.86	5.55- 8.37	-	-	-	-	240	2	91	302	46	127	108	319	222	65	349	195	145	451	9	-	14	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	2,496	6.85	6.92	5.33- 8.11	-	-	-	-	240	-	82	291	30	126	106	249	222	65	347	141	145	451	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	189	7.12	6.46	6.46- 8.37	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	16	1	2	70	-	-	2	54	-	-	8	-	14	-	-	-	-
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	218	6.78	7.34	6.52- 7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	35	-	-	8	25	3	111	14	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	218	6.78	7.34	6.52- 7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	35	-	-	8	25	3	111	14	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YARDS -----	2,017	4.02	3.30	3.00- 4.25	501	288	286	126	188	145	49	50	93	28	13	72	35	44	39	35	-	5	16	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	329	6.57	6.79	5.45- 7.55	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	21	58	19	10	69	31	44	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,688	3.52	3.20	2.95- 3.75	501	288	286	126	188	141	37	29	35	9	3	3	4	-	5	8	-	5	16	4	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20		
GUARDS - CONTINUED																													
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	176	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.10- 6.62	-	9	23	11	-	-	-	5	39	14	3	29	12	4	2	-	-	5	16	4	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	1,841	3.85	3.21	2.95- 4.00	501	279	263	115	188	145	49	45	54	14	10	43	23	40	37	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	227	6.84	7.05	6.18- 7.77	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	16	19	5	7	40	23	40	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,614	3.43	3.20	2.95- 3.75	501	279	263	115	188	141	37	29	35	9	3	3	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---																													
MANUFACTURING -----	1,725	5.90	6.18	4.88- 7.08	54	27	15	-	7	36	234	192	131	105	282	171	184	186	46	65	-	6	10	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,581	3.25	2.95	2.90- 3.15	1646	302	172	145	53	74	25	72	41	6	8	3	5	3	1	9	-	6	10	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	5.95	4.91	4.20- 7.44	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	8	2	3	-	3	5	3	1	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	202	9.00	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,226	7.99	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		\$
MANUFACTURING -----	130	8.86	MANUFACTURING -----	859	6.80	(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	212	6.81
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	9.26	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,367	8.42	MANUFACTURING -----	212	6.81
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	8.52	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,647	9.75	GUARDS -----	1,853	4.04
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,152	9.64	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	549	7.49	MANUFACTURING -----	306	6.64
MANUFACTURING -----	962	9.59	MANUFACTURING -----	349	6.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,547	3.53
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	116	8.86	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	521	7.96	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	159	5.97
MANUFACTURING -----	73	8.92	MANUFACTURING -----	120	7.85	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	1,694	3.86
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	559	10.18	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	1,679	9.12	MANUFACTURING -----	214	6.89
MANUFACTURING -----	544	10.19	MANUFACTURING -----	329	6.91	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,480	3.42
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,736	7.96	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,350	9.66	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,682	4.56
MANUFACTURING -----	1,647	7.88	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,278	9.76	MANUFACTURING -----	1,289	5.82
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	557	9.10	SHIPPERS -----	293	6.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	175	8.55	MANUFACTURING -----	211	6.25	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	7.41
NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	9.35	NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	5.80			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	372	9.39	RECEIVERS -----	341	5.95	MAATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	302	9.80	MANUFACTURING -----	143	6.75			
MANUFACTURING -----	293	9.82	NONMANUFACTURING -----	198	5.36			
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	152	9.31	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	521	5.90	ORDER FILLERS -----	627	4.67
MANUFACTURING -----	151	9.32	MANUFACTURING -----	413	5.65	MANUFACTURING -----	277	4.49
MILLWRIGHTS -----	283	9.46	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	805	7.24	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	409	5.02
MANUFACTURING -----	278	9.45	MANUFACTURING -----	393	6.82	MANUFACTURING -----	311	5.14
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	114	7.00	ORDER FILLERS -----	952	5.62	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	309	5.36
MANUFACTURING -----	110	7.02	MANUFACTURING -----	368	5.19	MANUFACTURING -----	282	5.30
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	641	8.66	NONMANUFACTURING -----	584	5.90	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	125	6.42
MANUFACTURING -----	641	8.66	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	737	6.42	MANUFACTURING -----	114	6.37
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	1,219	9.41	MANUFACTURING -----	679	6.59	GUARDS -----	164	3.79
MANUFACTURING -----	1,219	9.41	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,098	7.38	NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	3.47
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	203	8.08	MANUFACTURING -----	1,128	6.76	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	147	3.68
MANUFACTURING -----	193	8.06	NONMANUFACTURING -----	970	8.11	NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	3.46
BOILER TENDERS -----	226	7.96	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	648	9.86	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING -----	216	7.97	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	2,542	6.89	MANUFACTURING -----	412	6.16
			MANUFACTURING -----	2,364	6.88			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	178	7.13			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Milwaukee, Wis., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1972 to May 1973	May 1973 to May 1974	May 1974 to April 1975		April 1975 to April 1976	April 1976 to April 1977	April 1977 to April 1978	April 1978 to April 1979
			11-month increase	Annual rate of increase				
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	5.5	7.2	8.7	9.5	8.3	7.2	7.8	7.2
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.5	9.3	8.0	7.0	8.6	7.0
Industrial nurses.....	5.2	6.9	9.4	10.3	8.2	6.5	8.6	6.3
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.4	7.6	10.2	11.2	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.9	8.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	7.2	10.0	8.0
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	5.0	7.0	8.6	9.4	7.7	7.9	6.2	7.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.5	9.3	7.9	7.2	6.9	7.5
Industrial nurses.....	5.2	7.1	9.6	10.5	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.6
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.1	7.4	10.9	11.9	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.4
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.8	8.1	11.2	12.3	9.3	8.2	10.3	9.2
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	6.3	7.4	8.8	9.6	9.1	6.4	9.6	7.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.8	9.6	8.2	6.8	10.5	6.4
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.3	8.1	4.7	5.1	9.4	5.1	9.2	6.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																							
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typist	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks,		Accounting clerks		Book-keeping-machine operators, class A	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	120	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	132	117	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	147	126	115	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	157	134	125	112	100																			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	156	134	117	112	113	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	168	148	126	125	127	111	100																	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	174	156	141	121	111	107	85	100																
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	164	142	128	118	134	114	100	109	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	192	157	151	136	121	128	120	123	121	100														
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	142	131	119	113	109	102	86	95	95	80	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	182	162	143	133	128	120	112	115	116	103	123	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	185	200	160	151	124	130	138	128	125	(6)	(6)	(6)	100											
MESSENGERS.....	189	162	144	139	119	119	108	118	118	93	128	102	85	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	150	129	116	103	104	106	95	91	91	82	102	83	81	78	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	145	129	120	121	112	106	103	106	111	99	106	90	84	90	104	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	140	116	107	100	(6)	92	74	(6)	81	81	79	81	70	80	97	86	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	144	131	124	133	114	107	102	(6)	(6)	84	99	90	73	75	105	100	121	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	138	113	105	97	98	89	81	88	83	74	93	76	70	73	90	89	101	96	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	160	135	124	117	112	110	100	107	97	92	108	88	82	91	109	98	121	96	121	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	137	123	101	(6)	(6)	90	(6)	(6)	(6)	74	(6)	(6)	(6)	73	90	91	(6)	(6)	105	82	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	136	113	103	97	100	98	86	88	82	77	92	71	65	73	89	90	97	92	104	89	97	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	147	124	117	107	102	97	91	94	93	80	97	82	78	83	98	99	101	89	108	90	115	109	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	164	139	129	125	108	111	104	100	103	82	109	90	75	89	113	97	119	99	118	100	(6)	114	120	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																								
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses							
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafters-tracers	Class A	Class B								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	118	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	135	119	100																					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	129	117	102	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	150	129	120	116	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	158	135	115	133	117	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A...	160	139	140	128	111	105	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...	179	159	131	146	128	123	119	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C...	201	156	(6)	159	147	126	135	118	100															
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS.....	203	183	149	174	153	151	140	120	105	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	127	119	96	107	92	87	88	74	73	68	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	153	141	117	128	108	109	109	89	90	77	121	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	184	180	138	159	140	133	137	112	112	100	153	125	100											
DRAFTERS-TRACERS.....	199	205	(6)	174	147	(6)	142	113	125	118	174	143	123	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	86	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	(6)	62	(6)	100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	(6)	113	95	75	(6)	117	100								
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	159	137	125	128	113	104	99	92	88	80	115	96	77	73	(6)	110	100							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—														
Occupation which equals 100	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	94	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	108	112	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	95	100	88	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	99	105	95	103	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	102	109	94	104	104	100								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	99	105	95	101	101	98	100							
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	99	105	96	104	101	99	101	100						
MILLWRIGHTS.....	97	102	94	102	96	97	100	100	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	129	130	119	132	121	113	114	(6)	113	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	97	102	94	101	99	98	97	97	98	84	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	92	97	90	97	93	93	93	92	93	79	95	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	105	113	100	115	103	108	107	107	108	86	104	109	100	
BOILER TENDERS.....	114	117	106	120	109	108	115	115	117	91	113	123	195	100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	(6)	100											
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	(6)	105	100										
RECEIVERS.....	101	(6)	111	102	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	100	(6)	113	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	106	(6)	105	96	94	(6)	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	103	(6)	(6)	118	111	(6)	118	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	104	107	123	112	106	106	102	95	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	106	113	106	117	120	96	115	99	101	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	104	(6)	115	104	103	106	106	96	96	98	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	118	(6)	110	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	100		
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	113	(6)	100	
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	124	(6)	114	123	110	(6)	(6)	102	110	101	118	(6)	(6)	109
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	120	110	133	119	117	111	117	111	110	117	111	(6)	102	103
														100

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400					
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over	and				
			\$	\$	\$																										
SECRETARIES -----	1,645	39.5	243.50	236.00	207.50-269.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	22	38	101	130	290	277	263	217	93	79	47	35	20	12	9					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,185	40.0	241.50	233.00	206.00-264.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	21	84	103	226	209	191	126	67	50	31	22	17	12	8					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	460	39.5	247.50	246.50	214.00-278.50	-	-	-	-	6	10	17	17	27	64	68	72	91	26	29	16	13	3	-	1						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	133	40.0	276.50	278.50	255.50-294.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	23	48	18	16	8	4	-	-						
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	146	39.5	314.00	311.00	272.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	26	21	16	12	20	14	9	7					
MANUFACTURING -----	130	39.5	316.00	312.50	274.50-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	26	20	14	11	18	12	9	6					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	396	39.5	261.50	260.00	238.00-284.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	6	6	26	61	85	84	40	43	27	3	1	-	1						
MANUFACTURING -----	317	39.5	259.00	255.00	237.00-281.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	22	58	79	60	33	29	19	-	-	-	1						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	39.0	271.00	273.00	253.00-308.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	4	3	6	24	7	14	8	3	1	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	40.0	304.00	305.00	284.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	9	5	2	-	-	-	-					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	535	39.5	238.50	229.00	213.00-255.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	41	131	123	106	41	22	15	7	12	5	3	1						
MANUFACTURING -----	422	40.0	230.50	223.50	207.00-245.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	41	124	102	70	26	10	7	1	4	5	3	1						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	268.00	258.50	240.00-287.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	36	15	12	8	6	8	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	263.00	249.50	233.00-294.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	351	39.5	215.50	211.50	194.00-235.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	18	38	50	94	61	43	23	7	2	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	221	40.0	213.50	208.00	190.00-233.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	11	32	33	50	35	31	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.0	219.50	216.00	199.00-237.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	17	44	26	12	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	200	40.0	219.50	206.00	189.50-255.50	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	32	32	36	18	16	41	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	95	40.0	199.00	195.50	188.00-208.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	22	23	30	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
STENOGRAPHERS -----	680	40.0	204.00	193.50	173.50-224.50	-	-	3	12	30	40	52	69	95	70	131	57	55	9	9	33	9	5	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	483	40.0	202.00	192.00	176.00-213.00	-	-	3	9	9	22	38	62	75	57	101	45	15	8	7	26	1	4	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	40.0	209.00	203.50	166.00-247.50	-	-	-	3	21	18	14	7	20	13	30	12	40	1	2	7	8	1	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	118	40.0	221.50	226.00	192.50-259.00	-	-	-	-	8	9	4	1	6	9	20	11	40	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-					
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	427	40.0	209.50	193.50	178.50-225.50	-	-	-	7	15	15	30	41	71	55	73	29	32	9	5	30	9	5	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	330	40.0	208.50	195.00	182.00-219.00	-	-	-	5	4	5	21	35	60	51	67	28	9	8	5	26	1	4	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	39.5	213.00	188.50	160.00-259.00	-	-	-	2	11	10	9	6	11	4	6	1	23	1	-	4	8	1	-	-	-					
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	253	40.0	195.00	193.00	166.00-218.00	-	-	3	5	15	25	22	28	24	15	58	28	23	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	188.50	180.50	164.50-209.50	-	-	3	4	5	17	17	27	15	6	34	17	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	205.50	203.50	182.50-226.00	-	-	-	1	10	8	5	1	9	9	24	11	17	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	40.0	207.50	206.00	185.00-233.00	-	-	-	-	8	7	3	1	6	7	19	10	17	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-					
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	126	39.0	192.00	183.50	162.00-210.00	-	-	-	3	13	12	16	13	15	8	21	6	14	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	195.50	185.00	161.50-221.00	-	-	-	2	13	6	11	6	9	4	12	4	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-					
TYPISTS -----	588	40.0	180.50	171.00	150.00-192.50	-	-	5	9	32	101	70	60	78	69	55	18	5	1	4	36	1	-	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	364	40.0	184.00	172.50	155.50-197.00	-	-	3	3	18	48	46	42	54	38	32	15	4	-	1	28	1	-	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	39.5	175.00	168.50	148.50-188.00	-	-	2	6	14	53	24	18	24	31	23	3	1	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	77	40.0	185.00	185.50	158.00-200.00	-	-	-	-	18	5	2	12	10	7	19	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-					
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	375	40.0	192.50	178.50	159.00-205.50	-	-	-	10	46	41	43	55	42	29	43	18	5	1	4	36	1	-	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	233	40.0	198.50	183.00	164.50-207.00	-	-	-	2	11	25	31	42	22	27	23	15	4	-	1	28	1	-	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	182.00	170.00	149.00-199.50	-	-	-	8	35	16	12	13	20	2	20	3	1	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	185.50	183.50	148.50-209.00	-	-	-	-	18	5	2	1	2	1	19	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400 and over			
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over			
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																													
TYPISTS, CLASS 8 -----	213	39.5	\$ 160.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 142.50-178.50	-	5	9	22	55	29	17	23	27	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	158.00	153.00	142.00-171.00	-	3	3	16	37	21	11	12	16	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	39.0	163.00	161.50	146.50-185.50	-	2	6	6	18	8	6	11	11	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS -----	301	39.5	177.00	162.00	146.50-185.50	-	10	9	30	39	50	26	42	24	10	19	6	9	5	9	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	172.50	160.00	151.00-184.50	-	4	6	17	19	48	25	19	19	7	15	4	8	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	39.0	185.00	170.50	145.50-200.50	-	6	3	13	20	2	1	23	5	3	4	2	1	2	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	212	39.5	179.00	163.00	153.50-184.00	-	-	2	15	31	45	19	35	20	7	13	4	-	2	6	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	144	40.0	172.00	160.00	157.50-184.00	-	-	2	11	12	44	18	16	16	5	11	3	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	194.00	172.50	148.00-201.50	-	-	-	4	19	1	1	19	4	2	2	1	-	1	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	53	39.0	148.00	136.00	121.00-151.50	-	10	7	15	5	4	3	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	186	39.5	165.50	158.00	138.00-175.00	-	-	10	37	18	35	34	12	11	9	5	2	6	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	101	40.0	169.00	158.50	141.50-170.00	-	-	5	17	7	25	20	7	5	1	4	2	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	161.00	155.00	135.50-177.00	-	-	5	20	11	10	14	5	6	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	118	39.5	184.50	182.50	152.50-211.00	-	3	9	10	3	9	16	8	15	6	14	13	5	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	196.00	184.00	166.00-206.50	-	-	1	-	1	9	10	7	15	6	7	4	4	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	201.00	183.50	159.50-224.00	-	-	1	-	-	15	5	7	8	-	5	12	2	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	200.00	183.50	159.00-224.00	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	7	8	-	4	12	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	122	40.0	208.50	194.00	165.00-253.00	-	-	2	1	12	9	21	6	8	12	5	9	16	7	6	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	107	40.0	213.00	195.50	165.00-256.00	-	-	1	1	9	9	18	5	8	5	5	9	16	7	6	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	79	40.0	228.50	221.00	184.00-265.00	-	-	1	1	2	1	11	3	4	12	3	6	14	7	6	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	72	40.0	232.00	233.50	174.50-269.00	-	-	1	1	2	1	11	3	4	5	3	6	14	7	6	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,144	39.5	206.50	198.00	161.50-249.50	12	27	35	45	74	71	85	62	91	85	153	77	171	31	20	32	29	36	6	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	593	40.0	215.50	201.50	170.50-240.50	-	-	14	18	21	36	54	40	56	44	110	46	42	14	10	25	22	33	6	2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	551	39.0	197.50	194.00	149.00-250.50	12	27	21	27	53	35	31	22	35	41	43	31	129	17	10	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	527	39.5	230.50	222.00	190.00-259.00	-	12	-	6	9	17	25	25	31	36	97	60	90	27	18	17	29	22	4	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	271	40.0	240.50	225.00	200.00-277.00	-	-	-	4	-	11	10	8	13	20	63	34	31	12	8	10	22	19	4	2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	39.0	220.00	218.50	181.30-259.00	-	12	-	2	9	6	15	17	18	16	34	26	59	15	10	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	40.0	269.50	259.00	259.00-277.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	48	7	8	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	617	39.5	186.00	178.50	148.50-213.00	12	15	35	39	65	54	60	37	60	49	56	17	81	4	2	15	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	322	40.0	194.00	182.00	161.00-209.50	-	-	14	14	21	25	44	32	43	24	47	12	11	2	2	15	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	39.5	177.50	162.00	140.00-229.00	12	15	21	25	44	29	16	5	17	25	9	5	70	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	202	40.0	223.00	220.50	181.50-256.50	-	-	9	3	3	4	16	12	11	13	27	33	24	21	6	3	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	230.50	220.50	193.50-263.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	10	8	10	25	18	15	17	6	3	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	206.00	225.50	152.00-241.00	-	-	9	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	15	9	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	239.50	241.00	218.50-250.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	846	39.5	197.50	193.00	167.00-224.00	30	-	1	22	36	57	84	77	96	107	108	112	44	6	27	30	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	496	40.0	199.50	190.00	171.50-215.50	-	-	-	5	17	33	61	66	72	56	79	41	19	5	11	24	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.0	194.50	199.00	158.50-224.00	30	-	1	17	19	24	23	11	24	51	29	71	25	1	16	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	225.00	218.50	194.50-250.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	8	15	3	20	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 105 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400		
						over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over	and	over
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED																												
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	494	39.5	\$ 213.00	\$ 202.00	\$ 187.50-224.00	-	-	-	1	8	30	29	32	51	87	64	95	31	6	27	28	2	3	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	268	40.0	212.00	196.50	186.50-225.50	-	-	-	-	2	12	17	25	40	46	47	27	11	5	11	22	-	3	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	39.5	214.50	219.50	191.00-224.00	-	-	-	1	6	18	12	7	11	41	17	68	20	1	16	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	244.00	256.50	213.00-257.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	352	39.5	175.50	172.50	150.50-194.50	30	-	1	21	28	27	55	45	45	20	44	17	13	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	228	40.0	185.00	175.00	162.50-202.00	-	-	-	5	15	21	44	41	32	10	32	14	8	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.0	158.00	150.00	128.50-189.50	30	-	1	16	13	6	11	4	13	10	12	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520					
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over	and				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	683	39.5	\$ 410.00	\$ 405.00	\$ 360.00-451.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	19	20	58	57	75	80	83	61	69	49	30	21	48					
MANUFACTURING -----	358	40.0	398.50	391.00	352.00-445.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	18	19	27	30	39	45	38	34	28	29	12	6	20					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	39.5	422.00	416.50	368.00-459.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	31	27	36	35	45	27	41	20	18	15	28					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	164	40.0	434.00	436.00	385.00-479.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	11	15	17	11	27	14	9	11	*20					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	243	39.5	461.50	454.50	419.00-492.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	8	24	18	31	35	39	24	9	**44					
MANUFACTURING -----	150	40.0	444.50	439.50	401.00-472.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	8	18	16	24	21	22	10	2	18					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.5	488.50	481.50	450.00-532.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	14	17	14	7	26					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	501.50	489.50	461.50-545.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	11	5	3	18					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	252	39.5	392.00	389.00	360.00-416.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	7	11	29	47	42	51	17	10	7	4	12	4					
MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	382.50	384.50	352.50-414.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	7	7	9	19	22	19	7	3	5	2	4	2					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.0	400.50	393.50	366.00-417.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	28	20	32	10	7	2	2	8	2					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	40.0	421.50	401.00	364.50-494.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	6	4	1	2	2	2	8	2				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	188	40.0	367.00	356.50	324.50-419.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	13	13	43	21	20	14	14	13	24	3	2	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	40.0	389.00	393.00	335.50-436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	27	7	8	9	11	10	20	1	2	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	541	39.5	327.50	302.50	274.50-347.50	-	-	-	-	7	30	52	69	100	57	65	44	15	15	17	7	9	4	7	21	22					
MANUFACTURING -----	306	39.5	345.00	313.00	275.00-402.00	-	-	-	-	4	22	24	37	49	25	36	15	10	5	10	6	9	4	7	21	22					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	235	39.0	304.50	299.50	273.00-333.50	-	-	-	-	3	8	28	32	51	32	29	29	5	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	40.0	317.50	325.50	290.00-358.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	19	3	7	16	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	168	39.5	355.50	336.00	303.00-381.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	26	23	30	28	8	13	9	5	1	2	1	1	12					
MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	382.50	345.00	310.50-423.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	7	10	7	5	5	5	4	1	2	1	1	**12					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.0	332.50	330.50	302.00-347.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	16	20	21	3	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	253	39.5	322.00	292.50	269.00-338.00	-	-	-	-	2	18	27	44	53	26	26	12	3	2	4	-	2	-	4	20	10					
MANUFACTURING -----	138	39.5	347.50	302.50	271.00-454.50	-	-	-	-	12	8	22	23	13	18	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	20	10					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.0	291.00	287.50	264.50-314.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	19	22	30	13	8	8	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	120	39.5	300.00	287.50	252.50-330.50	-	-	-	-	5	12	21	20	21	8	9	4	4	-	4	2	6	2	2	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	91	39.5	309.50	287.50	250.00-344.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	12	14	14	5	8	4	4	-	4	2	6	2	2	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	444	40.0	254.50	255.00	219.00-282.50	-	-	8	48	58	60	72	81	31	47	28	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	247.50	243.00	213.00-267.50	-	-	5	33	39	39	40	46	10	11	19	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	39.5	263.00	274.50	232.00-296.50	-	-	3	15	19	21	32	35	21	36	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	108	39.5	275.50	273.50	236.00-305.00	-	-	1	1	10	18	9	23	10	16	11	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	274.00	267.00	236.00-305.00	-	-	1	1	7	15	7	20	7	9	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	271	40.0	253.50	255.00	218.00-281.50	-	-	7	29	35	33	41	56	20	31	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	134	40.0	240.00	240.00	210.50-260.00	-	-	4	17	27	18	28	24	2	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.5	267.00	274.50	235.50-303.00	-	-	3	12	8	15	13	32	18	29	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

* Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$520 to \$540; 7 at \$540 to \$560; 5 at \$560 to \$580; and 3 at \$580 to \$600.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$520 to \$540; 12 at \$540 to \$560; 16 at \$560 to \$580; and 10 at \$580 to \$600.

*** Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$540 to \$560; 2 at \$560 to \$580; 1 at \$580 to \$600; and 4 at \$600 to \$620.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520 over			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	65	40.0	222.00	221.00	194.00-245.00	-	-	-	18	13	9	27	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS -----	845	40.0	282.50	276.00	228.00-326.50	12	5	46	63	66	53	88	94	104	67	85	67	14	22	14	4	9	7	21	2	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	778	40.0	280.00	274.50	224.50-322.00	12	5	46	60	61	52	83	87	103	61	80	42	14	13	14	4	9	7	21	2	2			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	342	40.0	334.50	318.50	290.00-357.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	36	66	51	61	30	9	18	5	4	9	7	21	2	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	331	40.0	333.50	317.00	290.00-352.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	34	66	51	61	29	9	10	5	4	9	7	21	2	2			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	273	40.0	283.50	270.00	247.50-322.00	-	-	-	6	19	27	43	57	35	15	18	35	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	220	40.0	277.00	267.50	243.00-293.50	-	-	-	6	14	26	38	52	34	9	13	11	5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	183	40.0	207.00	200.00	180.00-228.00	9	4	32	44	36	23	23	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	180	40.0	207.50	201.00	180.00-228.50	9	4	32	41	36	23	23	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	128	40.0	282.50	272.50	253.50-305.00	-	-	-	1	15	2	19	32	19	18	8	10	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	281.50	270.50	248.50-304.00	-	-	-	1	15	1	17	31	17	13	8	10	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS -----	91	40.0	\$ 173.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	542	39.5	\$ 416.50
MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	179.00					MANUFACTURING -----	299	40.0	406.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	289.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	368	40.0	192.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	243	39.5	429.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	229	40.0	199.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	124	40.0	444.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	40.0	181.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	40.0	184.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	219	40.0	465.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	209	39.5	160.00	MANUFACTURING -----	136	40.0	447.50
SECRETARIES -----	1,535	39.5	245.00	MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	158.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	39.5	493.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,098	40.0	243.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	39.0	163.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	40.0	502.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	437	39.5	249.00	FILE CLERKS -----	289	39.5	175.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	192	39.5	395.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	133	40.0	276.50	MANUFACTURING -----	191	40.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	98	40.0	387.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	38.5	184.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.0	404.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	136	39.5	314.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	200	39.5	177.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	427.50
MANUFACTURING -----	120	39.5	317.00	MANUFACTURING -----	136	40.0	169.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	354	39.5	265.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	53	39.0	148.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	131	40.0	367.00
MANUFACTURING -----	275	39.5	263.50					MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	348.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	39.0	271.00	MESSENGERS -----	91	39.0	158.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	386.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	40.0	304.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	115	39.5	183.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	336	39.5	342.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	194.50	MANUFACTURING -----	227	39.5	358.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	534	39.5	238.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	63	39.5	201.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	39.0	308.50
MANUFACTURING -----	421	40.0	230.50	MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	200.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	268.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	983	39.5	200.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	115	39.5	369.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	263.00	MANUFACTURING -----	491	40.0	205.50	MANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	390.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	492	39.0	195.50				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	317	39.5	218.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	442	39.5	223.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	147	39.0	341.00
MANUFACTURING -----	187	40.0	217.50	MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	229.50	MANUFACTURING -----	97	39.5	368.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.0	219.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	231	39.0	217.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	38.5	288.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	40.0	265.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	74	39.5	301.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	194	40.0	220.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	541	39.5	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	307.50
MANUFACTURING -----	95	40.0	199.00	MANUFACTURING -----	280	40.0	187.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	261	39.5	176.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	275	40.0	256.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	669	40.0	204.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	172	40.0	213.50	MANUFACTURING -----	159	40.0	259.00
MANUFACTURING -----	472	40.0	203.00	MANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	220.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	253.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	40.0	209.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	199.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	77	39.5	283.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	118	40.0	221.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	825	39.5	197.50	MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	280.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	481	40.0	200.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	168	40.0	250.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	427	40.0	209.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	344	39.0	194.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	250.00
MANUFACTURING -----	330	40.0	208.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	40.0	225.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.5	250.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	39.5	213.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	485	39.5	213.00	DRAFTERS -----	738	40.0	287.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	262	40.0	212.00	MANUFACTURING -----	679	40.0	284.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	242	40.0	196.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	39.5	214.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	190.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	40.0	242.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	327	40.0	335.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	205.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	340	39.5	175.50	MANUFACTURING -----	316	40.0	334.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	40.0	207.50	MANUFACTURING -----	219	40.0	185.50				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	124	39.0	190.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	39.0	157.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	38.5	193.00								
TYPISTS -----	577	40.0	180.50								
MANUFACTURING -----	356	40.0	184.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	221	39.5	174.50								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	40.0	184.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	124	39.5	\$ 384.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	228	40.0	283.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	39.0	400.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	96	39.0	293.50
MANUFACTURING -----	182	40.0	275.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	40.0	402.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	39.0	293.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	145	40.0	207.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	57	40.0	366.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	145	40.0	253.50
MANUFACTURING -----	143	40.0	207.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	195	39.0	303.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	278.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	306.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	89	40.0	264.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	39.0	301.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	297.00
				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	53	39.0	324.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	127	40.0	282.50
								MANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	281.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.60		
					Under and under \$ 4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	152	\$ 9.08	\$ 8.93	\$ 8.48- 9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	27	27	37	19	13	11	-	11	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	117	9.03	8.93	8.35- 9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	24	26	13	19	11	9	-	8	-	-		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	957	9.85	9.73	9.16-10.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	14	19	43	67	83	120	210	118	128	8	4	129	
MANUFACTURING -----	789	9.90	9.73	9.16-10.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	14	17	32	64	59	65	202	62	122	8	4	126	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	101	8.72	9.08	8.08- 9.36	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	11	15	6	16	18	10	15	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	72	8.94	9.21	8.08- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	15	-	8	18	9	13	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	518	10.37	11.25	9.54-11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	1	6	6	28	90	49	32	5	16	259	3	
MANUFACTURING -----	503	10.39	11.25	9.54-11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	1	6	6	28	90	36	31	5	16	259	3	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,180	8.39	8.65	7.12- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	1	159	109	89	35	58	153	60	339	71	73	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,110	8.31	8.65	7.12- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	1	159	109	89	34	58	153	41	337	27	69	2	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	165	9.08	9.21	8.24- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	14	8	22	9	16	31	29	3	-	-	24	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	91	9.14	8.80	8.13-11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	8	18	8	9	12	-	3	-	-	24	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	9.01	9.45	8.68- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	1	7	19	29	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	72	8.99	9.35	8.50- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	1	7	19	27	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	290	9.81	9.56	9.21-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	24	14	100	20	65	-	-	50	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	281	9.83	9.56	9.21-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	24	5	100	20	65	-	-	50	-	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	151	9.32	9.21	8.46-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	30	18	-	47	7	18	-	24	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	151	9.32	9.21	8.46-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	30	18	-	47	7	18	-	24	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	205	9.79	9.90	9.39-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	13	4	24	53	66	-	-	-	20	
MANUFACTURING -----	200	9.78	9.90	9.39-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	13	4	24	48	66	-	-	-	20	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	114	6.96	7.09	5.70- 8.06	1	1	-	4	19	8	5	4	-	4	16	1	2	45	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	110	7.02	7.12	5.70- 8.06	-	-	-	4	19	8	5	4	-	2	16	1	2	45	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	415	9.46	9.83	9.06- 9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	27	32	19	33	34	176	63	21	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	415	9.46	9.83	9.06- 9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	27	32	19	33	34	176	63	21	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	922	9.80	9.86	9.40-10.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	26	16	53	44	170	149	225	168	28	23	11	
MANUFACTURING -----	922	9.80	9.86	9.40-10.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	26	16	53	44	170	149	225	168	28	23	11	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	125	8.93	9.32	8.32- 9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	20	3	15	60	-	8	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	114	8.95	9.32	8.33- 9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	14	3	14	56	-	8	-	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	140	8.33	9.00	7.33- 9.24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	22	10	4	14	2	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	132	8.36	9.00	7.33- 9.24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	22	5	4	14	2	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	654	\$ 8.81	\$ 9.12	\$ 8.38- 9.58	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	11	-	10	16	34	32	28	37	11	160	203	104	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	323	8.19	8.59	7.48- 9.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	10	13	22	29	28	33	11	160	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	363	9.11	9.58	9.12- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	2	17	3	9	12	-	108	203	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	216	8.90	9.00	8.39- 9.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	6	6	18	23	8	40	-	104	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	112	8.18	8.39	7.72- 9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	6	6	18	23	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS -----	128	7.01	6.80	6.65- 8.27	-	6	-	-	-	4	2	3	1	13	1	34	6	-	5	41	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	82	7.61	8.11	6.77- 8.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	1	6	6	-	5	39	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	164	6.29	6.46	5.29- 7.36	12	-	2	1	-	2	5	15	22	3	7	41	9	8	10	15	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	88	6.85	6.78	5.29- 7.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	3	5	16	5	8	10	12	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	5.64	6.23	4.47- 6.46	12	-	2	1	-	2	5	11	3	-	2	25	4	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	159	6.80	6.99	6.04- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	57	3	39	47	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	106	6.58	6.25	6.00- 7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	3	38	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	361	7.28	6.99	6.86- 7.88	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	8	43	186	3	55	29	8	21	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	301	7.14	6.99	6.86- 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	43	184	-	51	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	334	6.31	6.54	5.27- 7.35	-	-	-	25	31	7	8	-	21	46	10	31	62	28	10	52	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	192	6.90	7.05	6.36- 7.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	31	62	28	10	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	528	6.24	6.64	5.41- 7.12	9	2	-	9	20	5	-	48	112	8	12	78	121	56	4	38	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	414	6.59	6.82	5.41- 7.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	99	-	12	78	121	56	4	22	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,168	6.57	7.08	6.04- 7.29	16	9	7	13	6	72	27	20	29	70	99	139	317	245	26	46	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	925	6.98	7.08	6.55- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	32	99	139	302	245	26	19	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	243	5.01	4.38	4.08- 5.94	16	9	7	13	6	72	27	8	5	38	-	-	15	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,625	7.80	7.75	7.03- 9.10	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	23	28	51	67	154	110	57	347	177	145	451	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,466	7.91	7.83	7.48- 9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	18	50	65	84	110	57	347	123	145	451	1	-	-	-	-	
GUAROS -----	336	6.57	6.79	5.45- 7.55	-	-	-	3	6	7	15	26	44	14	3	72	35	44	38	16	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	270	6.59	6.79	5.53- 7.52	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	16	43	6	3	69	31	44	34	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	6.48	5.78	4.87- 8.31	-	-	-	3	6	3	3	10	1	8	-	3	4	-	4	8	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	
GUAROS, CLASS A -----	91	6.71	6.62	5.55- 6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	3	29	12	4	2	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	
GUAROS, CLASS B -----	245	6.52	6.79	5.36- 7.55	-	-	-	3	6	7	15	26	20	10	-	43	23	40	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	198	6.74	6.97	5.55- 7.55	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	16	19	2	-	40	23	40	34	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	1,146	6.10	6.45	5.08- 7.26	55	22	16	28	27	52	43	51	87	59	93	130	182	184	44	63	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	888	6.62	7.03	6.03- 7.26	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	46	79	56	85	127	177	181	43	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	258	4.28	3.76	3.05- 4.37	55	22	16	28	27	46	9	5	8	3	8	3	5	3	1	9	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	5.77	4.20	4.20- 7.12	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	3	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Milwaukee, Wis., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	151	\$ 9.06	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING -----	117	9.03	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	215	\$ 8.90
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	957	9.85	MANUFACTURING -----	112	8.18
MANUFACTURING -----	789	9.90	SHIPPERS -----	122	7.04
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	100	8.71	MANUFACTURING -----	81	7.61
MANUFACTURING -----	72	8.94	RECEIVERS -----	140	6.22
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	518	10.37	MANUFACTURING -----	77	6.89
MANUFACTURING -----	503	10.39	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	148	6.80
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1-180	8.39	MANUFACTURING -----	96	6.54
MANUFACTURING -----	1-110	8.31	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	312	7.26
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	165	9.08	ORDER FILLERS -----	166	7.52
MANUFACTURING -----	91	9.14	MANUFACTURING -----	128	7.28
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	9.01	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	293	6.99
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	72	8.99	MANUFACTURING -----	273	7.01
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	290	9.81	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1-056	6.61
MANUFACTURING -----	281	9.83	MANUFACTURING -----	847	7.03
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	151	9.32	NONMANUFACTURING -----	209	4.90
MANUFACTURING -----	151	9.32	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1-556	7.84
MILLWRIGHTS -----	205	9.79	MANUFACTURING -----	1-408	7.95
MANUFACTURING -----	200	9.78	GUARDS -----	314	6.65
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	113	7.00	MANUFACTURING -----	257	6.62
MANUFACTURING -----	110	7.02	NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	6.75
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	415	9.46	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	90	6.71
MANUFACTURING -----	415	9.46	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	224	6.62
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	922	9.80	MANUFACTURING -----	185	6.79
MANUFACTURING -----	922	9.80	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	765	6.21
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	124	8.93	MANUFACTURING -----	598	6.71
MANUFACTURING -----	114	8.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	4.44
BOILER TENDERS -----	140	8.33	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	132	8.36	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	232	5.30
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	105	6.30
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	635	8.79	MANUFACTURING -----	78	6.42
MANUFACTURING -----	323	8.19	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	354	5.88
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	345	9.09	MANUFACTURING -----	266	6.51
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	3.99

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing— Continued</u>
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Milwaukee, Wis.,¹ April 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,147	173	316,367	100	156,446
MANUFACTURING -----	50	512	74	187,339	59	98,467
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	635	99	129,028	41	57,979
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	65	21	23,203	7	17,031
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	107	10	12,368	4	2,415
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	233	26	54,940	17	23,988
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	104	14	19,872	6	9,023
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	126	28	18,645	6	5,522
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	112	65	166,924	100	130,047
MANUFACTURING -----	500	74	39	114,041	68	86,734
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	38	26	52,883	32	43,313
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	6	6	14,136	8	14,136
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	2	2	1,249	1	1,249
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	20	12	26,204	16	19,421
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	5	4	8,228	5	7,228
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	500	5	2	3,066	2	1,279

¹ The Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local transit system is owned by Milwaukee County and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1 -----	Class E	Class D
LS-2 -----	Class D	Class C
LS-3 -----	Class C	Class B
LS-4 -----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
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Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
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Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
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Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
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Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.50, a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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3406
2050-9

ILIR

Area Wage Survey

Jackson, Mississippi, Metropolitan Area January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-9



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Jackson, Mississippi, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., under the general direction of Jerry G. Adams, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the Jackson area are listings of union wage rates for seven selected building trades. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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no. 2050-9

ILIR

E R R A T A

Area Wage Survey: Jackson, Mississippi, Metropolitan Area, January 1979, Bulletin 2050-9

Attached are replacement tables for A-4, A-5, and A-6.

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Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers,
Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	69	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.15- 7.16	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	6	20	7	6	11	5	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	67	6.37	6.15	5.94- 7.16	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	6	20	7	8	11	4	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	39	6.78	7.41	6.45- 7.41	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	3	2	25	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.80	7.41	6.45- 7.41	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	24	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	178	6.35	5.87	5.11- 6.65	-	4	6	1	-	1	57	3	26	4	13	20	6	1	-	5	31	-
MANUFACTURING -----	173	6.29	5.83	5.10- 6.62	-	4	6	1	-	1	57	3	26	4	13	20	6	1	-	-	31	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS																						
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	247	6.62	6.32	5.88- 6.52	4	1	7	1	5	3	5	24	24	70	49	2	1	1	6	-	-	44
MANUFACTURING -----	29	5.13	4.88	4.39- 5.62	-	1	7	-	5	2	5	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	6.82	6.32	6.03- 6.68	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	24	19	69	48	-	1	1	6	-	-	44
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	7.42	6.32	5.92- 9.59	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	17	16	29	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	44
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	38	7.24	6.82	6.63- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	7	-	-	8	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	38	7.24	6.82	6.63- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	7	-	-	8	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	29	5.77	5.18	4.90- 6.62	-	-	-	5	1	5	6	-	2	2	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	24	6.02	5.47	4.97- 7.05	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
					and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	606	\$ 5.28	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.45- 7.23	28	44	37	106	15	22	60	19	31	15	5	17	31	11	3	4	3	4	—	—	—	115	36	
MANUFACTURING -----	215	4.19	4.16	3.75- 4.50	—	—	4	41	14	21	58	4	28	8	4	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	391	5.88	4.70	3.30- 9.02	28	44	33	65	1	1	2	15	3	7	1	8	7	11	3	4	3	4	—	—	—	115	36	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	58	3.43	3.08	3.00- 3.25	—	30	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	3.27	3.00	3.00- 3.25	—	30	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	133	6.52	6.30	4.01- 9.02	—	—	5	12	2	12	9	2	3	5	1	6	3	4	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	59	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	35	3.70	3.83	3.45- 3.83	—	—	2	12	2	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	76	3.98	4.16	3.40- 4.16	—	—	2	19	—	5	46	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	76	3.98	4.16	3.40- 4.16	—	—	2	19	—	5	46	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	210	6.69	5.38	4.50- 9.12	—	—	—	2	13	5	5	9	28	10	4	9	22	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	56	36	
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.57	4.50	4.25- 5.00	—	—	—	—	12	4	5	4	28	8	4	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	8.27	9.12	9.12- 9.40	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	—	2	—	2	4	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	56	36	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	100	8.90	9.12	9.12- 9.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	36	
RECEIVERS -----	74	3.91	3.80	3.48- 4.14	14	1	3	3	10	10	15	9	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	24	4.29	4.35	3.89- 4.48	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	9	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	3.73	3.68	2.95- 4.00	14	—	3	1	8	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	55	5.29	5.17	4.78- 5.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	9	5	8	3	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	36	5.07	4.88	4.78- 5.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	9	5	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	115	3.91	3.05	3.00- 5.17	26	33	3	3	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	21	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	3.24	3.00	2.90- 3.05	26	33	3	3	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ORDER FILLERS -----	158	4.26	3.93	3.40- 5.15	3	12	11	28	14	13	2	—	—	9	6	54	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	48	4.03	3.70	3.54- 4.29	—	2	4	10	14	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	86	3.74	3.55	3.55- 3.70	6	6	4	36	15	1	4	1	2	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	70	3.90	3.55	3.55- 4.06	—	—	—	36	15	1	4	1	2	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	540	4.42	4.40	3.47- 5.28	30	22	38	125	19	2	47	12	19	14	25	33	92	1	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	292	4.57	4.07	3.49- 5.49	24	22	10	70	12	—	25	—	—	—	10	14	44	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	4.24	4.25	3.40- 5.11	6	—	28	55	7	2	22	12	19	14	15	19	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	283	4.65	4.40	3.84- 5.48	—	1	2	34	20	60	17	6	1	11	22	1	63	10	2	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	225	4.54	3.99	3.80- 4.98	—	1	2	34	18	60	16	6	—	11	22	1	12	10	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GUARDS -----	727	3.12	2.90	2.90- 2.90	621	31	9	2	11	7	11	8	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	45	5.26	4.20	3.32- 8.10	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	682	2.98	2.90	2.90- 2.90	611	23	9	2	11	5	11	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	722	3.10	2.90	2.90- 2.90	619	31	9	2	11	7	11	8	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	45	5.26	4.30	3.32- 8.10	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	677	2.96	2.90	2.90- 2.90	609	23	9	2	11	5	11	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	721	3.21	2.90	2.90- 3.15	492	57	33	20	24	4	9	15	25	15	6	6	9	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	137	4.06	4.10	3.50- 4.52	10	6	8	14	19	4	9	15	24	15	2	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	584	3.00	2.90	2.90- 2.90	482	51	25	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	18	4.69	4.95	3.19- 5.75	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	69	\$ 6.42	RECEIVERS -----	62	\$ 3.85
MANUFACTURING -----	67	6.37	MANUFACTURING -----	22	4.35
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	39	6.78	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	50	5.35
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.80	MANUFACTURING -----	31	5.13
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	178	6.35	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	109	3.83
MANUFACTURING -----	173	6.25	NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	3.24
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	247	6.62	ORDER FILLERS -----	151	4.26
MANUFACTURING -----	29	5.13	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	64	3.70
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	6.82	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	483	4.26
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	7.42	MANUFACTURING -----	261	4.34
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	38	7.24	NONMANUFACTURING -----	222	4.15
MANUFACTURING -----	38	7.24	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	280	4.70
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	29	5.77	MANUFACTURING -----	222	4.54
NONMANUFACTURING -----	24	6.02	GUARDS -----	656	3.06
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	40	4.90
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	594	5.25	NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	2.98
MANUFACTURING -----	215	4.19	GUARDS, CLASS 8 -----	651	3.07
NONMANUFACTURING -----	379	5.85	MANUFACTURING -----	40	4.30
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	58	3.43	NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	2.96
NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	3.27	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	478	3.26
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	121	6.51	MANUFACTURING -----	110	4.07
MANUFACTURING -----	35	3.70	NONMANUFACTURING -----	368	3.02
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	76	3.98	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	76	3.98	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	240	3.06
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	210	6.69	MANUFACTURING -----	27	4.04
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.57	NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	2.94
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	8.27			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	100	8.90			

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Area Wage Survey

Jackson, Mississippi, Metropolitan Area January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

July 1979

Bulletin 2050-9

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460
SECRETARIES -----	473	39.5	\$ 192.00	\$ 179.00	\$ 163.50-215.00	-	-	1	18	35	41	76	72	45	36	23	27	40	20	7	10	9	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	199.50	187.50	175.00-217.00	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	8	10	4	3	5	5	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	423	39.5	191.00	176.00	162.00-214.00	-	-	-	18	35	38	72	64	35	32	20	22	35	16	6	8	9	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	39.5	240.00	227.00	193.00-280.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	4	2	5	16	8	4	8	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	30	40.0	223.00	224.50	197.50-227.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	5	11	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	229.50	227.00	213.00-227.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	5	10	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	59	40.0	223.00	215.50	184.00-249.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	11	1	3	4	12	3	1	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	40.0	218.50	197.50	180.50-236.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	10	1	1	3	8	1	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	133	39.0	212.00	202.50	182.00-229.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	9	14	13	13	16	17	16	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	191.50	185.00	177.00-205.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	216.00	209.50	184.00-238.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	5	7	11	12	12	17	15	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	39.5	253.00	240.50	216.00-310.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	3	8	8	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	127	39.0	179.00	174.50	161.00-186.00	-	-	1	-	13	16	23	33	14	16	1	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	39.0	179.00	174.50	161.00-186.00	-	-	-	-	13	15	22	32	13	16	1	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	22	39.0	214.50	180.50	173.00-273.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	117	40.0	158.50	155.50	146.00-169.00	-	-	-	18	22	21	28	17	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	158.50	155.50	146.00-169.00	-	-	-	18	22	20	26	16	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS -----	85	39.0	188.00	176.50	157.00-223.00	-	-	1	2	18	3	13	8	4	6	4	4	18	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	38.5	193.50	180.50	162.00-239.50	-	-	1	2	12	1	12	4	3	2	4	4	18	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	26	40.0	193.50	178.50	162.00-212.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	1	1	1	3	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	20	40.0	203.50	203.00	162.00-216.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	3	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	59	38.5	185.00	176.50	146.00-239.50	-	-	1	2	16	1	5	7	3	5	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	47	38.0	150.50	145.00	135.00-161.00	-	-	-	15	11	4	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	47	38.0	150.50	145.00	135.00-161.00	-	-	-	15	11	4	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS -----	179	39.5	139.00	136.00	125.50-149.50	-	14	48	42	33	19	13	6	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.0	138.50	136.00	125.00-147.50	-	14	48	34	28	16	12	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	149	39.0	135.50	132.00	124.50-142.50	-	14	48	40	24	9	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.0	134.00	130.00	124.00-141.00	-	14	48	32	19	6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS -----	223	38.5	120.50	116.00	113.00-121.50	-	142	50	18	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	38.5	120.50	116.00	113.00-121.50	-	142	50	18	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	137	38.5	120.00	116.00	113.00-121.00	-	89	32	11	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	38.5	120.00	116.00	113.00-121.00	-	89	32	11	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	37	39.0	144.00	135.50	121.00-148.50	-	3	12	10	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	39.0	144.00	135.50	121.00-148.50	-	3	12	10	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	34	38.5	143.50	139.50	108.00-161.00	10	2	1	4	6	1	3	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32	38.5	144.50	140.00	108.00-161.00	10	1	1	3	6	1	3	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340				
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	88	39.5	\$ 152.50	\$ 149.50	\$ 138.50-160.00	-	5	11	7	23	15	11	6	1	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	156.00	147.50	139.00-161.50	-	-	1	6	6	4	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	150.50	149.50	137.00-160.00	-	5	10	1	17	11	9	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS -----	73	40.0	224.00	190.00	180.00-276.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	18	7	6	1	1	3	14	-	4	7	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	201.50	190.00	163.00-225.50	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	6	1	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	25	40.0	195.00	186.50	149.50-205.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	195.00	186.50	149.50-205.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	553	39.0	173.00	162.00	143.50-190.00	5	2	39	73	86	55	45	66	37	22	10	25	58	9	16	4	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	174.50	172.00	146.50-193.50	-	-	2	10	18	8	9	21	2	10	5	12	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	448	39.0	172.50	160.00	140.50-187.00	5	2	37	63	68	47	36	45	35	12	5	13	51	8	16	4	1	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	177	39.5	191.00	180.00	170.50-215.00	-	1	-	9	11	7	16	41	20	18	5	16	9	7	16	1	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	49	40.0	195.50	190.00	173.00-218.50	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	9	1	10	2	12	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	39.0	189.50	178.00	166.00-197.50	-	1	-	8	9	5	14	32	19	8	3	4	2	6	16	1	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	376	39.0	164.50	150.00	138.00-178.00	5	1	39	64	75	48	29	25	17	4	5	9	49	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	56	39.5	156.00	152.00	142.50-170.50	-	-	2	9	16	6	7	12	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	320	39.0	166.00	150.00	136.00-182.00	5	1	37	55	59	42	22	13	16	4	2	9	49	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	70	39.5	184.00	173.00	153.50-211.50	-	-	-	2	12	6	15	1	6	6	4	4	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	15	39.5	181.00	177.00	157.00-197.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	39.5	184.50	168.50	152.00-218.00	-	-	-	2	10	4	12	-	4	5	2	4	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	342	39.5	160.50	151.50	143.00-169.50	-	-	18	44	104	48	43	20	19	5	12	13	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	22	40.0	157.00	152.50	144.00-168.50	-	-	1	1	7	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	320	39.0	160.50	150.50	143.00-170.00	-	-	17	43	97	44	39	17	18	4	12	13	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	39.0	198.00	213.50	164.00-239.50	-	-	1	2	6	3	5	1	3	-	5	13	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	59	39.5	175.00	166.50	154.00-186.50	-	-	-	-	9	13	10	7	7	2	6	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	175.00	165.00	154.00-186.00	-	-	-	-	9	13	9	7	6	2	6	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	283	39.5	157.00	149.50	141.00-165.00	-	-	18	44	95	35	33	13	12	3	6	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	20	40.0	155.00	152.00	143.00-168.00	-	-	1	1	7	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	263	39.0	157.50	149.50	140.50-164.50	-	-	17	43	88	31	30	10	12	2	6	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	39.0	196.50	213.50	164.00-213.50	-	-	1	2	5	2	4	1	2	-	5	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, 1967																						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	440	480	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	37	39.5	\$ 341.00	\$ 337.50	\$ 301.00-374.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	9	5	10	2	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	23	39.5	343.50	335.50	313.50-374.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	7	2	6	1	1	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	15	40.0	372.00	374.50	347.00-393.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	2	1	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	21	39.5	323.50	333.50	287.50-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	7	2	4	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	83	39.5	271.00	276.00	231.00-293.50	-	-	-	-	6	11	5	14	12	18	4	8	1	1	3	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	39.5	269.50	274.00	230.00-291.00	-	-	-	-	6	11	5	14	11	17	4	8	-	1	3	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	28	39.0	303.00	295.50	255.00-337.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	4	2	8	-	1	3	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	303.00	295.50	255.00-337.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	4	2	8	-	1	3	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	41	40.0	271.00	276.00	253.00-287.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	11	14	2	-	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	38	40.0	268.00	276.00	250.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	10	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	128	39.0	220.50	211.00	184.50-254.50	-	1	5	19	26	16	5	46	2	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	119	39.0	221.00	216.50	185.50-254.50	-	1	5	18	23	13	5	45	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	21	39.5	264.50	249.50	248.00-300.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	20	39.5	263.50	249.50	248.00-300.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	85	38.5	222.00	214.00	192.00-254.50	-	-	1	6	23	13	3	36	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	78	38.5	223.50	234.50	192.00-254.50	-	-	1	6	20	10	3	35	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	22	39.5	171.50	170.00	166.00-173.50	-	1	4	13	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	21	39.5	171.50	168.50	166.00-173.50	-	1	4	12	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS -----	127	39.5	239.00	237.00	182.00-277.50	4	-	5	15	15	12	36	6	2	7	-	11	5	5	4	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	248.00	220.00	179.50-332.00	4	-	4	9	7	2	6	-	1	3	-	9	4	4	4	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	39.0	231.50	239.50	216.00-239.50	-	-	1	6	8	10	30	6	1	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	19	40.5	325.50	322.00	285.50-359.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	7	1	1	4	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	48	40.0	254.50	233.50	216.00-303.00	-	-	-	6	1	11	7	6	2	3	-	4	4	4	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	26	40.0	278.00	292.00	212.00-345.00	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	1	3	-	4	4	4	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	18	40.0	182.00	178.50	172.00-190.00	-	-	4	5	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Jackson, Miss., January 1979**

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS -----	19	39.5	\$ 145.00	FILE CLERKS -----	222	38.5	\$ 120.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	33	39.5	\$ 344.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	39.5	145.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	222	38.5	120.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	21	39.5	341.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	55	40.0	239.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	137	38.5	120.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	19	39.5	325.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	38.5	120.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) --- NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	275.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MESSENGERS -----	17	39.0	134.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	274.50
SECRETARIES -----	470	39.5	192.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	17	39.0	134.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	21	39.5	313.00
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	199.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	34	38.5	143.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	21	39.5	313.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	420	39.5	191.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	32	38.5	144.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	34	40.0	271.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	39.5	239.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	152.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	270.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	30	40.0	223.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	156.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	82	39.5	211.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	25	40.0	229.50	ORER CLERKS -----	63	39.5	150.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	39.5	212.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	59	40.0	223.00	MANUFACTURING -----	18	39.5	175.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	21	39.5	264.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	40.0	218.50	ORER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	18	39.5	175.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	20	39.5	263.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	133	39.0	212.00	MANUFACTURING -----	16	39.5	172.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	41	39.5	203.50
MANUFACTURING -----	21	40.0	191.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	16	39.5	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	39.5	204.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	216.00	MANUFACTURING -----	526	39.0	171.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	20	40.0	173.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	39.5	253.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	174.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	40.0	173.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	127	39.0	179.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	422	39.0	171.00	DRAFTERS -----	90	40.0	245.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	39.0	179.00	MANUFACTURING -----	171	39.5	190.50	MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	252.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	22	39.0	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	48	40.0	196.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	19	40.5	325.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	117	40.0	158.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	123	39.0	188.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	41	40.0	260.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	158.50	MANUFACTURING -----	355	39.0	162.50	MANUFACTURING -----	26	40.0	278.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	84	39.0	187.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.5	156.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	16	39.5	169.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	38.5	193.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	299	39.0	164.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	26	40.0	193.50	MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	182.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) --- NONMANUFACTURING -----	19	39.0	257.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	20	40.0	203.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	15	39.5	181.00		17	39.0	249.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	58	38.5	184.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	51	39.5	183.00				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	47	38.0	150.50	MANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	159.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	47	38.0	150.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	22	40.0	157.00				
TYPISTS -----	178	39.5	139.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	315	39.5	160.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	39.0	138.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	49	39.0	197.50				
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	149	39.0	135.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	175.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.0	134.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	57	39.5	175.00				
				MANUFACTURING -----	278	39.5	156.50				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	20	40.0	155.00				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	258	39.0	156.50				
					40	39.0	195.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers,
Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Jackson, Miss., January 1959																						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	69	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.15- 7.16	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	6	20	7	8	11	5	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	67	6.37	6.15	5.94- 7.16	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	6	20	7	8	11	4	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	39	6.78	7.41	6.45- 7.41	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	3	2	25	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.80	7.41	6.45- 7.41	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	24	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	147	5.82	5.61	5.14- 6.63	-	4	6	1	-	1	57	3	26	4	13	20	6	1	-	5	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	142	5.72	5.35	5.14- 6.63	-	4	6	1	-	1	57	3	26	4	13	20	6	1	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS -----	247	6.62	6.32	5.88- 6.52	4	1	7	1	5	3	5	24	24	70	49	2	1	1	6	-	-	44
MANUFACTURING -----	29	5.13	4.88	4.39- 5.62	-	1	7	-	5	2	5	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	6.82	6.32	6.03- 6.68	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	24	19	69	48	-	1	1	6	-	-	44
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	7.42	6.32	5.92- 9.59	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	17	16	29	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	44
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	38	7.24	6.82	6.63- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	7	-	-	8	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	38	7.24	6.82	6.63- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	7	-	-	8	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	29	5.77	5.18	4.90- 6.62	-	-	-	5	1	5	6	-	2	2	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	24	6.02	5.47	4.97- 7.05	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	606	\$ 5.28	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.45- 7.23	28	44	37	106	15	22	60	19	31	15	5	17	31	11	3	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	115	36		
MANUFACTURING -----	215	4.19	4.16	3.75- 4.50	-	-	4	41	14	21	58	4	28	8	4	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	391	5.88	4.70	3.30- 9.02	28	44	33	65	1	1	2	15	3	7	1	8	7	11	3	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	115	36		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	58	3.43	3.08	3.00- 3.25	-	30	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	54	3.27	3.00	3.00- 3.25	-	30	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	133	6.52	6.30	4.01- 9.02	-	-	5	12	2	12	9	2	3	5	1	6	3	4	3	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	35	3.70	3.83	3.45- 3.83	-	-	2	12	2	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	76	3.98	4.16	3.40- 4.16	-	-	2	19	-	5	46	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	76	3.98	4.16	3.40- 4.16	-	-	2	19	-	5	46	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	210	6.69	5.38	4.50- 9.12	-	-	-	2	13	5	5	9	28	10	4	9	22	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	36		
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.57	4.50	4.25- 5.00	-	-	-	-	12	4	5	4	28	8	4	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	8.27	9.12	9.12- 9.40	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	5	-	2	-	2	4	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	36		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	100	8.90	9.12	9.12- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	36		
RECEIVERS -----	74	3.91	3.80	3.48- 4.14	14	1	3	3	10	10	15	9	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	24	4.29	4.35	3.89- 4.48	-	1	-	2	2	2	9	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	3.73	3.68	2.95- 4.00	14	-	3	1	8	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	55	5.29	5.17	4.78- 5.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	9	5	8	3	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	36	5.07	4.88	4.78- 5.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	9	5	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	115	3.91	3.05	3.00- 5.17	26	33	3	3	-	-	-	7	4	3	-	21	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	3.24	3.00	2.90- 3.05	26	33	3	3	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	158	4.26	3.93	3.40- 5.15	3	12	11	28	14	13	2	-	-	9	6	54	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	48	4.03	3.70	3.54- 4.29	-	2	4	10	14	4	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	86	3.74	3.55	3.55- 3.70	6	6	4	36	15	1	4	1	2	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	70	3.90	3.55	3.55- 4.06	-	-	-	36	15	1	4	1	2	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	479	4.13	4.00	3.40- 5.12	30	22	38	125	19	2	47	12	19	14	25	33	92	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	231	4.01	3.55	3.40- 5.05	24	22	10	70	12	-	25	-	-	-	10	14	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	4.24	4.25	3.40- 5.11	6	-	28	55	7	2	22	12	19	14	15	19	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	253	4.44	4.00	3.82- 5.30	-	1	2	34	20	60	17	6	1	11	22	1	63	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	195	4.19	3.91	3.75- 4.79	-	1	2	34	18	60	16	6	-	11	22	1	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS -----	711	3.01	2.90	2.90- 2.90	621	31	9	2	11	7	11	8	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	29	3.65	3.13	2.90- 4.23	10	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	682	2.98	2.90	2.90- 2.90	611	23	9	2	11	5	11	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	706	2.99	2.90	2.90- 2.90	619	31	9	2	11	7	11	8	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	29	3.65	3.13	2.90- 4.23	10	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	677	2.96	2.90	2.90- 2.90	609	23	9	2	11	5	11	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	721	3.21	2.90	2.90- 3.15	492	57	33	20	24	4	9	15	25	15	6	6	9	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	137	4.06	4.10	3.50- 4.52	10	6	8	14	19	4	9	15	24	15	2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	584	3.00	2.90	2.90- 2.90	482	51	25	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	18	4.69	4.95	3.19- 5.75	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	69	\$ 6.42	RECEIVERS -----	62	\$ 3.85
MANUFACTURING -----	67	6.37	MANUFACTURING -----	22	4.35
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	39	6.78	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	50	5.35
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.80	MANUFACTURING -----	31	5.13
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	147	5.82	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	109	3.83
MANUFACTURING -----	142	5.72	NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	3.24
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS -----	247	6.62	ORDER FILLERS -----	151	4.26
MANUFACTURING -----	29	5.13	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	64	3.70
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	6.82	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	449	4.07
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	7.42	MANUFACTURING -----	227	3.99
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	38	7.24	NONMANUFACTURING -----	222	4.15
MANUFACTURING -----	38	7.24	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	251	4.45
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	29	5.77	MANUFACTURING -----	193	4.20
NONMANUFACTURING -----	24	6.02	GUARDS -----	685	3.01
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	29	3.65
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	594	5.25	NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	2.98
MANUFACTURING -----	215	4.19	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	680	2.99
NONMANUFACTURING -----	379	5.85	MANUFACTURING -----	29	3.65
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	58	3.43	NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	2.96
NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	3.27	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	478	3.26
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	121	6.51	MANUFACTURING -----	110	4.07
MANUFACTURING -----	35	3.70	NONMANUFACTURING -----	368	3.02
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	76	3.98	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	76	3.98	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	240	3.06
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	210	6.69	MANUFACTURING -----	27	4.04
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.57	NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	2.94
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	8.27			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	100	8.90			

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Jackson, Miss., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	January 1972 to January 1973	January 1973 to January 1974	January 1974 to February 1975		February 1975 to February 1976	February 1976 to January 1977		January 1977 to January 1978	January 1978 to January 1979
			13-month increase	Annual rate of increase		11-month increase	Annual rate of increase		
All industries:									
Office clerical	5.7	6.7	9.0	8.3	8.2	5.1	5.6	6.9	8.7
Electronic data processing	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	7.1	9.2
Industrial nurses	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Skilled maintenance	6.6	6.5	8.4	7.7	6.7	9.0	9.9	9.3	9.3
Unskilled plant	4.1	7.5	14.5	13.3	11.4	4.4	4.8	12.1	10.8
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Electronic data processing	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Industrial nurses	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Skilled maintenance	5.6	6.8	8.5	7.8	6.2	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.8
Unskilled plant	5.0	7.3	13.3	12.2	13.2	7.2	7.9	13.3	11.2
Nonmanufacturing:									
Office clerical	5.9	6.6	8.8	8.1	8.4	5.1	5.6	6.7	9.2
Electronic data processing	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	7.0	9.3
Industrial nurses	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Unskilled plant	(6)	7.8	16.2	14.9	9.6	1.8	2.0	12.6	10.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																			
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typist	Typists, class B	File clerks, class C	Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General								Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	115	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	116	120	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	127	131	116	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	148	(6)	112	(6)	100															
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100														
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	125	100													
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	177	147	135	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100												
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	(6)	175	159	(6)	(6)	(6)	118	(6)	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	(6)	166	164	131	(6)	(6)	(6)	124	104	100										
MESSENGERS.....	177	165	148	132	119	(6)	(6)	111	(6)	87	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	(6)	144	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	85	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS.....	138	127	121	98	(6)	116	(6)	(6)	(6)	87	98	(6)	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	92	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A....	145	127	113	100	93	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	75	(6)	(6)	84	97	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B....	156	139	136	121	110	117	(6)	108	88	87	95	105	99	114	121	100				
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	135	117	111	107	99	94	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	81	81	80	(6)	(6)	88	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	132	135	115	101	98	(6)	(6)	91	(6)	74	84	97	89	(6)	(6)	86	124	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	142	147	132	115	108	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	88	98	(6)	106	(6)	(6)	101	125	118	100	
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																				
Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)				Computer operators						Drafters							
Class A		Class B		Class A		Class B		Class A		Class B		Class C		Class A		Class B		Class C		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....		100																		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....		(6)		100																
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....		(6)		(6)		100														
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....		(6)		134		(6)		100												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A....		(6)		(6)		130		108		100										
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...		(6)		(6)		(6)		124		106		100								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C...		(6)		(6)		164		153		138		123		100						
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		62		(6)		100				
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....		138		119		(6)		(6)		(6)		85		(6)		125		100		
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		176		145		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
Occupation which equals 100	Electricians	Machinists	Mechanics		Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers							
			Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	101	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	109	101	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	110	112	98	100									
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	94	(6)	94	(6)	100								
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
Truckdrivers				Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100										
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS.....	(6)	107	(6)	116	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	93	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	(6)	100						
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	113	(6)	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	(6)	115	129	116	121	(6)	112	(6)	(6)	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	103	101	108	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	86	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	134	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	123	130	(6)	143	119	138	115	124	104	104	121	109	100

See footnotes at end of tables.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists					Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	All schedules	40	37½		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	127	41	86	XXX	XXX	127	41	XXX	86	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	15	3	12	6	5	33	7	6	26	19	5
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	7	-	7	4	3	10	-	-	10	7	3
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	3	1	2	1	-	6	2	2	4	3	1
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	1	-	1	-	1	4	1	1	3	2	1
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
\$220.00 AND OVER -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	8	3	5	XXX	XXX	48	18	XXX	30	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	104	35	69	XXX	XXX	46	16	XXX	30	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ⁹		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	74.7	58.9	16.9	5.0
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	9.3	2.2	1.7	.5
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	65.4	56.7	15.2	4.5
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	52.0	51.7	10.6	4.3
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	13.4	2.4	4.6	-
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	-	2.6	-	.2
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	12.4	16.3	13.1	19.1
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	5.9	10.0	6.0	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
4 CENTS -----	.7	-	-	-
5 CENTS -----	4.3	-	.4	-
7 CENTS -----	-	.7	-	-
10 CENTS -----	18.5	14.4	4.1	.4
11 CENTS -----	.5	-	.2	-
12 CENTS -----	4.5	-	1.2	-
13 CENTS -----	-	2.8	-	-
14 CENTS -----	8.6	-	.8	-
15 CENTS -----	3.8	11.2	.7	1.9
16 CENTS -----	2.3	-	.7	-
17 CENTS -----	2.0	-	.5	-
18 CENTS -----	4.9	10.8	1.7	.1
20 CENTS -----	2.0	2.3	.4	.5
21 CENTS -----	-	2.0	-	.5
22 CENTS -----	-	.5	-	.1
23 CENTS -----	-	4.9	-	.4
40 CENTS -----	-	2.0	-	.4
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
5 PERCENT -----	11.0	-	3.7	-
10 PERCENT -----	2.4	2.4	.9	-

See footnote at end of tables.

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Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
25 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
36 HOURS-4 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	32	2	37	64
38 HOURS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
4 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	9	3	10	-
40 HOURS -----	79	79	79	98	57	92	52	36
5 DAYS -----	76	79	75	98	57	91	52	36
5 1/2 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	2	-	3	-	(11)	1	-	-
42 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	6	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
42 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	1	-
44 HOURS -----	2	-	4	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	4	5	4	-	(11)	2	-	-
47 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
50 HOURS -----	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
52 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
54 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	40.6	41.0	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.0	38.9	38.4

See footnote at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	11	-	18	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	89	100	82	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	7.8	9.3	6.7	9.7	7.9	8.4	7.9	9.5
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 HOLIDAY -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	2	-	-
5 HOLIDAYS -----	20	15	24	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	1	2	-	-	11	20	10	1
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	2	-	-
6 HOLIDAYS -----	19	9	25	8	(11)	-	1	-
7 HOLIDAYS -----	7	12	4	4	8	7	8	3
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	1	2	-	-	28	8	31	2
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	6	3	6	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	5	4	6	5	1	-	1	6
9 HOLIDAYS -----	4	6	3	11	6	2	7	6
10 HOLIDAYS -----	19	29	12	55	9	4	9	12
11 HOLIDAYS -----	4	8	1	-	21	36	19	65
12 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	-
13 HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	2	13	1	-	1	5
20 HOLIDAYS -----	4	11	-	-	1	8	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
1 DAY OR MORE -----	89	100	82	100	99	100	99	100
2 DAYS OR MORE -----	88	100	80	100	99	100	99	100
4 DAYS OR MORE -----	87	99	79	100	99	98	99	100
5 DAYS OR MORE -----	86	99	78	100	99	98	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	65	82	54	99	99	98	99	100
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	46	73	29	91	88	76	90	99
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	39	61	25	88	79	68	81	96
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	38	59	25	88	51	60	50	94
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	33	54	19	88	45	57	44	94
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	28	48	16	80	38	55	36	83
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	9	19	3	68	30	51	26	70
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	5	11	2	13	8	15	7	5
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	5	11	2	13	2	8	1	5
20 DAYS -----	4	11	-	-	1	8	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	6	-	10	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	94	100	90	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	80	80	81	98	99	100	99	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	11	20	5	(11)	-	-	-	-
OTHER PAYMENT -----	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	4	8	2	-	10	-	11	-
1 WEEK -----	23	21	24	57	27	21	27	68
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	17	13	17	-
2 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	52	70	41	25	17	30	15	8
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	9	2	14	3	4	-	5	1
2 WEEKS -----	27	27	27	72	77	61	79	92
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	28	31	25	8	6	15	5	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	6	(11)	3	(11)	2	(11)	1
2 WEEKS -----	51	61	45	89	88	73	90	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	8	-	13	-	5	8	5	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	18	16	20	-	5	12	4	-
2 WEEKS -----	58	72	50	97	86	79	87	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	6	11	3	3	1	-	1	1
3 WEEKS -----	9	-	14	-	7	-	8	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	18	15	20	-	5	11	4	-
2 WEEKS -----	59	73	50	97	81	80	81	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	6	11	3	3	6	-	7	1
3 WEEKS -----	9	-	14	-	7	-	8	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	10	9	11	-	3	10	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	57	69	49	82	62	75	60	93
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	4	7	3	3	6	2	7	1
3 WEEKS -----	20	15	23	15	27	6	30	7
4 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	2	8	1	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	29	37	24	14	23	30	23	15
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	6	-	7	-
3 WEEKS -----	39	46	35	83	56	53	57	84
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	11	11	12	3	4	-	4	1
4 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	7	9	7	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	22	32	16	6	20	26	19	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	3	2	3	3	8	1	9	6
3 WEEKS -----	44	48	41	77	58	54	58	89
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	11	11	12	3	4	-	4	1
4 WEEKS -----	2	-	4	11	7	9	7	1
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	18	22	15	3	11	22	9	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	6	-	7	-
3 WEEKS -----	31	34	29	19	47	35	48	25
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	8	3	11	-	4	1	4	-
4 WEEKS -----	24	35	18	75	29	33	29	72
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	1
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	17	21	15	3	11	21	9	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	18	22	16	3	25	13	27	2
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	7	-	11	-	9	-	10	-
4 WEEKS -----	31	40	26	71	48	48	48	90
5 WEEKS -----	7	11	4	20	3	9	2	6
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	(11)	-	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	17	21	15	3	11	21	9	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	16	16	16	3	7	11	6	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	7	-	11	-	4	-	4	-
4 WEEKS -----	21	31	15	15	49	27	52	21
5 WEEKS -----	19	26	14	69	26	32	25	77
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	(11)	-	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	7	(11)	-	(11)	(11)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	17	21	15	3	11	21	9	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	16	16	16	3	7	11	6	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	7	-	11	-	4	-	4	-
4 WEEKS -----	20	31	14	6	47	27	50	8
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	16	17	15	77	27	27	27	89
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	(11)	-	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	5	9	2	7	1	5	(11)	(11)
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	9	7	11	-	3	9	2	-
2 WEEKS -----	17	21	15	3	11	21	9	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	16	16	16	3	7	11	6	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	7	-	11	-	4	-	4	-
4 WEEKS -----	20	31	14	6	46	27	48	8
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	16	17	15	77	29	27	29	89
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	3	(11)	-	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	5	9	2	7	1	5	(11)	(11)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	93	100	89	100	99	100	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE -----	84	95	77	100	97	97	97	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	44	65	30	82	52	82	48	84
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	70	74	67	93	77	82	77	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	35	53	24	74	37	66	32	84
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	77	88	71	89	94	91	94	94
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	39	64	23	36	26	52	22	10
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	24	47	9	28	10	42	6	6
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	39	27	46	24	78	76	78	21
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	13	11	14	41	13	4	14	64
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	29	31	28	85	61	43	63	95
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	20	23	18	74	36	29	37	83
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	90	100	84	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	47	63	38	74	41	65	38	83
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	90	100	84	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	47	63	38	74	41	65	38	83
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	89	98	83	100	97	93	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	47	61	38	74	40	58	38	83
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	82	79	84	100	98	91	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	39	41	38	74	39	48	38	83
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	21	28	16	76	23	35	21	71
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	18	25	13	76	16	31	14	71
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	68	77	63	84	82	82	82	96
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	55	74	42	82	75	79	74	94

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	43	22	49	34	23	9	20	12
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ :								
MEAN -----	\$4,700	\$5,000	\$4,300	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$5,400	\$7,100	\$6,800
MEDIAN -----	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000- 5,000	\$2,000- 8,000	\$2,000- 5,000	\$2,000- 8,000	\$4,800- 6,000	\$2,000- 5,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$2,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$1,000-10,000	\$1,000-12,000	\$1,000-10,000	\$1,000-10,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$1,000-17,000	\$1,000-15,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	6	3	12	2	3	3	7	7
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$6,800	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$14,300	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$19,000	\$7,700	\$22,400	(6)	\$5,700	\$5,700	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN -----	\$30,000	\$5,000	(6)	(6)	\$4,000	\$4,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-30,000	\$4,000-15,000	(6)	(6)	\$1,000- 5,000	\$1,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$4,000-30,000	\$4,000-15,000	(6)	(6)	\$1,000-15,000	\$1,000-15,000	(6)	(6)
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$25,500	\$11,000	\$29,500	(6)	\$7,700	\$7,700	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN -----	\$40,000	\$10,000	(6)	(6)	\$4,000	\$4,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-40,000	\$4,000-20,000	(6)	(6)	\$1,500-10,000	\$1,500-10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$4,000-40,000	\$4,000-20,000	(6)	(6)	\$1,500-20,000	\$1,500-20,000	(6)	(6)
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$11,200	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$8,500	\$8,500	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$4,000	\$4,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$4,000-23,300	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$2,000-23,300	\$2,000-23,300	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$4,000-23,300	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$2,000-23,300	\$2,000-23,300	(6)	(6)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Jackson, Miss., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	11	7	16	16	17	2	12	11
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$8,500	\$10,700	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$9,600	\$7,300	\$6,900	\$7,300
MEDIAN -----	\$11,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$11,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-11,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$10,000-11,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-11,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$5,000-11,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$2,500-10,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$13,300	\$12,700	\$12,300	\$12,300	\$19,400	\$14,800	\$14,000	\$14,900
MEDIAN -----	\$11,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$22,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-15,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$20,000-22,000	\$11,000-15,000	\$11,000-15,000	\$11,000-15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-25,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$10,000-22,000	\$10,000-20,000	\$10,500-20,000	\$11,000-20,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$18,000	\$17,700	\$16,600	\$16,600	\$28,000	\$23,700	\$21,600	\$23,000
MEDIAN -----	\$16,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$15,000-20,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$30,000-30,000	\$18,000-30,000	\$18,000-30,000	\$18,000-30,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,000-25,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$20,000-32,000	\$15,000-30,000	\$17,100-30,000	\$18,000-30,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$21,300	\$22,000	\$20,900	\$20,900	\$37,100	\$30,600	\$29,000	\$31,100
MEDIAN -----	\$22,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$15,000-22,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$40,000-42,000	\$25,000-40,000	\$25,000-40,000	\$25,000-40,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	\$20,000-42,000	\$20,000-40,000	\$23,500-40,000	\$25,000-40,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	20	9	10	7	41	34	46	43
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.16	1.17	1.24	1.34	1.52	1.51	1.59	1.61
MEDIAN -----	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-1.00	1.00-1.00	1.00-1.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	10	7	8	5	33	31	30	27
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	9	2	2	2	8	4	16	16
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$34,900	\$51,300	(6)	(6)	\$41,300	\$53,500	\$58,200	\$58,200
MEDIAN -----	(6)	\$50,000	(6)	(6)	\$30,000	\$50,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	\$40,000- 50,000	(6)	(6)	\$30,000- 50,000	\$40,000- 64,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	\$40,000- 90,000	(6)	(6)	\$30,000- 64,000	\$30,000- 64,000	(6)	(6)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	4	3	8	6	13	4	12	9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing²</u>
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	
Switchboard operators	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Order clerks, classes A and B	Carpenters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Payroll clerks	Painters
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Machinists
	Mechanics (machinery) ¹

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefit to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employer bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Jackson area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, January 1979:

	<u>Production and related workers</u>	<u>Office workers</u>
All industries -----	31	10
Manufacturing -----	54	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	17	12
Public utilities -----	86	66

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Almost one-third of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Jackson area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Electric and electronic equipment -----	27
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies -----	12
Electric lighting and wiring equipment -----	7
Household appliances -----	5
Food and kindred products -----	17
Meat products -----	7
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	11
Furniture and fixtures -----	10
Household furniture -----	10
Transportation equipment -----	8
Aircraft and parts -----	6
Apparel and other textile products -----	7
Men's and boys' furnishings -----	5

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Jackson, Miss.,¹ January 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			Total ⁴
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	302	127	55,475	100	32,422	9,137	36,473
MANUFACTURING -----	50	83	41	16,284	29	12,554	1,164	11,627
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	219	86	39,191	71	19,868	7,973	24,846
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	22	15	6,252	11	2,896	1,430	5,779
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	31	7	2,960	5	(⁶)	(⁶)	983
RETAIL TRADE -----	50	54	19	9,565	17	(⁶)	(⁶)	5,689
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	31	12	6,119	11	(⁶)	(⁶)	4,396
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	63	25	12,457	22	(⁶)	(⁶)	6,943

¹ The Jackson Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Hinds and Rankin Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- segment often involving as many as several hundred persons, of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

- LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:
 - a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
 - b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
 - c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
 - d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
 - e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1_____	Class E	Class D
LS-2_____	Class D	Class C
LS-3_____	Class C	Class B
LS-4_____	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets.

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessed (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE—Continued

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST—Continued

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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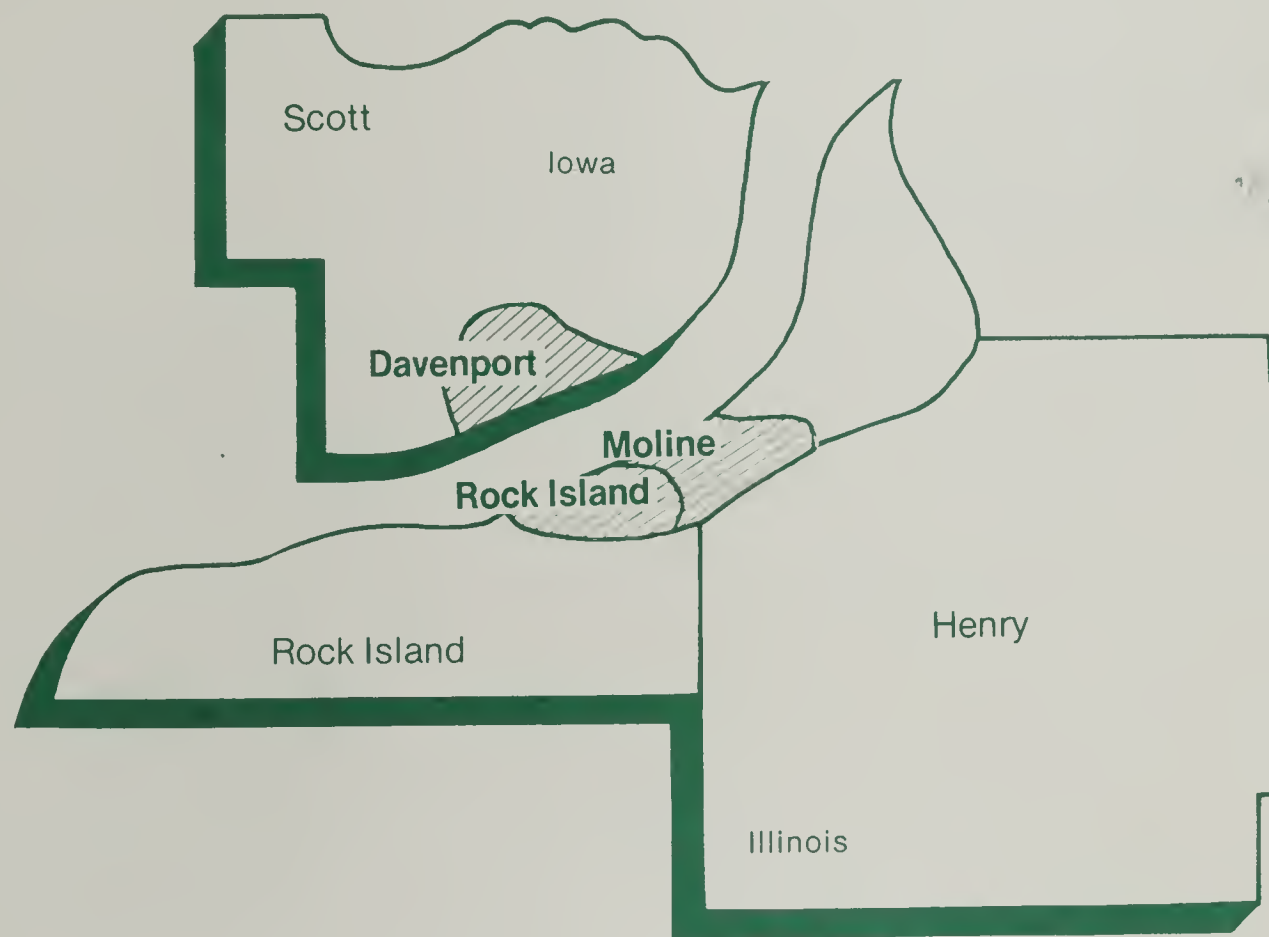
Area Wage Survey

Davenport—Rock Island— Moline, Iowa—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-10



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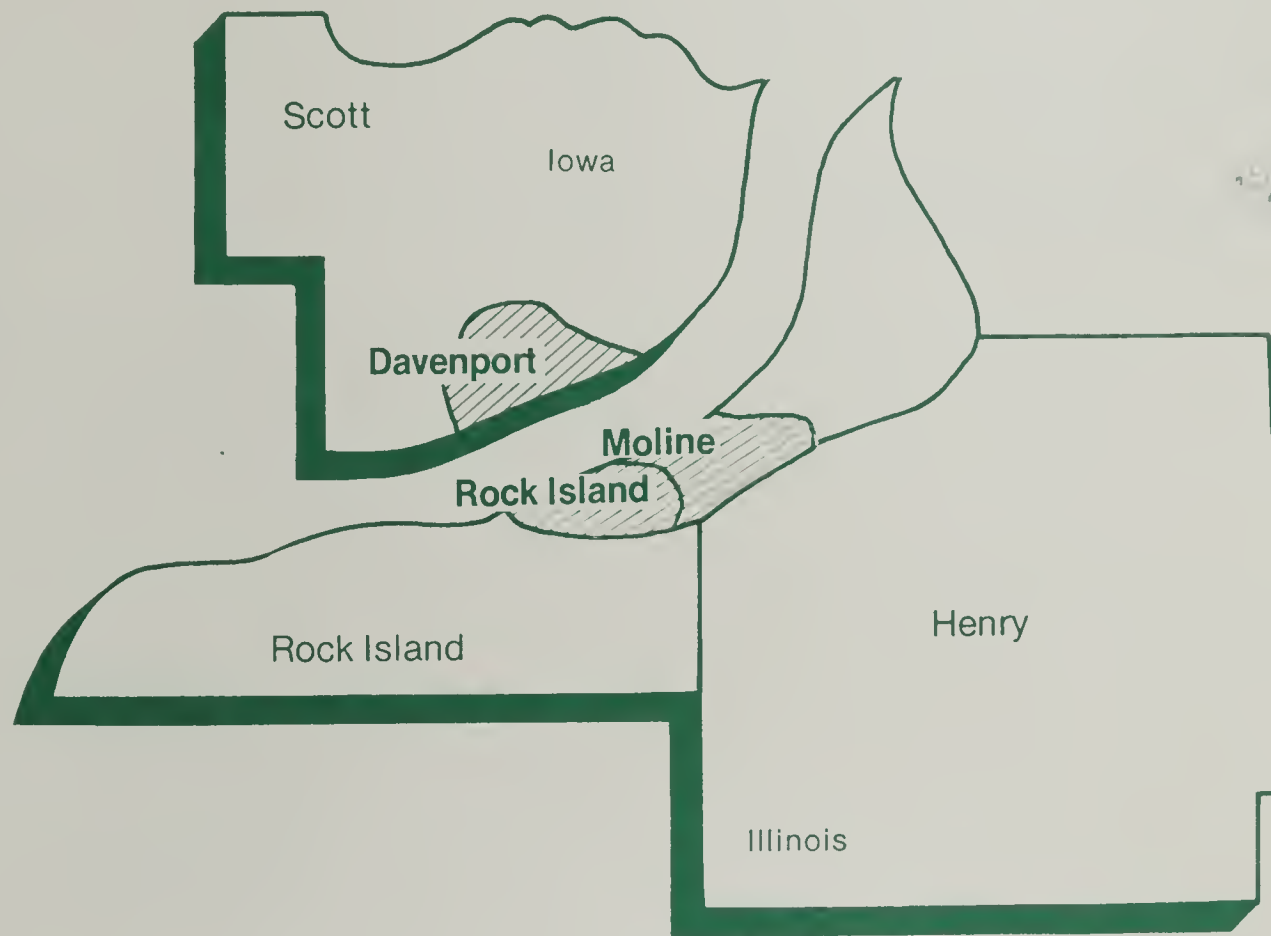
Area Wage Survey

Davenport—Rock Island— Moline, Iowa—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-10



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a February 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Illinois, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Kansas City, Mo., under the general direction of Edward Chaiken, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Area Wage Survey

Davenport—Rock Island— Moline, Iowa—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, February 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

July 1979

Bulletin 2050-10

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report had no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 460			
						110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	460	500			
SECRETARIES -----	626	40.0	\$ 303.00	\$ 315.50	\$ 240.00-356.50	-	-	-	8	7	4	35	27	34	37	40	46	43	42	46	123	55	16	21	25	17			
MANUFACTURING -----	450	40.0	317.50	342.00	247.00-365.00	-	-	-	5	6	-	17	20	23	23	25	12	19	31	39	110	44	14	20	25	17			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	39.5	264.50	275.50	223.50-300.50	-	-	-	3	1	4	18	7	11	14	15	34	24	11	7	13	11	2	1	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	263.50	270.50	234.50-299.00	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	-	-	2	2	11	8	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	41	40.0	386.00	448.00	274.00-481.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	17			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	108	39.5	320.00	374.50	226.50-411.50	-	-	-	1	4	-	12	1	8	4	9	4	3	2	1	3	5	14	19	18	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	39.0	243.50	227.00	204.50-276.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	3	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	331	40.0	314.50	333.00	285.50-352.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	7	18	25	20	24	30	37	111	47	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	323.50	342.00	310.00-356.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	13	18	2	7	24	32	99	38	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	290.50	288.00	264.50-333.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	5	7	18	17	6	5	12	9	1	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	131	39.5	233.50	228.00	182.50-283.50	-	-	-	6	3	2	18	20	13	15	5	14	14	8	6	5	1	-	1	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	236.00	214.00	187.00-288.00	-	-	-	3	2	-	8	18	13	8	-	2	10	5	6	5	-	-	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	229.50	239.50	174.00-276.50	-	-	-	3	1	2	10	2	-	7	5	12	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	225	39.5	258.50	273.50	202.50-309.00	-	-	-	-	2	4	26	23	17	14	14	17	34	41	30	1	2	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	292.50	303.00	273.00-319.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	11	15	26	34	30	1	2	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.0	210.50	199.00	177.30-226.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	23	22	15	8	3	2	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	98	39.5	245.50	217.50	195.00-321.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	16	16	9	2	2	2	8	23	1	2	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	309.50	324.00	311.00-334.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	23	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	39.0	203.00	199.00	179.50-213.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	15	15	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	127	40.0	268.00	290.00	247.50-309.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	7	1	5	12	15	32	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	285.00	291.50	267.50-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	10	14	24	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	39.5	227.00	188.50	169.00-291.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	7	-	-	2	1	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	61	39.0	179.50	176.50	162.50-195.00	-	-	1	2	7	23	17	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	181.50	176.50	170.50-195.00	-	-	1	-	1	6	21	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS -----	363	39.5	235.50	247.50	170.00-292.00	-	1	1	12	30	39	26	16	8	39	33	39	38	76	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	259	40.0	254.50	279.00	223.00-309.00	-	1	1	7	9	11	19	13	-	30	15	36	37	75	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	39.0	188.00	159.00	150.00-230.00	-	-	-	5	21	28	7	3	8	9	18	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	205	40.0	267.50	291.50	243.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	19	8	6	10	21	18	35	75	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	278.00	293.00	269.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	6	9	18	35	74	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	39.0	214.50	214.50	179.50-259.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	3	6	4	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	158	39.5	194.50	172.50	149.50-238.00	-	1	1	12	27	34	7	8	2	29	12	21	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	209.50	223.50	151.00-259.50	-	1	1	7	9	11	1	8	-	24	6	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	38.5	174.50	152.50	148.50-174.50	-	-	-	5	18	23	6	-	2	5	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS -----	118	39.0	190.00	166.00	127.50-239.50	10	4	18	16	4	3	6	2	2	25	9	6	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	234.50	239.50	223.50-258.00	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	24	9	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	38.5	152.00	133.00	124.50-153.00	10	2	17	13	4	3	4	2	2	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	31	40.0	264.00	256.00	230.50-291.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	6	3	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	51	39.5	188.00	188.50	125.50-239.50	-	2	12	6	-	1	4	2	1	15	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.5	157.00	130.00	124.50-169.50	-	2	12	3	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						100 and under	110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	460	500		
						110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	460	500			
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	36	38.0	\$ 128.50	\$ 130.50	\$ 109.00-134.50	10	2	6	10	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MESSENGERS -----	47	39.0	198.00	187.50	147.50-235.00	-	5	2	3	5	-	4	7	3	8	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	38.5	182.00	175.50	147.50-187.50	-	1	1	3	5	-	4	7	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	33	41.0	207.00	219.00	133.50-256.00	-	5	-	4	2	-	5	-	4	3	2	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	111	39.5	167.50	156.00	133.50-188.50	-	10	9	10	9	23	14	19	5	5	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	189.50	187.00	150.00-201.00	-	-	-	3	2	12	4	16	4	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	149.50	148.00	125.00-166.00	-	10	9	7	7	11	10	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS -----	72	40.0	229.00	217.50	183.50-277.50	-	-	4	2	3	-	9	14	4	5	10	3	4	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	227.00	196.00	170.00-292.50	-	-	1	2	2	-	7	9	4	-	-	3	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	48	40.0	252.50	251.00	198.50-310.50	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	5	-	5	10	2	3	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	468	39.5	230.00	213.00	161.00-300.50	-	14	15	24	26	37	36	55	39	38	34	11	17	31	29	37	18	4	-	3	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	208	40.0	273.50	300.50	195.00-342.00	-	1	8	8	8	4	8	17	9	13	4	8	15	24	25	31	18	4	-	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	260	39.5	194.50	188.00	150.00-235.00	-	13	7	16	18	33	28	38	30	25	30	3	2	7	4	6	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	256.00	240.00	200.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	3	1	1	-	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	212	39.5	279.50	300.50	212.50-342.00	-	-	1	1	1	13	3	22	14	19	17	5	8	24	24	35	18	4	-	3	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	124	40.0	320.00	330.00	304.00-357.50	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	7	2	2	6	19	22	31	18	4	-	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.0	222.50	209.00	188.00-253.50	-	-	-	-	1	13	3	16	12	12	15	3	2	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	256	39.5	188.50	177.00	144.50-220.00	-	14	14	23	25	24	33	33	25	19	17	6	9	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	205.50	191.00	144.50-264.50	-	1	7	7	8	4	8	11	7	6	2	6	9	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	172	39.5	180.50	171.00	145.50-214.00	-	13	7	16	17	20	25	22	18	13	15	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-			
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	29	40.0	172.50	188.00	149.50-188.00	-	-	5	-	3	3	3	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	118	40.0	245.00	245.50	169.00-309.00	-	-	-	1	2	15	19	4	5	8	18	5	2	21	4	6	4	1	1	2	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	259.50	260.00	169.00-310.50	-	-	-	1	-	14	10	1	4	2	3	5	1	21	3	6	4	1	1	2	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	40.0	214.50	221.00	170.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	3	1	6	15	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	364	39.5	235.50	233.00	174.50-309.00	-	3	3	12	22	16	45	58	16	12	21	18	21	91	21	4	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	255.50	291.00	192.00-309.00	-	2	3	4	8	9	12	32	10	4	8	16	18	77	17	3	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	39.5	203.00	184.00	161.00-241.00	-	1	-	8	14	7	33	26	6	8	13	2	3	14	4	1	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	220.50	217.00	165.00-300.00	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	4	3	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	165	40.0	284.50	309.00	244.00-309.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	6	1	13	17	16	69	20	4	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	132	40.0	289.00	309.00	273.00-312.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	6	1	6	15	14	60	16	3	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	39.5	265.00	273.00	240.50-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	7	2	2	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	199	39.5	195.00	184.00	152.00-217.00	-	3	3	12	22	15	38	48	10	11	8	1	5	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	207.50	192.00	150.00-253.50	-	2	3	4	8	8	10	25	4	3	2	1	4	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	39.5	184.00	172.50	152.00-196.50	-	1	-	8	14	7	28	23	6	8	6	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at \$ 640 to \$ 680; 9 at \$ 680 to \$ 720; and 2 at \$ 720 to \$ 760.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES -----	626	40.0	\$ 303.00	FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING -----	450	40.0	317.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	30	40.0	\$ 263.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	196	39.5	\$ 193.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	39.5	264.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	51	39.5	188.00	MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	207.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	263.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.5	157.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	39.5	180.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS R -----	108	39.5	320.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	36	38.0	128.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	39.0	243.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	33	41.0	207.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	78	39.5	508.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	331	40.0	314.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	167.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	148	40.0	386.00
MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	323.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	189.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	49	40.0	448.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	290.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	42	40.0	206.00	MANUFACTURING -----	45	40.0	452.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS O -----	131	39.5	234.50	MANUFACTURING -----	35	40.0	213.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	64	40.0	367.00
MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	236.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	416	39.5	220.00	MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	381.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	229.50	MANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	258.50	DRAFTERS -----			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	225	39.5	258.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	242	39.5	192.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	40	40.0	323.00
MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	292.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	174	39.5	265.50	MANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	329.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.0	210.50	MANUFACTURING -----	91	40.0	307.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS R -----	88	40.0	277.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	98	39.5	245.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	39.0	219.50	MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	278.00
MANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	309.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	242	39.5	187.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	39.0	200.00	MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	204.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R -----	89	40.0	292.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	127	40.0	268.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	39.5	178.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	285.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	29	40.0	172.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	39.0	210.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	39.5	227.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	116	40.0	243.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	36	40.0	305.50
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	61	39.0	179.50	MANUFACTURING -----	78	40.0	259.00	MANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	305.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	181.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	38	40.0	212.00				
TYPISTS -----	363	39.5	235.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	361	39.5	235.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	259	40.0	254.50	MANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	255.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	39.0	188.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.5	201.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	205	40.0	267.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	165	40.0	284.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	278.00	MANUFACTURING -----	132	40.0	289.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	39.0	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	39.5	265.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	158	39.5	194.50								
MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	209.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	38.5	174.50								
FILE CLERKS -----	117	39.0	189.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	234.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	38.5	150.00								

See footnotes at end of tables

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	100	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.52	\$ 9.52- 9.98	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	57	31	2	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	98	9.48	9.52	9.52- 9.98	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	57	31	1	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	567	9.85	10.14	9.36-10.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	5	11	17	22	51	42	31	254	123	2	
MANUFACTURING -----	531	9.88	10.29	9.62-10.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	5	9	12	22	51	22	25	251	123	2	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	34	8.41	8.75	7.88- 9.26	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	5	10	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	32	8.62	8.75	8.33- 9.26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	5	10	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	178	9.54	10.01	9.56-10.05	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	6	-	6	4	15	10	2	118	6	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.56	10.01	9.56-10.05	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	6	-	5	2	15	10	2	118	6	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	752	9.45	10.01	8.58-10.43	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	17	57	25	26	65	58	24	65	208	191	2	
MANUFACTURING -----	684	9.46	10.01	8.58-10.43	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	17	57	19	9	59	58	24	54	182	189	2	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	241	9.32	9.56	9.14- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	18	8	4	25	61	106	6	-	6	
MANUFACTURING -----	162	9.30	9.52	9.33- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	18	1	3	9	49	69	-	-	6	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	9.37	9.62	9.06- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	16	12	37	6	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	9.46	9.62	9.52- 9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	37	6	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	220	9.77	10.01	9.85-10.02	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	7	4	83	111	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	220	9.77	10.01	9.85-10.02	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	7	4	83	111	2	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	136	9.62	9.97	9.41- 9.98	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	3	92	7	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	136	9.62	9.97	9.41- 9.98	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	3	92	7	1	-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	135	7.49	7.69	6.77- 8.14	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	2	10	13	5	9	29	39	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	111	7.39	7.69	6.80- 8.10	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	13	5	9	29	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -----	255	9.52	9.81	9.08-10.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	14	37	44	73	67	1	3	
MANUFACTURING -----	255	9.52	9.81	9.08-10.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	14	37	44	73	67	1	3	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	355	10.28	10.33	10.14-10.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6	-	8	13	12	7	186	9	109	
MANUFACTURING -----	355	10.28	10.33	10.14-10.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6	-	8	13	12	7	186	9	109	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	44	9.56	10.02	9.25-10.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	5	6	24	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	39	9.78	10.02	9.76-10.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	5	6	24	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	67	8.87	9.02	8.81- 9.02	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	37	-	14	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	67	8.87	9.02	8.81- 9.02	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	37	-	14	-	-	-	

* Workers were at \$ 10.80 to \$ 11.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$11.40 to \$11.80; 5 at \$11.80 to \$12.20; and 2 at \$12.20 to \$12.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	100	9.50	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		\$
MANUFACTURING -----	98	9.48	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	214	7.15
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	567	9.85	MANUFACTURING -----	209	7.15
MANUFACTURING -----	531	9.88	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	480	8.64
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	34	8.41	MANUFACTURING -----	29	8.06
MANUFACTURING -----	32	8.62	NONMANUFACTURING -----	451	8.68
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	178	9.54	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	192	9.64
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.56	SHIPPERS -----	44	7.13
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	752	9.45	MANUFACTURING -----	31	7.50
MANUFACTURING -----	684	9.46	RECEIVERS -----	71	7.63
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	241	9.32	MANUFACTURING -----	30	7.48
MANUFACTURING -----	162	9.30	NONMANUFACTURING -----	41	7.74
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	9.37	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	453	7.31
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	9.46	MANUFACTURING -----	321	7.68
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	220	9.77	ORDER FILLERS -----	241	7.16
MANUFACTURING -----	220	9.77	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	708	7.50
MILLWRIGHTS -----	136	9.62	MANUFACTURING -----	624	7.41
MANUFACTURING -----	136	9.62	NONMANUFACTURING -----	84	8.17
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	135	7.49	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	8.85
MANUFACTURING -----	111	7.39	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,470	7.82
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	255	9.52	MANUFACTURING -----	1,410	7.81
MANUFACTURING -----	255	9.52	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	48	8.03
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	355	10.28	MANUFACTURING -----	48	8.03
MANUFACTURING -----	355	10.28	GUARDS:		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	44	9.56	MANUFACTURING -----	102	7.84
MANUFACTURING -----	39	9.78	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	59	7.79
BOILER TENDERS -----	67	8.87	MANUFACTURING -----	55	8.02
MANUFACTURING -----	67	8.87	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	444	6.67
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	343	7.16
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	776	7.92	NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	5.01
MANUFACTURING -----	272	7.24	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	504	8.28	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	9.61	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	4.28
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	43	4.88			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	February 1972 to February 1973	February 1973 to February 1974	February 1974 to February 1975	February 1975 to February 1976	February 1976 to May 1977		May 1977 to February 1978		February 1978 to February 1979
					15-month increase	Annual rate of increase	9-month increase	Annual rate of increase	
All industries:									
Office clerical	5.4	7.6	10.7	9.7	11.5	9.1	8.3	11.2	10.9
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.1	7.8	11.4	9.0	7.0	9.4	11.6
Industrial nurses	4.6	8.0	10.4	15.3	7.9	6.3	7.5	10.1	9.8
Skilled maintenance	5.5	7.9	12.4	9.3	9.7	7.7	8.7	11.8	9.0
Unskilled plant	6.4	9.2	12.6	10.1	11.3	8.9	6.8	9.2	8.9
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical	4.8	7.3	10.4	10.7	11.3	8.9	9.0	12.2	11.8
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	4.6	8.0	10.4	15.3	7.9	6.3	7.5	10.1	9.8
Skilled maintenance	5.3	7.8	12.5	9.4	9.5	7.5	8.9	12.0	9.0
Unskilled plant	5.6	9.7	13.1	10.3	10.2	8.1	7.3	9.8	9.4
Nonmanufacturing:									
Office clerical	6.2	8.1	10.9	8.3	10.9	8.6	7.3	9.8	8.9
Electronic data processing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant	8.4	7.7	10.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Davenport—
Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																				
	Secretaries				Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks, class A	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	(6)	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	(6)	117	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	133	119	118	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	(6)	125	112	127	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	(6)	(6)	119	129	115	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS--	157	130	141	130	(6)	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	(6)	139	117	115	107	99	(6)	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	(6)	156	141	146	126	123	116	122	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	101	104	(6)	(6)	111	(6)	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	146	128	(6)	140	(6)	106	(6)	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	159	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
MESSENGERS-----	(6)	157	135	131	117	113	111	116	95	113	93	97	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	105	105	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	106	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	(6)	131	127	120	112	100	108	103	90	(6)	76	96	89	(6)	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	94	(6)	(6)	93	(6)	85	(6)	(6)	81	(6)	78	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	116	104	103	94	84	78	88	73	79	69	(6)	76	87	89	94	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	148	132	121	115	113	99	101	(6)	87	103	80	93	87	103	98	121	125	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	123	114	98	99	93	83	82	87	72	86	63	(6)	71	85	89	97	106	87	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A--	(6)	128	113	112	106	97	87	98	81	88	75	76	81	(6)	93	106	113	89	109	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B--	139	128	129	122	107	97	108	102	89	110	80	84	91	119	98	116	123	109	116	119	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared --																					
Computer systems analysts (business), class B	Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters			Electronics technicians, class B	Registered industrial nurses										
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C												
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	(6)	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	142	121	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)		100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A---	(6)	122	101	(6)		100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B---	154	132	112	99		115	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C---	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)		(6)	(6)	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	(6)	117	96	(6)		99	97	(6)	100				100								
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	141	139	112	86		105	93	78	116	100			116	100							
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	170	161	132	104		128	107	(6)	157	123	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	(6)			100	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES--	146	141	116	98		109	98	(6)	120	106	91										

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., February 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—												
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	94	100											
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	112	115	100										
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	94	101	91	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	95	101	86	102	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	99	106	93	105	104	100							
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	97	102	89	102	101	97	100						
MILLWRIGHTS-----	99	102	90	103	100	102	100	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	118	128	108	(6)	130	115	122	(6)	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	98	104	92	106	103	99	101	103	83	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	91	95	84	96	96	91	94	95	75	92	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	98	103	88	(6)	102	102	100	102	(6)	96	105	100	
BOILER TENDERS-----	111	110	92	103	111	111	110	108	(6)	104	115	110	100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards, class A	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer											
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	(6)	100										
SHIPPERS-----	(6)	106	98	100									
RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	101	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	104	(6)	102	107	96	108	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	112	(6)	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	105	(6)	101	100	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	104	(6)	106	(6)	104	103	105	98	103	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	101	(6)	106	106	101	(6)	102	95	101	97	100		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	115	103	97	101	100	
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	106	(6)	(6)	(6)	101	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	100
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	126	141	130	122	117	109	113	119	105	105	108	104	104

See footnotes at end of tables.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[illegible]

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill.,¹ February 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	248	109	69,833	100	53,644
MANUFACTURING -----	50	108	48	47,425	68	38,518
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	140	61	22,408	32	15,126
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	23	12	5,230	7	4,272
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	23	10	2,942	4	1,909
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	48	16	8,632	12	5,433
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	19	8	2,680	4	1,518
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	27	15	2,924	4	1,994

¹ The Davenport-Rock Island-Moline Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Scott County, Iowa; and Henry and Rock Island Counties, Ill. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local transit system is municipally owned and operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	Class E	Class D
LS-2	Class D	Class C
LS-3	Class C	Class B
LS-4	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary; such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

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2050-11

Area Wage Survey

ILIA

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Bulletin 2050-11



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Pittsburgh area is available for the machinery (January 1978) and hotels and motels (May 1978) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Pittsburgh. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area, January 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

July 1979

Bulletin 2050-11

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 90 and under	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480		
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	360	400	440	480			
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																													
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	947	38.5	\$ 152.50	\$ 136.00	\$ 118.50-162.00	-	72	193	108	161	85	61	47	39	26	21	42	16	13	28	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	291	39.5	201.00	182.00	160.00-240.50	-	-	-	2	22	41	8	31	33	22	13	30	16	10	28	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	37.5	131.00	124.50	115.00-139.50	-	72	193	106	139	44	53	16	6	4	8	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS -----	902	39.0	138.00	123.00	116.00-146.00	-	60	332	132	103	87	33	34	32	14	20	12	8	12	2	8	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	120	40.0	192.50	180.50	147.50-218.50	-	-	12	8	9	3	1	10	17	6	17	9	6	5	2	6	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	782	38.5	130.00	120.00	116.00-136.50	-	60	320	124	94	84	32	24	15	8	3	3	2	7	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	151	39.0	167.00	146.00	132.00-169.00	-	-	15	-	32	44	15	8	9	5	1	2	1	1	-	5	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	39.0	151.00	146.00	132.00-152.00	-	-	15	-	32	44	15	8	9	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	243	38.5	146.50	132.50	120.50-159.50	-	-	58	42	43	28	12	22	5	5	3	10	-	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	166.50	162.00	125.50-193.50	-	-	12	8	9	1	1	10	3	4	3	8	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	38.0	139.00	130.00	119.50-147.50	-	-	46	34	34	27	11	12	2	1	-	2	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	508	39.0	126.00	116.50	113.50-124.50	-	60	259	90	28	15	6	4	18	4	16	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	471	38.5	120.50	116.50	113.50-123.00	-	60	259	90	28	13	6	4	4	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSENGERS -----	405	38.5	146.00	131.00	116.00-152.00	-	-	116	77	73	30	24	25	10	4	4	7	3	12	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	58	39.0	165.50	154.00	140.50-185.50	-	-	-	2	12	8	16	2	1	3	2	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	38.5	143.00	127.50	116.00-141.50	-	-	116	75	61	22	8	23	9	1	2	-	-	12	-	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	39.0	220.00	181.00	141.50-292.00	-	-	-	-	5	17	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	406	39.5	174.00	154.00	148.50-177.50	-	12	22	8	25	64	163	5	7	2	7	14	17	19	2	8	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	234.00	229.00	186.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	3	1	4	4	8	5	1	5	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	348	39.5	164.00	154.00	146.50-154.00	-	12	22	8	15	63	163	5	4	1	3	10	9	14	1	3	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	39.5	275.50	291.50	245.00-312.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	8	1	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	454	39.0	167.00	158.50	138.50-190.50	6	6	45	43	53	21	71	20	46	9	55	49	-	7	10	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	180	39.0	189.00	179.00	160.00-193.00	-	-	-	7	11	-	25	14	36	1	47	14	-	6	10	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	274	38.5	152.50	140.00	127.00-163.00	6	6	45	36	42	21	46	6	10	8	8	35	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS -----	808	40.0	231.00	213.00	175.00-297.00	-	-	-	-	19	63	19	62	83	46	64	64	51	46	52	42	114	50	29	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	296	40.0	252.00	252.50	180.00-307.50	-	-	-	-	12	-	45	3	25	12	12	22	16	21	31	13	25	50	21	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	512	40.0	219.00	195.50	175.00-282.00	-	-	-	-	19	51	19	17	80	21	52	42	35	25	21	29	89	-	8	4	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	301	39.5	263.50	261.50	195.00-328.00	-	-	-	-	12	-	36	17	-	12	12	24	5	29	37	23	24	49	29	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	188	40.0	267.00	291.00	161.00-347.50	-	-	-	-	12	-	36	-	-	12	12	7	5	4	16	2	24	49	21	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	507	40.0	212.00	190.50	175.00-254.00	-	-	-	-	19	51	19	26	66	46	52	40	46	17	15	19	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	225.50	220.50	180.00-267.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	25	-	15	11	17	15	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	399	40.0	208.00	190.50	161.50-229.50	-	-	-	-	19	51	19	17	63	21	52	25	35	-	-	8	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,492	39.0	196.50	171.00	142.50-229.00	51	40	109	156	174	197	211	286	146	133	96	194	140	44	88	62	94	189	73	9	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	793	40.0	245.50	212.00	178.00-319.00	-	-	7	8	16	31	44	59	45	74	40	82	33	18	19	42	79	131	56	9	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,699	38.5	174.00	160.00	133.00-200.00	51	40	102	148	158	166	167	227	101	59	56	112	107	26	69	20	15	58	17	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	39.0	261.50	269.50	177.00-329.00	-	-	-	-	4	15	4	4	7	2	1	2	3	11	22	11	8	17	17	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	914	39.5	234.50	215.00	169.00-291.50	-	-	-	4	3	23	74	125	69	42	35	116	96	19	56	38	31	120	54	9	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	336	40.0	279.50	291.50	205.00-354.00	-	-	-	-	10	4	39	7	5	7	7	44	19	6	2	27	18	87	52	9	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	578	39.0	208.50	196.00	166.00-236.00	-	-	-	4	3	13	70	86	62	37	28	72	77	13	54	11	13	33	2	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	38.0	285.50	314.00	263.50-329.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	9	2	6	16	2	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of:																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640	\$ 680				
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	753	39.5	\$ 421.00	\$ 410.50	\$ 356.50-483.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	28	16	16	38	43	57	123	129	97	81	50	42	23	4	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	502	40.0	451.00	446.00	388.00-513.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	9	6	33	81	93	71	77	48	37	23	4	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	251	38.5	360.50	355.00	314.00-404.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	14	16	10	29	37	24	42	36	26	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	39.5	341.50	335.00	281.50-392.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	3	6	2	5	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	195	39.5	483.50	468.50	431.00-560.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	3	14	26	46	26	12	26	21	4	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	121	40.0	519.00	510.00	465.50-592.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	12	23	22	10	21	21	4	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	39.0	425.50	435.00	378.00-463.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	3	8	16	23	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	355	39.5	421.00	412.00	357.50-494.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	6	25	24	28	57	61	35	49	18	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	216	40.0	467.00	477.00	415.50-524.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	7	24	41	32	49	38	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	38.5	349.50	351.00	316.50-382.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	2	23	23	21	33	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	203	40.0	360.00	372.00	309.00-403.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	16	14	9	11	7	26	52	40	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	165	40.0	380.00	384.00	355.00-412.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	5	5	26	51	40	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	631	39.5	289.00	282.00	228.50-339.50	-	-	-	21	41	63	59	49	61	78	59	44	36	89	18	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	260	39.5	306.50	299.00	257.50-358.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	31	12	36	31	21	24	18	46	9	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	371	39.0	276.50	274.50	215.00-322.50	-	-	-	21	41	39	28	37	25	47	38	20	18	43	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	189	39.0	342.50	351.00	297.50-375.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	-	19	20	18	17	62	10	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	88	39.0	342.50	361.00	270.50-375.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	2	2	6	10	32	4	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	38.5	342.50	331.50	301.00-385.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	17	18	10	7	30	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	320	39.5	275.00	276.50	218.50-316.50	-	-	-	3	36	48	16	37	25	45	35	23	17	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	295.00	299.50	250.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	12	7	19	19	14	8	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	39.0	262.00	259.00	201.50-301.50	-	-	-	3	36	28	7	25	18	26	16	9	9	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	122	40.0	242.50	259.00	212.00-269.00	-	-	-	18	5	15	21	4	36	14	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	227.00	221.00	195.00-259.00	-	-	-	18	5	11	21	4	7	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	848	39.5	222.00	206.50	182.00-258.50	12	16	25	139	202	109	78	61	80	46	22	12	10	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	277	40.0	230.00	211.00	184.50-258.50	-	-	-	20	95	40	26	30	16	25	4	5	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	39.0	218.00	201.50	177.00-258.00	12	16	25	119	107	69	52	31	64	21	18	7	7	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	38.5	288.00	264.50	264.50-326.50	-	-	1	1	1	5	4	3	22	2	7	4	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	191	39.5	267.00	269.00	236.00-292.00	-	-	-	-	10	15	30	28	38	37	11	8	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	39.0	265.50	268.50	231.00-289.50	-	-	-	-	10	15	19	17	37	18	9	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	362	39.5	214.50	200.00	184.00-229.50	-	1	3	78	98	68	39	25	18	9	10	4	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	152	40.0	217.00	197.00	184.50-254.00	-	-	-	12	66	21	12	16	15	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	210	39.5	212.50	200.50	178.50-222.50	-	1	3	66	32	47	27	9	3	3	8	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	39.0	304.00	311.50	230.50-345.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	2	3	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	295	39.0	202.50	182.00	170.50-206.50	12	15	22	61	94	26	9	8	24	-	1	-	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	76	40.0	229.50	201.00	182.00-226.50	-	-	-	8	29	19	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	219	38.5	193.00	180.00	167.00-198.50	12	15	22	53	65	7	6	5	24	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640			
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680			
DRAFTERS -----	3,422	40.0	\$ 306.50	\$ 314.00	\$ 251.00-366.50	18	44	49	83	193	188	142	231	301	232	271	392	356	436	453	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,749	40.0	313.50	322.00	257.00-376.00	-	12	1	35	133	100	78	88	136	110	145	194	184	245	279	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,673	39.5	299.00	310.00	245.00-350.00	18	32	48	48	60	88	64	143	165	122	126	198	172	191	174	6	18	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	206	38.0	289.00	264.50	257.50-329.00	-	-	-	1	5	11	12	35	67	11	8	7	25	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	948	40.0	384.00	395.00	355.50-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	-	5	50	108	96	239	403	15	18	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	530	40.0	382.00	399.00	354.50-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	36	60	66	99	248	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	956	40.0	328.50	338.00	299.50-362.50	-	-	-	4	-	19	21	19	113	68	60	220	186	196	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	466	40.0	339.00	341.00	307.00-376.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	62	34	33	89	66	145	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	490	40.0	318.50	326.50	289.00-348.00	-	-	-	4	-	19	21	13	51	34	27	131	120	51	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	864	40.0	275.00	279.00	241.00-310.00	-	-	16	13	9	48	82	147	120	136	154	64	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	459	40.0	279.00	277.50	244.00-312.50	-	-	-	12	6	19	62	64	71	58	69	45	52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	405	40.0	271.00	280.00	240.00-307.00	-	-	16	1	3	29	20	83	49	78	85	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	38.0	315.00	343.00	311.50-349.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	3	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	512	39.5	212.50	200.00	186.00-253.50	-	8	24	57	150	92	31	52	68	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	209.00	193.00	187.50-218.00	-	-	-	18	100	60	15	10	3	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	285	39.0	215.00	211.00	180.00-264.50	-	8	24	39	50	32	16	42	65	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS E -----	100	39.5	155.50	134.00	130.00-185.00	18	36	9	9	13	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	39.5	154.00	130.00	124.50-185.00	18	24	8	4	7	6	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	290	39.0	351.00	349.50	328.00-377.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	10	4	19	15	28	98	58	29	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	150	38.0	335.50	343.50	320.50-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	12	10	15	72	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	367.00	366.00	339.50-402.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	7	5	13	26	42	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	84	40.0	389.00	380.00	359.50-436.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	19	21	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	112	40.0	388.50	380.00	365.50-436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	44	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	397.00	380.00	366.00-436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	36	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	413.50	436.00	380.00-448.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	16	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	99	40.0	332.50	328.50	304.50-359.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	13	11	21	24	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	331.00	328.00	298.50-357.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	8	15	4	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	224	40.0	299.50	308.50	260.50-340.00	-	-	-	10	-	4	9	26	26	30	32	34	41	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	201	40.0	300.50	308.50	260.50-340.00	-	-	-	7	-	3	9	25	23	27	26	31	41	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
FILE CLERKS -----	73	38.5	\$ 146.50	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED			\$	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	451	39.0	167.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	38.0	134.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	434	39.0	199.50	MANUFACTURING -----	180	39.0	189.00
MESSENGERS -----	140	39.0	167.50	MANUFACTURING -----	161	38.5	219.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	38.5	152.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	119	39.0	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	273	39.5	188.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	39.5	273.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	37.5	194.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	286	40.0	178.50
ORDER CLERKS -----	522	40.0	260.00	STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,085	39.0	212.00	MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	199.50
MANUFACTURING -----	169	40.0	291.50	MANUFACTURING -----	416	39.5	223.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	40.0	161.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	40.0	245.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	669	38.5	204.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	210	40.0	176.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	225	39.5	291.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	254	38.5	238.50	MANUFACTURING -----	68	39.5	211.00
MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	304.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	503	39.0	204.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	160.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	297	40.0	236.50	MANUFACTURING -----	147	40.0	208.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,157	39.0	183.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	302	39.5	298.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	356	38.5	202.50	MANUFACTURING -----	596	40.0	218.50
MANUFACTURING -----	197	40.0	326.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	582	39.0	218.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,561	38.5	169.00
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				MANUFACTURING -----	269	39.5	231.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	39.5	241.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	39.0	318.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	313	38.5	207.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	730	39.5	215.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	169	39.5	321.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	189	39.0	239.50	MANUFACTURING -----	222	40.0	245.50
MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	345.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	251	38.0	159.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	39.0	202.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	133	40.0	268.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	219	37.5	152.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	38.0	263.00
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	96	40.0	290.00	TYPISTS -----	1,334	38.5	160.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,427	39.0	166.00
MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	294.50	MANUFACTURING -----	439	39.5	199.00	MANUFACTURING -----	374	40.0	203.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	895	38.0	142.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,053	38.5	153.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	39.0	231.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	64	40.0	230.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	388	39.0	181.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	449	39.0	221.50
SECRETARIES -----	4,718	39.0	241.00	MANUFACTURING -----	149	40.0	196.00	MANUFACTURING -----	198	40.0	226.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,266	39.5	261.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	38.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	251	38.5	218.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,452	39.0	222.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	39.5	251.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	39.0	265.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	263	39.0	272.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	946	38.0	152.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,513	39.5	194.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	262	39.0	326.50	MANUFACTURING -----	290	39.5	200.50	MANUFACTURING -----	584	40.0	228.00
MANUFACTURING -----	211	39.5	332.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	37.5	131.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	929	39.0	172.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	39.0	303.00	FILE CLERKS -----	829	39.0	137.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	106	39.0	240.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	844	39.5	265.50	MANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	191.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	580	39.5	214.50
MANUFACTURING -----	458	39.5	274.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	721	38.5	129.50	MANUFACTURING -----	246	40.0	232.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	386	39.5	255.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	132	39.0	166.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	334	39.0	201.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	65	39.0	314.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	39.0	149.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	286.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,434	39.0	241.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	223	38.5	146.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	933	39.0	181.50
MANUFACTURING -----	777	39.5	243.50	MANUFACTURING -----	60	39.5	163.50	MANUFACTURING -----	338	40.0	225.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	657	38.5	239.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	163	38.0	139.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	595	38.5	156.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	38.5	272.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	474	39.0	125.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	39.0	217.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,630	39.0	220.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	442	39.0	120.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	548	40.0	248.50	MESSENGERS -----	265	38.5	135.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	663	39.5	430.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,082	38.5	205.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	38.5	130.00	MANUFACTURING -----	464	40.0	456.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	102	39.5	259.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	38.5	165.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	38.5	369.50
				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	401	39.5	174.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	39.5	359.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	234.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	343	39.0	164.00				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	39.5	275.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED			\$
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	179	39.5	493.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	247	39.5	220.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-- MANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	332.50
MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	524.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	39.5	217.00		55	40.0	331.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.7	436.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	173	39.0	205.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	320	39.5	426.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	38.5	189.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	90	39.0	353.00
MANUFACTURING -----	205	40.0	469.50	DRAFTERS -----	3,137	40.0	314.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	38.5	325.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	38.5	348.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,659	40.0	317.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	133	39.0	260.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	164	40.0	368.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,478	40.0	310.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.0	255.50
MANUFACTURING -----	143	40.0	389.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	38.0	314.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	85	39.5	248.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	498	39.5	296.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	945	40.0	384.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.0	243.50
MANUFACTURING -----	220	39.5	313.00	MANUFACTURING -----	528	40.0	382.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	262	39.5	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	278	39.0	283.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	929	40.0	330.50	MANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	207.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	168	39.0	345.00	MANUFACTURING -----	453	40.0	339.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	163	39.5	201.50
MANUFACTURING -----	83	39.0	343.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	476	40.0	321.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	115	39.5	202.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	346.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	789	40.0	279.50	MANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	206.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	235	39.5	285.00	MANUFACTURING -----	405	40.0	283.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.5	198.50
MANUFACTURING -----	98	39.5	306.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	384	40.0	275.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	95	39.5	197.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.0	269.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	38.0	315.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	285	39.0	227.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	95	40.0	240.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	372	40.0	205.50	MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	249.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	223.00	MANUFACTURING -----	214	40.0	209.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	39.0	216.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	586	39.0	230.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	39.5	200.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	75	40.0	232.50
MANUFACTURING -----	178	40.0	243.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	37.5	261.50	MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	246.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	408	39.0	224.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	60	39.5	149.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	140	38.5	231.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	39.5	307.50	MANUFACTURING -----	290	39.0	351.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	216	40.0	298.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	166	39.5	272.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	38.0	335.50	MANUFACTURING -----	193	40.0	298.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.0	270.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	367.00				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	84	40.0	389.00				
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-- NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	388.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	40.0	397.00				
					56	40.0	413.50				

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.40 and under	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.20	\$ 12.60	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.80	\$ 14.20	\$ 14.60	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.40	\$ 15.80	\$ 16.20	\$ 16.60	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.40	\$ 17.80	\$ 18.20	\$ 18.60	\$ 19.00	\$ 19.40	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.20	\$ 20.60	\$ 21.00	\$ 21.40	\$ 21.80	\$ 22.20	\$ 22.60	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.40	\$ 23.80	\$ 24.20	\$ 24.60	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.40	\$ 25.80	\$ 26.20	\$ 26.60	\$ 27.00	\$ 27.40	\$ 27.80	\$ 28.20	\$ 28.60	\$ 29.00	\$ 29.40	\$ 29.80	\$ 30.20	\$ 30.60	\$ 31.00	\$ 31.40	\$ 31.80	\$ 32.20	\$ 32.60	\$ 33.00	\$ 33.40	\$ 33.80	\$ 34.20	\$ 34.60	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.40	\$ 35.80	\$ 36.20	\$ 36.60	\$ 37.00	\$ 37.40	\$ 37.80	\$ 38.20	\$ 38.60	\$ 39.00	\$ 39.40	\$ 39.80	\$ 40.20	\$ 40.60	\$ 41.00	\$ 41.40	\$ 41.80	\$ 42.20	\$ 42.60	\$ 43.00	\$ 43.40	\$ 43.80	\$ 44.20	\$ 44.60	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.40	\$ 45.80	\$ 46.20	\$ 46.60	\$ 47.00	\$ 47.40	\$ 47.80	\$ 48.20	\$ 48.60	\$ 49.00	\$ 49.40	\$ 49.80	\$ 50.20	\$ 50.60	\$ 51.00	\$ 51.40	\$ 51.80	\$ 52.20	\$ 52.60	\$ 53.00	\$ 53.40	\$ 53.80	\$ 54.20	\$ 54.60	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.40	\$ 55.80	\$ 56.20	\$ 56.60	\$ 57.00	\$ 57.40	\$ 57.80	\$ 58.20	\$ 58.60	\$ 59.00	\$ 59.40	\$ 59.80	\$ 60.20	\$ 60.60	\$ 61.00	\$ 61.40	\$ 61.80	\$ 62.20	\$ 62.60	\$ 63.00	\$ 63.40	\$ 63.80	\$ 64.20	\$ 64.60	\$ 65.00	\$ 65.40	\$ 65.80	\$ 66.20	\$ 66.60	\$ 67.00	\$ 67.40	\$ 67.80	\$ 68.20	\$ 68.60	\$ 69.00	\$ 69.40	\$ 69.80	\$ 70.20	\$ 70.60	\$ 71.00	\$ 71.40	\$ 71.80	\$ 72.20	\$ 72.60	\$ 73.00	\$ 73.40	\$ 73.80	\$ 74.20	\$ 74.60	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.40	\$ 75.80	\$ 76.20	\$ 76.60	\$ 77.00	\$ 77.40	\$ 77.80	\$ 78.20	\$ 78.60	\$ 79.00	\$ 79.40	\$ 79.80	\$ 80.20	\$ 80.60	\$ 81.00	\$ 81.40	\$ 81.80	\$ 82.20	\$ 82.60	\$ 83.00	\$ 83.40	\$ 83.80	\$ 84.20	\$ 84.60	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.40	\$ 85.80	\$ 86.20	\$ 86.60	\$ 87.00	\$ 87.40	\$ 87.80	\$ 88.20	\$ 88.60	\$ 89.00	\$ 89.40	\$ 89.80	\$ 90.20	\$ 90.60	\$ 91.00	\$ 91.40	\$ 91.80	\$ 92.20	\$ 92.60	\$ 93.00	\$ 93.40	\$ 93.80	\$ 94.20	\$ 94.60	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.40	\$ 95.80	\$ 96.20	\$ 96.60	\$ 97.00	\$ 97.40	\$ 97.80	\$ 98.20	\$ 98.60	\$ 99.00	\$ 99.40	\$ 99.80	\$ 100.20	\$ 100.60	\$ 101.00	\$ 101.40	\$ 101.80	\$ 102.20	\$ 102.60	\$ 103.00	\$ 103.40	\$ 103.80	\$ 104.20	\$ 104.60	\$ 105.00	\$ 105.40	\$ 105.80	\$ 106.20	\$ 106.60	\$ 107.00	\$ 107.40	\$ 107.80	\$ 108.20	\$ 108.60	\$ 109.00	\$ 109.40	\$ 109.80	\$ 110.20	\$ 110.60	\$ 111.00	\$ 111.40	\$ 111.80	\$ 112.20	\$ 112.60	\$ 113.00	\$ 113.40	\$ 113.80	\$ 114.20	\$ 114.60	\$ 115.00	\$ 115.40	\$ 115.80	\$ 116.20	\$ 116.60	\$ 117.00	\$ 117.40	\$ 117.80	\$ 118.20	\$ 118.60	\$ 119.00	\$ 119.40	\$ 119.80	\$ 120.20	\$ 120.60	\$ 121.00	\$ 121.40	\$ 121.80	\$ 122.20	\$ 122.60	\$ 123.00	\$ 123.40	\$ 123.80	\$ 124.20	\$ 124.60	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.40	\$ 125.80	\$ 126.20	\$ 126.60	\$ 127.00	\$ 127.40	\$ 127.80	\$ 128.20	\$ 128.60	\$ 129.00	\$ 129.40	\$ 129.80	\$ 130.20	\$ 130.60	\$ 131.00	\$ 131.40	\$ 131.80	\$ 132.20	\$ 132.60	\$ 133.00	\$ 133.40	\$ 133.80	\$ 134.20	\$ 134.60	\$ 135.00	\$ 135.40	\$ 135.80	\$ 136.20	\$ 136.60	\$ 137.00	\$ 137.40	\$ 137.80	\$ 138.20	\$ 138.60	\$ 139.00	\$ 139.40	\$ 139.80	\$ 140.20	\$ 140.60	\$ 141.00	\$ 141.40	\$ 141.80	\$ 142.20	\$ 142.60	\$ 143.00	\$ 143.40	\$ 143.80	\$ 144.20	\$ 144.60	\$ 145.00	\$ 145.40	\$ 145.80	\$ 146.20	\$ 146.60	\$ 147.00	\$ 147.40	\$ 147.80	\$ 148.20	\$ 148.60	\$ 149.00	\$ 149.40	\$ 149.80	\$ 150.20	\$ 150.60	\$ 151.00	\$ 151.40	\$ 151.80	\$ 152.20	\$ 152.60	\$ 153.00	\$ 153.40	\$ 153.80	\$ 154.20	\$ 154.60	\$ 155.00	\$ 155.40	\$ 155.80	\$ 156.20	\$ 156.60	\$ 157.00	\$ 157.40	\$ 157.80	\$ 158.20	\$ 158.60	\$ 159.00	\$ 159.40	\$ 159.80	\$ 160.20	\$ 160.60	\$ 161.00	\$ 161.40	\$ 161.80	\$ 162.20	\$ 162.60	\$ 163.00	\$ 163.40	\$ 163.80	\$ 164.20	\$ 164.60	\$ 165.00	\$ 165.40	\$ 165.80	\$ 166.20	\$ 166.60	\$ 167.00	\$ 167.40	\$ 167.80	\$ 168.20	\$ 168.60	\$ 169.00	\$ 169.40	\$ 169.80	\$ 170.20	\$ 170.60	\$ 171.00	\$ 171.40	\$ 171.80	\$ 172.20	\$ 172.60	\$ 173.00	\$ 173.40	\$ 173.80	\$ 174.20	\$ 174.60	\$ 175.00	\$ 175.40	\$ 175.80	\$ 176.20	\$ 176.60	\$ 177.00	\$ 177.40	\$ 177.80	\$ 178.20	\$ 178.60	\$ 179.00	\$ 179.40	\$ 179.80	\$ 180.20	\$ 180.60	\$ 181.00	\$ 181.40	\$ 181.80	\$ 182.20	\$ 182.60	\$ 183.00	\$ 183.40	\$ 183.80	\$ 184.20	\$ 184.60	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.40	\$ 185.80	\$ 186.20	\$ 186.60	\$ 187.00	\$ 187.40	\$ 187.80	\$ 188.20	\$ 188.60	\$ 189.00	\$ 189.40	\$ 189.80	\$ 190.20	\$ 190.60	\$ 191.00	\$ 191.40	\$ 191.80	\$ 192.20	\$ 192.60	\$ 193.00	\$ 193.40	\$ 193.80	\$ 194.20	\$ 194.60	\$ 195.00	\$ 195.40	\$ 195.80	\$ 196.20	\$ 196.60	\$ 197.00	\$ 197.40	\$ 197.80	\$ 198.20	\$ 198.60	\$ 199.00	\$ 199.40	\$ 199.80	\$ 200.20	\$ 200.60	\$ 201.00	\$ 201.40	\$ 201.80	\$ 202.20	\$ 202.60	\$ 203.00	\$ 203.40	\$ 203.80	\$ 204.20	\$ 204.60	\$ 205.00	\$ 205.40	\$ 205.80	\$ 206.20	\$ 206.60	\$ 207.00	\$ 207.40	\$ 207.80	\$ 208.20	\$ 208.60	\$ 209.00	\$ 209.40	\$ 209.80	\$ 210.20	\$ 210.60	\$ 211.00	\$ 211.40	\$ 211.80	\$ 212.20	\$ 212.60	\$ 213.00	\$ 213.40	\$ 213.80	\$ 214.20	\$ 214.60	\$ 215.00	\$ 215.40	\$ 215.80	\$ 216.20	\$ 216.60	\$ 217.00	\$ 217.40	\$ 217.80	\$ 218.20	\$ 218.60	\$ 219.00	\$ 219.40	\$ 219.80	\$ 220.20	\$ 220.60	\$ 221.00	\$ 221.40	\$ 221.80	\$ 222.20	\$ 222.60	\$ 223.00	\$ 223.40	\$ 223.80	\$ 224.20	\$ 224.60	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.40	\$ 225.80	\$ 226.20	\$ 226.60	\$ 227.00	\$ 227.40	\$ 227.80	\$ 228.20	\$ 228.60	\$ 229.00	\$ 229.40	\$ 229.80	\$ 230.20	\$ 230.60	\$ 231.00	\$ 231.40	\$ 231.80	\$ 232.20	\$ 232.60	\$ 233.00	\$ 233.40	\$ 233.80	\$ 234.20	\$ 234.60	\$ 235.00	\$ 235.40	\$ 235.80	\$ 236.20	\$ 236.60	\$ 237.00	\$ 237.40	\$ 237.80	\$ 238.20	\$ 238.60	\$ 239.00	\$ 239.40	\$ 239.80	\$ 240.20	\$ 240.60	\$ 241.00	\$ 241.40	\$ 241.80	\$ 242.20	\$ 242.60	\$ 243.00	\$ 243.40	\$ 243.80	\$ 244.20	\$ 244.60	\$ 245.00	\$ 245.40	\$ 245.80	\$ 246.20	\$ 246.60	\$ 247.00	\$ 247.40	\$ 247.80	\$ 248.20	\$ 248.60	\$ 249.00	\$ 249.40	\$ 249.80	\$ 250.20	\$ 250.60	\$ 251.00	\$ 251.40	\$ 251.80	\$ 252.20	\$ 252.60	\$ 253.00	\$ 253.40	\$ 253.80	\$ 254.20	\$ 254.60	\$ 255.00	\$ 255.40	\$ 255.80	\$ 256.20	\$ 256.60	\$ 257.00	\$ 257.40	\$ 257.80	\$ 258.20	\$ 258.60	\$ 259.00	\$ 259.40	\$ 259.80	\$ 260.20	\$ 260.60	\$ 261.00	\$ 261.40	\$ 261.80	\$ 262.20	\$ 262.60	\$ 263.00	\$ 263.40	\$ 263.80	\$ 264.20	\$ 264.60	\$ 265.00	\$ 265.40	\$ 265.80	\$ 266.20	\$ 266.60	\$ 267.00	\$ 267.40	\$ 267.80	\$ 268.20	\$ 268.60	\$ 269.00	\$ 269.40	\$ 269.80	\$ 270.20	\$ 270.60	\$ 271.00	\$ 271.40	\$ 271.80	\$ 272.20	\$ 272.60	\$ 273.00	\$ 273.40	\$ 273.80	\$ 274.20	\$ 274.60	\$ 275.00	\$ 275.40	\$ 275.80	\$ 276.20	\$ 276.60	\$ 277.00	\$ 277.40	\$ 277.80	\$ 278.20	\$ 278.60	\$ 279.00	\$ 279.40	\$ 279.80	\$ 280.20	\$ 280.60	\$ 281.00	\$ 281.40	\$ 281.80	\$ 282.20	\$ 282.60	\$ 283.00	\$ 283.40	\$ 283.80	\$ 284.20	\$ 284.60	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.40	\$ 285.80	\$ 286.20	\$ 286.60	\$ 287.00	\$ 287.40	\$ 287.80	\$ 288.20	\$ 288.60	\$ 289.00	\$ 289.40	\$ 289.80	\$ 290.20	\$ 290.60	\$ 291.00	\$ 291.40	\$ 291.80	\$ 292.20	\$ 292.60	\$ 293.00	\$ 293.40	\$ 293.80	\$ 294.20	\$ 294.60	\$ 295.00	\$ 295.40	\$ 295.80	\$ 296.20	\$ 296.60	\$ 297.00	\$ 297.40	\$ 297.80	\$ 298.20	\$ 298.60	\$ 299.00	\$ 299.40	\$ 299.80	\$ 300.20	\$ 300.60	\$ 301.00	\$ 301.40	\$ 301.80	\$ 302.20	\$ 302.60	\$ 303.00	\$ 303.40	\$ 303.80	\$ 304.20	\$ 304.60	\$ 305.00	\$ 305.40	\$ 305.80	\$ 306.20	\$ 306.60	\$ 307.00	\$ 307.40	\$ 307.80	\$ 308.20	\$ 308.60	\$ 309.00	\$ 309.40	\$ 309.80	\$ 310.20	\$ 310.60	\$ 311.00	\$ 311.40	\$ 311.80	\$ 312.20	\$ 312.60	\$ 313.00	\$ 313.40	\$ 313.80	\$ 314.20	\$ 314.60	\$ 315.00	\$ 315.40	\$ 315.80	\$ 316.20	\$ 316.60	\$ 317.00	\$ 317.40	\$ 317.80	\$ 318.20	\$ 318.60	\$ 319.00	\$ 319.40	\$ 319.80	\$ 320.20	\$ 320.60	\$ 321.00	\$ 321.40	\$ 321.80	\$ 322.20	\$ 322.60	\$ 323.00	\$ 323.40	\$ 323.80	\$ 324.20	\$ 324.60	\$ 325.00	\$ 325.40	\$ 325.80	\$ 326.20	\$ 326.60	\$ 327.00	\$ 327.40	\$ 327.80	\$ 328.20	\$ 328.60	\$ 329.00	\$ 329.40	\$ 329.80	\$ 330.20	\$ 330.60	\$ 331.00	\$ 331.40	\$ 331.80	\$ 332.20	\$ 332.60	\$ 333.00	\$ 333.40	\$ 333.80	\$ 334.20	\$ 334.60	\$ 335.00	\$ 335.40	\$ 335.80	\$ 336.20	\$ 336.60	\$ 337.00	\$ 337.40	\$ 337.80	\$ 338.20	\$ 338.60	\$ 339.00	\$ 339.40	\$ 339.80	\$ 340.20	\$ 340.60	\$ 341.00	\$ 341.40	\$ 341.80	\$ 342.20	\$ 342.60	\$ 343.00	\$ 343.40	\$ 343.80	\$ 344.20	\$ 344.60	\$ 345.00	\$ 345.40	\$ 345.80	\$ 346.20	\$ 346.60	\$ 347.00	\$ 347.40	\$ 347.80	\$ 348.20	\$ 348.60	\$ 349.00	\$ 349.40	\$ 349.80	\$ 350.20	\$ 350.60	\$ 351.00	\$ 351.40	\$ 351.80	\$ 352.20	\$ 352.60	\$ 353.00	\$ 353.40	\$ 353.80	\$ 354.20	\$ 354.60	\$ 355.00	\$ 355.40	\$ 355.80	\$ 356.20	\$ 356.60	\$ 357.00	\$ 357.40	\$ 357.80	\$ 358.20	\$ 358.60	\$ 359.00	\$ 359.40	\$ 359.80	\$ 360.20	\$ 360.60	\$ 361.00	\$ 361.40	\$ 361.80	\$ 362.20	\$ 362.60	\$ 363.00	\$ 363.40	\$ 363.80	\$ 364.20	\$ 364.60	\$ 365.00	\$ 365.40	\$ 365.80	\$ 366.20	\$ 366.60	\$ 367.00	\$ 367.40	\$ 367.80	\$ 368.20	\$ 368.60	\$ 369.00	\$ 369.40	\$ 369.80	\$ 370.20	\$ 370.60	\$ 371.00	\$ 371.40	\$ 371.80	\$ 372.20	\$ 372.60	\$ 373.00	\$ 373.40	\$ 373.80	\$ 374.20	\$ 374.60	\$ 375.00	\$ 375.40	\$ 375.80	\$ 376.20	\$ 376.60	\$ 377.00	\$ 377.40	\$ 377.80	\$ 378.20	\$ 378.60	\$ 379.00	\$ 379.40	\$ 379.80	\$ 380.20	\$ 380.60	\$ 381.00	\$ 381.40	\$ 381.80	\$ 382.20	\$ 382.60	\$ 383.00	\$ 383.40	\$ 383.80	\$ 384.20	\$ 384.60	\$ 385.00	\$ 385.40	\$ 385.80	\$ 386.20	\$ 386.60	\$ 387.00	\$ 387.40	\$ 387.80	\$ 388.20	\$ 388.60	\$ 389.00	\$ 389.40	\$ 389.80	\$ 390.20	\$ 390.60	\$ 391.00	\$ 391.40	\$ 391.80	\$ 392.20	\$ 392.60	\$ 393.00	\$ 393.40	\$ 393.80	\$ 394.20	\$ 394.60	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.40	\$ 395.80	\$ 396.20	\$ 396.60	\$ 397.00	\$ 397.40	\$ 397.80	\$ 398.20	\$ 398.60	\$ 399.00	\$ 399.40	\$ 399.80	\$ 400.20	\$ 400.60	\$ 401.00	\$ 401.40	\$ 401.80	\$ 402.20	\$ 402.60	\$ 403.00	\$ 403.40	\$ 403.80	\$ 404.20	\$ 404.60	\$ 405.00	\$ 405.40	\$ 405.80	\$ 406.20	\$ 406.60	\$ 407.00	\$ 407.40	\$ 407.80	\$ 408.20	\$ 408.60	\$ 409.00	\$ 409.40	\$ 409.80	\$ 410.20	\$ 410.60	\$ 411.00	\$ 411.40	\$ 411.80	\$ 412.20	\$ 412.60	\$ 413.00	\$ 413.40	\$ 413.80	\$ 414.20	\$ 414.60	\$ 415.00	\$ 415.40	\$ 415.80	\$ 416.20	\$ 416.60	\$ 417.00	\$ 417.40	\$ 417.80	\$ 418.20	\$ 418.60	\$ 419.00	\$ 419.40	\$ 419.80	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00 over				
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,554	\$ 8.02	\$ 7.93	\$ 6.77- 9.39	-	12	15	23	-	24	-	15	61	1	5	149	475	364	297	538	313	142	198	93	1036	793	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,415	8.61	9.66	7.93- 9.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	-	4	100	4	119	11	33	150	47	72	41	8	793	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,139	7.75	7.40	6.70- 9.39	-	12	15	23	-	24	-	1	42	1	1	49	471	245	286	505	163	95	126	52	1028	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,855	8.20	9.39	6.39- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	49	463	66	74	47	58	19	44	3	1025	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	1,427	7.25	7.30	6.39- 9.39	-	12	15	23	-	24	-	15	21	1	-	49	463	2	2	385	10	-	27	8	370	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,384	7.29	7.30	6.39- 9.39	-	12	15	23	-	24	-	1	7	1	-	49	463	2	2	385	-	-	22	8	370	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	921	7.58	6.39	6.39- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	49	463	-	2	8	-	-	22	-	370	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	733	7.10	7.00	6.66- 7.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	3	244	202	4	155	48	40	3	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	217	7.29	6.74	6.44- 7.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	55	30	18	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	516	7.02	7.00	6.66- 7.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	3	130	202	4	100	18	22	3	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	78	7.99	8.31	7.63- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	25	18	22	3	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	313	8.25	8.57	6.77- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	8	67	2	19	8	26	19	2	143	5	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	88	7.78	7.91	7.44- 8.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	4	2	18	8	6	19	2	8	5	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	8.43	9.39	6.77- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	63	-	1	-	20	-	-	135	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	197	8.57	9.39	6.77- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	989	8.59	9.39	8.22- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	47	15	44	40	62	112	80	473	28	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	214	7.61	7.72	5.97- 8.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	1	15	8	5	30	39	-	28	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	775	8.86	9.39	8.48- 9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14	29	32	57	82	41	473	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	504	9.29	9.39	9.39- 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	2	1	-	-	-	470	-	-			
SHIPPERS -----	458	6.13	5.86	5.64- 6.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	38	37	154	104	18	21	15	11	24	4	11	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	396	6.05	5.85	5.64- 6.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	34	35	152	62	18	21	15	9	24	3	2	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	6.63	6.25	6.25- 6.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	42	-	-	-	2	-	1	9	-	-	-	-			
RECEIVERS -----	314	6.08	6.25	5.13- 6.97	-	2	12	-	6	6	19	-	21	15	26	30	67	8	34	22	24	2	5	4	10	-	1	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	118	6.69	7.17	5.58- 7.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	2	18	1	7	6	21	23	2	-	-	10	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	196	5.71	6.25	4.40- 6.38	-	2	12	-	6	6	19	-	7	1	24	12	66	1	28	1	1	-	5	4	-	-	1	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	108	6.30	6.38	5.20- 7.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	5	15	2	34	4	2	14	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	58	6.51	6.22	6.08- 7.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	12	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	6.05	6.38	5.20- 6.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	15	-	18	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,204	6.63	6.67	6.32- 6.93	-	-	-	-	17	7	3	9	21	26	70	6	219	432	248	29	14	41	-	52	10	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	243	6.31	6.32	5.34- 6.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	70	-	109	4	22	2	14	6	-	-	10	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	961	6.72	6.67	6.67- 6.93	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	9	18	26	-	6	110	428	226	27	-	35	-	52	-	-	-	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	651	6.59	6.25	5.06- 8.63	8	16	-	8	-	14	-	8	60	62	43	4	128	4	90	-	2	6	70	128	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	99	4.76	5.06	3.40- 5.06	8	16	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	42	-	3	-	4	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	552	6.92	6.92	6.05- 8.73	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	60	20	43	1	128	-	90	-	-	-	68	128	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	485	6.27	6.13	5.12- 6.59	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	96	19	28	176	18	27	10	-	6	-	75	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	387	6.42	6.13	5.80- 7.02	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	54	-	28	155	18	11	10	-	6	-	75	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	5.69	5.28	5.10- 6.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	-	21	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,493	7.18	7.07	5.80- 9.22	8	6	25	8	10	-	17	7	61	71	106	97	210	55	70	56	128	76	47	16	389	-	30	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	806	7.41	7.70	6.06- 8.94	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	12	61	90	152	1	-	56	128	73	22	14	158	-	30	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	687	6.90	6.66	5.05- 9.39	8	6	25	4	10	-	17	7	56	59	45	7	58	54	70	-	-	3	25	2	231	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	328	8.64	9.39	6.87- 9.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	44	10	-	-	-	9	-	231	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					2.90 and under	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00 and over			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,627	\$ 7.28	\$ 7.15	\$ 5.86- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	16	308	20	77	187	135	51	203	117	175	75	40	135	17			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,490	7.24	7.29	5.59- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	16	304	20	56	187	85	51	203	117	152	56	20	135	17			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	7.76	7.15	7.02- 8.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	21	-	50	-	-	-	23	19	20	-	-			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	689	8.38	8.88	7.82- 8.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	84	-	-	78	44	41	324	10	26	35			
MANUFACTURING -----	675	8.39	8.88	7.93- 8.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	84	-	-	67	44	38	324	10	26	35			
GUARDS -----	3,435	3.86	2.97	2.90- 3.60	1802	531	155	31	77	34	51	2	24	16	68	88	74	101	38	93	79	137	31	3	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	611	7.00	7.38	6.01- 8.04	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	4	85	73	56	17	91	79	136	29	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,824	3.18	2.90	2.90- 3.05	1786	531	155	31	77	34	51	2	4	14	64	3	1	45	21	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	165	5.15	4.25	3.60- 7.01	-	-	10	1	69	2	-	2	-	1	3	16	-	18	17	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	123	4.56	3.60	3.60- 6.41	-	-	10	1	69	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	3,270	3.80	2.95	2.90- 3.30	1802	531	145	30	8	32	51	-	24	15	65	72	74	83	21	67	79	137	31	3	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	569	7.00	7.38	6.03- 8.04	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	4	69	73	56	17	65	79	136	29	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,701	3.12	2.90	2.90- 3.05	1786	531	145	30	8	32	51	-	4	13	61	3	1	27	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	7,412	4.56	3.95	3.00- 5.91	752	1542	139	152	901	278	165	157	409	681	194	370	468	203	216	633	77	23	5	47	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,010	6.51	6.79	6.01- 7.25	7	12	9	4	11	3	22	31	54	62	57	228	422	150	216	633	64	-	-	25	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,402	3.84	3.71	3.00- 4.72	745	1530	130	148	890	275	143	126	355	619	137	142	46	53	-	-	13	23	5	22	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	297	6.18	5.91	5.71- 6.61	-	-	2	2	8	5	-	-	20	10	19	83	46	45	-	-	13	23	-	21	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	579	\$ 8.59	BOILER TENDERS -----	167	\$ 7.62	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	247	\$ 7.06
MANUFACTURING -----	440	8.55	MANUFACTURING -----	130	7.97	MANUFACTURING -----	177	7.52
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	8.71				NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	5.92
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	8.17						
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,978	8.79	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,329	7.39
MANUFACTURING -----	1,775	8.78	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,544	8.02	MANUFACTURING -----	721	7.57
NONMANUFACTURING -----	203	8.83	MANUFACTURING -----	1,415	8.61	NONMANUFACTURING -----	608	7.17
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	141	8.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,129	7.75	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	325	8.66
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	256	8.05	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,845	8.20	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,622	7.28
MANUFACTURING -----	180	8.01	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	1,417	7.24	MANUFACTURING -----	1,485	7.24
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	8.15	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,374	7.29	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	7.76
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,577	9.21	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	911	7.57	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	689	8.38
MANUFACTURING -----	1,461	9.29	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	733	7.10	MANUFACTURING -----	675	8.39
NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	8.24	MANUFACTURING -----	217	7.29	GUARDS -----	3,065	3.91
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	2,129	8.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	516	7.02	MANUFACTURING -----	589	7.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,058	8.77	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	78	7.99	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,476	3.18
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	8.19	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	313	8.25	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	147	5.29
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	8.32	MANUFACTURING -----	88	7.78	NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	4.65
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	692	8.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	8.43	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	2,918	3.84
MANUFACTURING -----	352	9.10	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	197	8.57	MANUFACTURING -----	547	7.01
NONMANUFACTURING -----	340	8.79	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	989	8.59	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,371	3.11
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	298	8.96	MANUFACTURING -----	214	7.61	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	4,826	4.92
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,146	8.51	NONMANUFACTURING -----	775	8.86	MANUFACTURING -----	1,652	6.64
MANUFACTURING -----	1,102	8.53	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	504	9.29	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,174	4.02
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	137	8.17	SHIPPERS -----	408	6.19	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	191	6.57
MANUFACTURING -----	107	8.14	MANUFACTURING -----	352	6.10			
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	1,379	8.16	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	6.69	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,253	8.28	RECEIVERS -----	283	6.12	ORDER FILLERS -----	105	4.34
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	6.93	MANUFACTURING -----	112	6.71	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	238	5.45
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	109	7.03	NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	5.73	MANUFACTURING -----	210	5.49
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	542	8.16	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	106	6.30	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,557	3.89
MANUFACTURING -----	516	8.23	MANUFACTURING -----	58	6.51	MANUFACTURING -----	358	5.88
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	613	8.67	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,112	6.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,199	3.57
MANUFACTURING -----	613	8.67	MANUFACTURING -----	234	6.30			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	577	8.56	NONMANUFACTURING -----	878	6.74			
MANUFACTURING -----	222	8.93	ORDER FILLERS -----	546	7.03			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	355	8.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	513	7.11			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Pittsburgh, Pa., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	January 1972 to January 1973	January 1973 to January 1974	January 1974 to January 1975	January 1975 to January 1976	January 1976 to January 1977	January 1977 to January 1978	January 1978 to January 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	6.7	5.9	11.1	9.7	8.0	7.7	8.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.3	6.7	8.4	7.8	8.2
Industrial nurses.....	7.3	6.9	13.1	9.5	8.7	10.2	8.6
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.3	7.5	13.7	9.3	8.0	11.2	8.4
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.8	7.2	11.3	9.2	8.1	9.7	8.5
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.9	5.8	12.7	10.0	8.5	8.4	9.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	12.0	5.7	10.4	7.9	8.1
Industrial nurses.....	7.4	6.9	13.5	9.6	8.5	10.2	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.9	7.6	14.4	9.4	8.0	11.6	8.4
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.0	7.9	14.5	10.3	8.8	11.1	8.9
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.3	6.0	9.3	9.4	7.5	7.0	7.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.1	8.3	6.0	7.6	9.3
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.3	6.2	6.6	7.9	7.4	8.6	8.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typist	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	118	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	133	115	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	143	132	116	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	166	136	120	113	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	173	150	125	113	(6)	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	160	148	135	117	119	113	100																
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	(6)	150	121	107	(6)	(6)	95	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	169	147	129	119	(6)	112	102	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	182	174	151	136	(6)	135	114	110	116	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	150	143	127	107	106	(6)	91	96	(6)	86	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	173	174	153	130	125	121	109	108	112	94	114	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	227	191	165	147	135	144	119	116	123	107	(6)	117	100										
MESSENGERS.....	216	167	151	141	139	129	115	(6)	117	103	126	111	97	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	138	140	119	105	99	108	93	99	97	81	94	77	77	83	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	168	143	127	109	105	110	83	99	99	86	94	83	73	80	99	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	104	106	88	76	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	60	(6)	61	(6)	54	(6)	70	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	159	125	126	108	112	(6)	93	(6)	(6)	78	(6)	61	73	75	95	83	141	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	131	123	108	95	95	87	79	85	84	73	88	75	59	72	78	90	127	107	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS M.....	152	148	124	110	106	108	91	99	100	86	100	87	73	83	98	110	143	136	126	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	129	126	108	97	93	92	84	93	81	75	82	74	(6)	74	85	93	160	112	103	92	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A...	156	139	120	104	99	101	92	87	92	76	93	80	68	77	97	92	134	110	117	97	106	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B...	149	162	133	118	113	123	102	109	109	94	111	96	89	88	108	116	137	142	132	106	116	130	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																							
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters					Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses						
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class A	Class B							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	118	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	138	119	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	122	110	102	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	151	131	112	122	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	175	153	(6)	142	122	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	163	144	127	133	106	98	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	193	168	156	157	128	114	119	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	201	176	154	162	148	133	137	117	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	118	103	87	100	81	75	76	67	56	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	148	128	110	112	91	87	86	76	72	118	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	170	146	127	126	107	95	102	89	83	140	127	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS D.....	(6)	174	146	(6)	123	118	124	108	102	195	162	135	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS E.....	(6)	218	(6)	(6)	158	138	135	124	115	212	220	140	125	100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	141	(6)	(6)	(6)	93	85	89	77	70	110	95	84	(6)	(6)	100								
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS M.....	137	111	85	147	101	94	97	85	69	118	102	90	64	(6)	113	100							
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	165	153	133	148	114	104	110	92	84	143	121	107	85	79	122	118	100						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—														
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders		
					Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100														
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	97	100													
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	107	112	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	95	98	89	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	99	101	92	104	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	100	103	94	107	101	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	102	95	106	101	101	100								
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	97	99	94	100	99	98	96	100							
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	114	117	104	120	114	114	113	(6)	100						
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	99	104	95	107	104	98	102	100	92	100					
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	94	99	89	98	97	97	95	92	88	97	100				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	102	105	98	105	101	99	99	107	85	102	106	100			
BOILER TENDERS.....	108	112	101	115	112	108	108	110	96	107	119	111	100		
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—															
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	(6)	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	96	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	98	99	100											
SHIPPERS.....	102	113	126	111	100										
RECEIVERS.....	108	119	103	124	101	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	108	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	87	99	(6)	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	114	(6)	(6)	107	103	(6)	(6)	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	102	107	105	101	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	108	109	103	111	105	100	97	115	92	103	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	87	103	101	111	98	94	96	102	99	99	97	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	92	102	91	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	104	101	100		
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	115	108	(6)	(6)	103	(6)	106	(6)	(6)	100	
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	107	140	122	126	103	102	115	97	(6)	107	114	110	107	(6)	100
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	123	138	119	145	112	116	123	123	127	113	117	117	118	104	107

See footnotes at end of tables.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 90 and under	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480						
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	360	400	440	480							
FILE CLERKS -----	504	39.0	\$ 147.50	\$ 125.50	\$ 116.50-162.00	-	-	181	105	40	24	15	25	32	12	19	12	8	11	2	6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	199.50	186.50	163.00-219.50	-	-	-	8	9	3	1	10	17	6	17	9	6	4	2	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	398	39.0	133.50	123.00	116.50-133.50	-	-	181	97	31	21	14	15	15	6	2	3	2	7	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-					
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	114	38.5	162.50	155.00	128.00-182.00	-	-	7	31	11	5	9	16	5	5	3	10	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	176.00	165.00	138.50-203.50	-	-	-	8	9	1	1	10	3	4	3	8	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	38.0	150.50	132.50	122.00-160.50	-	-	7	23	2	4	8	6	2	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	342	39.5	132.00	119.00	116.50-131.50	-	-	174	74	24	15	6	4	18	4	15	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	39.0	124.50	116.50	116.50-124.50	-	-	174	74	24	13	6	4	4	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MESSENGERS -----	185	39.0	169.00	152.00	132.00-170.00	-	-	10	20	29	29	24	25	10	4	4	7	3	-	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	58	39.0	165.50	154.00	140.50-185.50	-	-	-	2	12	8	16	2	1	3	2	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	39.0	171.00	150.00	132.00-165.00	-	-	10	18	17	21	8	23	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	39.5	222.00	166.00	141.50-333.50	-	-	-	-	1	17	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	137	39.5	219.00	216.50	152.00-286.00	-	-	10	-	1	16	10	3	7	2	7	14	14	15	2	7	27	2	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.0	200.50	193.00	143.50-245.00	-	-	10	-	1	15	10	3	4	1	3	10	9	10	1	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	39.5	277.00	293.00	245.00-312.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	1	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	-					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	118	39.0	187.00	192.50	153.00-215.50	6	6	4	2	6	3	12	12	-	5	20	22	-	6	5	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	218.50	197.50	180.50-257.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	14	7	-	6	5	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS -----	220	40.0	264.50	271.50	209.00-347.50	-	-	-	-	2	34	2	2	-	8	-	19	17	14	24	21	7	42	24	4	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	285.00	279.50	236.50-347.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	15	16	14	24	13	3	42	16	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	98	40.0	329.00	347.50	279.00-361.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	16	2	2	41	24	4	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	122	40.0	212.50	209.00	140.50-277.00	-	-	-	-	2	34	2	2	-	8	-	19	12	10	8	19	5	1	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	238.50	231.50	209.00-279.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	15	11	10	8	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,133	39.5	226.00	203.50	156.50-301.50	-	-	22	70	78	74	46	64	61	54	71	95	79	35	45	51	88	139	52	9	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	579	40.0	266.00	287.00	192.50-337.50	-	-	-	-	16	23	16	18	42	21	26	51	32	17	19	42	79	121	47	9	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	554	39.5	184.00	168.00	139.00-218.00	-	-	22	70	62	51	30	46	19	33	45	44	47	18	26	9	9	18	5	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	39.0	293.50	298.00	262.00-329.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	15	6	8	17	5	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	423	39.5	269.00	271.00	201.00-340.00	-	-	-	1	-	14	9	18	11	18	29	53	36	10	18	32	25	95	45	9	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	269	40.0	292.00	309.00	214.00-357.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	7	5	7	30	18	5	2	27	18	78	43	9	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	39.0	229.50	211.00	189.50-265.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	12	4	13	22	23	18	5	16	5	7	17	2	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	38.0	316.00	329.00	309.00-329.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	6	16	2	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	710	39.5	200.00	178.50	140.50-246.00	-	-	22	69	78	60	37	46	50	36	42	42	43	25	27	19	63	44	7	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	310	40.0	243.50	226.00	178.00-319.00	-	-	-	-	16	13	12	12	35	16	19	21	14	12	17	15	61	43	4	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	400	39.5	166.50	149.50	131.00-191.50	-	-	22	69	62	47	25	34	15	20	23	21	29	13	10	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	40.0	270.50	265.00	246.50-289.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	10	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-					
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	260	39.5	253.00	244.50	170.50-334.50	-	-	-	-	2	31	7	14	15	6	8	30	16	13	8	11	30	50	16	3	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	163	40.0	272.00	296.00	209.00-338.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	4	7	3	6	18	7	11	6	8	21	45	8	3	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	39.5	221.00	200.00	160.00-285.00	-	-	-	-	2	15	7	10	8	3	2	12	9	2	2	3	9	5	8	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	297.00	308.50	256.50-331.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	3	7	3	5	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	360	400	440	480		
						and under																							
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	360	400	440	480			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,013	39.5	\$ 215.00	\$ 200.50	\$ 169.00-257.50	-	-	-	21	29	76	55	79	88	68	76	132	93	54	23	157	9	51	2	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	478	40.0	244.00	240.00	194.00-297.50	-	-	-	-	8	21	1	30	24	27	16	49	60	38	20	144	8	30	2	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	535	39.0	189.00	180.50	154.50-207.00	-	-	-	21	21	55	54	49	64	41	60	83	33	16	3	13	1	21	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	84	39.0	252.50	243.50	195.00-316.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	5	9	6	5	12	1	13	1	21	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	499	39.5	220.50	209.00	185.00-240.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	41	29	50	53	100	65	38	19	21	3	46	2	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	243.00	234.00	206.50-274.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	17	8	27	38	34	18	17	2	25	2	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	288	39.5	204.00	197.50	175.50-216.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	15	33	45	73	27	4	1	4	1	21	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	293.00	333.50	254.00-336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	2	-	1	4	1	21	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	514	39.5	209.50	184.50	153.00-292.00	-	-	-	21	29	60	39	38	59	18	23	32	28	16	4	136	6	5	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	267	40.0	245.00	285.50	184.00-299.50	-	-	-	-	8	21	1	21	10	10	8	22	22	4	2	127	6	5	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	39.0	171.00	164.00	146.50-180.50	-	-	-	21	21	39	38	17	49	8	15	10	6	12	2	9	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	39.0	222.00	222.00	192.00-250.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	1	1	8	5	3	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 140 and under	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640			
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	480	520	560	600	640	680			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	693	39.5	\$ 429.50	\$ 416.50	\$ 366.00-489.00	-	-	2	-	3	4	15	16	38	23	57	58	63	73	50	93	81	48	42	23	4			
MANUFACTURING -----	490	40.0	456.00	451.00	392.00-514.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	9	6	33	34	47	57	36	71	77	48	37	23	4				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	203	38.5	365.50	358.00	314.50-407.50	-	-	2	-	3	2	15	10	29	17	24	24	16	16	14	22	4	-	5	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	39.5	342.00	322.00	279.50-412.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	174	39.5	493.50	480.00	437.50-567.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	5	8	9	13	42	26	10	26	21	4				
MANUFACTURING -----	121	40.0	519.00	510.00	465.50-592.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	4	8	23	22	10	21	21	4				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	38.5	435.00	443.00	391.00-463.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	4	3	5	5	19	4	-	5	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	329	39.5	431.00	420.00	366.50-497.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	25	12	28	31	25	35	26	35	49	38	16	2	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	216	40.0	467.00	477.00	415.50-524.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	7	12	12	24	17	32	49	38	16	2	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	38.5	362.00	358.00	326.00-390.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	23	11	21	19	13	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	190	40.0	368.00	376.00	330.50-404.00	-	-	2	-	3	4	14	9	11	7	26	22	30	29	11	16	6	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	390.00	386.00	358.00-413.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	5	26	21	30	29	11	16	6	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	434	39.0	309.50	300.00	267.50-354.50	-	-	1	25	37	27	52	75	42	41	32	56	23	8	6	2	2	5	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	232	39.5	317.00	309.50	267.50-365.00	-	-	-	10	17	12	36	31	21	24	18	38	8	5	4	2	1	5	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	38.5	300.50	293.50	259.00-343.00	-	-	1	15	20	15	16	44	21	17	14	18	15	3	2	-	1	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	156	38.5	348.00	354.50	305.00-375.50	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	19	13	18	17	38	18	3	5	2	2	5	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	74	39.0	365.00	366.50	339.50-375.50	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	2	8	10	27	5	1	3	2	1	5	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	38.5	332.50	329.50	293.00-370.50	-	-	-	-	8	-	17	11	10	7	11	13	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	199	39.0	300.50	298.50	268.50-326.00	-	-	-	10	14	18	22	44	29	20	13	18	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	305.00	307.00	276.50-330.00	-	-	-	6	9	12	7	19	19	14	8	11	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	38.0	295.00	287.50	268.50-318.00	-	-	-	4	5	6	15	25	10	6	5	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	79	40.0	255.00	267.50	224.00-269.00	-	-	1	15	15	1	30	12	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	504	39.5	240.50	231.00	196.50-268.50	12	53	82	75	61	51	60	41	21	12	10	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	193	40.0	246.00	238.50	195.50-281.00	-	19	33	26	19	30	16	25	4	5	3	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	311	39.0	237.00	228.50	196.50-265.00	12	34	49	49	42	21	44	16	17	7	7	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	38.5	281.00	264.50	264.50-316.00	1	1	1	2	2	3	22	1	6	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	158	39.5	267.50	266.00	231.00-297.00	-	-	10	15	30	19	18	33	11	8	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	39.0	265.00	261.00	230.00-294.50	-	-	10	15	19	8	17	14	9	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	204	39.5	226.50	218.50	192.00-257.50	2	36	23	50	27	24	18	8	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	98	40.0	231.50	220.50	192.00-260.50	-	12	16	21	8	16	15	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	222.00	216.00	184.50-238.00	2	24	7	29	19	8	3	2	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	142	39.0	231.00	198.00	187.00-264.50	10	17	49	10	4	8	24	-	1	-	2	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	38.5	221.50	198.00	188.00-264.50	10	10	32	5	4	5	24	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	440	480	520	560	600	640	640	680
						and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAFTERS -----	1,918	40.0	\$ 320.00	\$ 328.00	\$ 264.50-376.00	13	60	45	80	70	123	194	134	173	199	214	189	108	202	105	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	1,320	40.0	333.50	340.50	291.00-387.00	1	35	20	37	38	66	95	96	113	151	156	147	79	186	91	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	598	39.0	289.50	282.50	248.50-344.00	12	25	25	43	32	57	99	38	60	48	58	42	29	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	206	38.0	289.00	264.50	257.50-329.00	—	1	5	11	12	35	67	11	8	7	25	3	2	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	548	40.0	385.00	399.00	356.00-414.50	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	32	55	56	55	75	166	91	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	430	40.0	391.50	406.50	375.00-416.50	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	18	31	38	33	47	155	91	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	360.00	360.50	333.50-395.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	24	18	22	28	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	521	40.0	343.00	346.00	313.00-376.00	—	—	—	—	3	7	59	38	28	86	84	133	33	36	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	426	40.0	342.00	346.00	313.50-376.00	—	—	—	—	—	6	50	34	19	75	66	113	32	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	39.5	348.00	348.50	313.00-371.50	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	4	9	11	18	20	1	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	515	40.0	287.50	297.00	256.00-320.50	—	12	5	36	30	57	68	68	106	58	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	355	40.0	288.00	297.00	253.00-321.00	—	12	2	19	22	46	43	44	69	45	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.5	287.00	296.50	262.00-314.00	—	—	3	17	8	11	25	24	37	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	38.0	315.00	343.00	311.50-349.00	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	3	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	297	39.0	232.00	240.00	191.00-264.50	4	39	36	38	31	52	67	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	225.00	218.00	186.00-251.00	—	18	16	18	15	10	2	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	38.5	235.50	257.50	207.00-264.50	4	21	29	20	16	42	65	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	254	39.0	352.50	349.50	332.00-374.50	—	—	1	—	6	3	3	18	13	26	93	31	23	15	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	143	38.0	339.50	343.50	328.00-349.50	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	12	10	15	72	8	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	40.0	369.50	366.00	345.00-390.00	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	3	11	21	23	15	5	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	40.0	389.00	380.00	359.50-447.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	16	6	15	4	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	94	40.0	386.00	376.50	366.00-409.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	28	13	10	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	395.50	380.00	366.00-448.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	20	13	5	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	40.0	413.00	402.00	380.00-454.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	13	4	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	86	40.0	340.00	334.00	313.50-359.50	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	10	20	23	3	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	204	40.0	307.00	311.50	271.50-348.00	—	3	—	4	9	18	21	30	32	34	41	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING -----	181	40.0	309.00	311.50	272.50-348.00	—	—	—	3	9	17	18	27	26	31	41	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	81	39.5	\$ 193.50	STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED				ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	39.5	203.00								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	39.5	280.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	373	38.5	\$ 201.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	588	39.5	\$ 186.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	131	40.0	307.00	MANUFACTURING -----	130	40.0	209.50	MANUFACTURING -----	228	40.0	223.00
MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	303.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	243	38.0	196.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	360	39.5	163.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	89	40.0	331.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	520	39.0	223.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	174	39.5	237.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	234	39.5	309.00	MANUFACTURING -----	238	39.5	237.00	MANUFACTURING -----	97	40.0	257.50
MANUFACTURING -----	181	40.0	324.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	282	38.5	212.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	211.00
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	186	39.0	239.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	978	39.5	214.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.0	304.00	TYPISTS -----	606	39.5	188.50	MANUFACTURING -----	472	40.0	243.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	130	39.5	327.50	MANUFACTURING -----	328	40.0	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	506	39.0	186.50
MANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	343.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	278	38.5	166.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	39.0	242.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	104	40.0	285.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	39.0	232.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	482	39.5	218.00
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	82	40.0	289.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	230	39.5	203.00	MANUFACTURING -----	207	40.0	242.00
MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	293.00	MANUFACTURING -----	135	40.0	197.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	275	39.0	200.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	39.0	210.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.5	281.00
SECRETARIES -----	3,525	39.0	251.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	39.5	251.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	496	39.5	210.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,975	39.5	265.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	376	39.0	179.50	MANUFACTURING -----	265	40.0	245.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,550	39.0	232.00	MANUFACTURING -----	193	40.0	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	231	39.0	169.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	218	39.0	283.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	38.5	142.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	38.5	217.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	229	39.0	336.50	FILE CLERKS -----	474	39.0	145.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	194	39.5	340.50	MANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	198.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	566	39.5	282.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	380	39.0	131.50	MANUFACTURING -----	609	39.5	439.50
MANUFACTURING -----	376	39.5	285.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	107	38.5	160.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	452	40.0	461.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	39.0	277.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	38.0	150.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	157	38.5	376.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	39.0	315.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	326	39.5	131.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	26	39.5	362.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,099	39.0	246.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	294	39.0	124.50	MANUFACTURING -----	160	39.5	504.00
MANUFACTURING -----	654	39.5	246.50	MESSENGERS -----	104	38.5	150.50	MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	524.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	445	39.0	245.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	38.5	142.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	297	39.5	436.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	38.5	274.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	132	39.5	221.50	MANUFACTURING -----	205	40.0	469.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,268	39.0	228.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.0	203.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	38.5	362.00
MANUFACTURING -----	531	40.0	249.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	39.5	277.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	152	40.0	378.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	737	38.5	212.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	118	39.0	187.00	MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	392.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	39.5	263.50	MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	218.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	340	39.0	317.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	276	39.0	217.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	38.0	160.00	MANUFACTURING -----	192	39.5	326.50
MANUFACTURING -----	133	38.0	223.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	89	40.0	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	38.5	304.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	143	40.0	212.50	MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	247.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	135	39.0	351.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	893	39.0	214.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	80	40.0	190.00	MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.0	367.50
MANUFACTURING -----	368	39.5	227.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	866	39.5	205.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.0	335.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	525	38.5	205.00	MANUFACTURING -----	398	40.0	239.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	244	38.5	240.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	468	39.5	176.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	39.0	285.00				
				ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	278	39.5	246.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	262.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	39.0	221.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	144	39.0	\$ 311.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	546	40.0	\$ 384.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	86	40.0	\$ 340.00
MANUFACTURING -----	84	39.5	322.00	MANUFACTURING -----	428	40.0	391.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	38.0	296.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	360.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	61	40.0	254.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	505	40.0	344.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	84	39.0	356.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	397	39.5	246.00	MANUFACTURING -----	413	40.0	342.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ----	94	39.0	281.50
MANUFACTURING -----	166	40.0	247.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	350.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	38.0	290.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	231	39.0	245.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	479	40.0	290.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	55	39.0	273.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	39.0	300.00	MANUFACTURING -----	327	40.0	289.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	107	39.0	219.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	142	39.5	272.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	39.5	290.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	38.5	213.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	39.0	270.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	38.0	315.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	56	39.0	211.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	169	39.5	226.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	186	39.5	222.00	DRAFTERS -----	178	38.5	254.50
MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	225.50	MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	227.50	MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	264.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	84	39.0	226.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	217.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	196	40.0	305.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	86	39.5	243.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	37.5	261.50	MANUFACTURING -----	173	40.0	307.50
DRAFTERS -----	1,740	40.0	326.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	254	39.0	352.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	1,260	40.0	337.00	MANUFACTURING -----	143	38.0	339.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	480	39.5	299.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	40.0	369.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	38.0	314.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	40.0	389.00				
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	94	40.0	386.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	395.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	43	40.0	413.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of-																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.40 and under	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.20	\$ 12.60	\$ 13.00 and over
					4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	468	8.88	8.93	8.31- 9.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	14	31	51	77	140	27	28	51	7	2	14	12	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	368	8.88	8.93	8.60- 9.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	13	43	54	134	27	51	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	8.88	8.55	7.50-11.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	18	8	23	6	-	1	-	-	2	14	12	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	8.17	8.55	7.50- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	22	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,588	9.16	9.20	8.30- 9.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	62	76	204	40	117	377	223	209	73	50	75	12	18	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,431	9.22	9.27	8.84- 9.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	61	58	156	11	94	353	222	209	73	48	75	12	10	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	157	8.66	8.41	8.09- 8.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	18	48	29	23	24	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	8.52	8.41	8.09- 8.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	26	20	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	211	8.04	7.92	7.47- 8.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	22	17	61	3	29	53	10	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	176	8.04	7.67	7.49- 8.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16	58	1	20	48	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,301	9.61	9.87	9.20-10.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	48	99	4	59	201	144	378	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,211	9.72	9.88	9.20-10.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	47	39	1	53	191	144	378	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,622	9.22	9.26	8.39-10.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	165	89	61	244	158	269	177	118	70	113	8	24	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,590	9.24	9.31	8.47-10.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	158	87	47	235	158	269	177	118	70	113	8	24	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	483	9.26	9.45	8.71- 9.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	15	33	17	2	142	26	113	76	19	31	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	321	9.26	9.35	8.84- 9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	8	-	119	17	47	76	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	9.26	9.75	8.65- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	8	9	2	23	9	66	-	3	27	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	137	9.50	9.75	8.71- 9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	8	1	15	6	66	-	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	992	8.88	8.91	8.60- 9.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	37	24	58	51	100	367	191	153	46	24	16	-	14	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	948	8.92	8.91	8.60- 9.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	18	52	44	99	353	97	153	46	24	16	-	14	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	137	8.17	7.82	7.65- 8.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	55	23	-	44	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	107	8.14	7.82	7.63- 8.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	45	19	-	28	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	1,302	8.21	8.17	7.72- 8.64	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	72	97	226	300	247	116	76	17	119	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,193	8.34	8.20	7.72- 8.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	75	226	300	247	116	76	17	119	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	6.81	6.94	6.76- 6.94	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	72	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	6.90	6.94	6.85- 6.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	72	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	408	8.33	7.95	7.71- 8.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	118	149	12	25	12	19	20	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	408	8.33	7.95	7.71- 8.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	118	149	12	25	12	19	20	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	514	8.95	8.95	7.69-10.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	62	72	21	23	91	49	14	17	154	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	514	8.95	8.95	7.69-10.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	62	72	21	23	91	49	14	17	154	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	326	8.86	9.04	7.98- 9.50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	6	8	61	32	16	61	63	25	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	199	9.14	9.04	8.27- 9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	7	2	30	16	54	18	25	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	8.42	7.98	7.88- 9.50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	1	59	2	-	7	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOILER TENDERS -----	130	8.04	8.27	7.79- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	33	10	51	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	122	8.09	8.35	7.79- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	33	10	51	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of —																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	464	\$ 8.88	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	323	\$ 8.86	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	865	\$ 7.30
MANUFACTURING -----	364	8.88	MANUFACTURING -----	199	9.14	MANUFACTURING -----	624	7.90
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	8.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	8.41	NONMANUFACTURING -----	241	5.74
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	8.17				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	6.91
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,585	9.16	BOILER TENDERS -----	130	8.04	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,063	8.05
MANUFACTURING -----	1,428	9.22	MANUFACTURING -----	122	8.09	MANUFACTURING -----	987	8.06
NONMANUFACTURING -----	157	8.66						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	8.52	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	604	8.57
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	211	8.04	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	2,022	8.93	MANUFACTURING -----	593	8.58
MANUFACTURING -----	176	8.04	NONMANUFACTURING -----	877	8.61			
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,301	9.61	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	263	7.49	GUARDS -----	1,027	5.35
MANUFACTURING -----	1,211	9.72	NONMANUFACTURING -----	138	7.14	MANUFACTURING -----	497	7.17
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,622	9.22	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	7.84	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	81	6.69
MANUFACTURING -----	1,590	9.24				GUARDS, CLASS B -----	946	5.23
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	483	9.26	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	79	8.06	MANUFACTURING -----	455	7.20
MANUFACTURING -----	321	9.26	MANUFACTURING -----	76	8.12			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	9.26	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	328	9.00	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,095	6.08
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	137	9.50	MANUFACTURING -----	100	9.08	MANUFACTURING -----	1,385	6.77
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	991	8.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	8.97	NONMANUFACTURING -----	710	4.75
MANUFACTURING -----	947	8.92	SHIPPERS -----	77	7.43	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	146	6.28
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	137	8.17	MANUFACTURING -----	63	7.24			
MANUFACTURING -----	107	8.14	RECEIVERS -----	124	6.66	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	1,296	8.22	MANUFACTURING -----	65	7.77	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	52	5.71
MANUFACTURING -----	1,189	8.34	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	59	6.81			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	6.85	WAREHOUSEMEN: -----			GUARDS -----	61	4.66
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	6.90	MANUFACTURING -----	150	6.82	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	56	4.69
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	396	8.35	ORDER FILLERS -----	413	7.32	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	458	5.37
MANUFACTURING -----	396	8.35	NONMANUFACTURING -----	399	7.31	MANUFACTURING -----	232	6.03
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	514	8.95	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	173	7.53	NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	4.70
MANUFACTURING -----	514	8.95	MANUFACTURING -----	141	7.86			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸					
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37 1/2		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37 1/2
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	181	61	XXX	120	XXX	XXX	181	61	XXX	120	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	64	31	29	33	20	12	101	45	40	56	37	15
UNDER \$110.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	2	-	-	2	-	2	6	1	1	5	1	4
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	6	-	-	6	4	2	13	2	1	11	8	2
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	6	1	1	5	3	2	7	1	1	6	5	1
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	8	4	4	4	3	1	11	6	6	5	5	-
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	3	1	-	2	1	1	6	2	1	4	3	1
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	3	-	-	3	2	-	4	1	1	3	2	1
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	4	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	3	3	2	1
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	2	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	1
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	4	1	1	3	2	1	7	2	2	5	3	2
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	4	3	3	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$230.00 AND UNDER \$235.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$235.00 AND UNDER \$240.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$240.00 AND UNDER \$245.00 -----	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	1
\$245.00 AND UNDER \$250.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$250.00 AND UNDER \$255.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$255.00 AND UNDER \$260.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$260.00 AND UNDER \$265.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$265.00 AND UNDER \$270.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$270.00 AND UNDER \$275.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$275.00 AND UNDER \$280.00 -----	5	5	5	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-
\$280.00 AND UNDER \$285.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$285.00 AND UNDER \$290.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$290.00 AND UNDER \$295.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$295.00 AND UNDER \$300.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$300.00 AND OVER -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	15	4	XXX	11	XXX	XXX	34	10	XXX	24	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	102	26	XXX	76	XXX	XXX	46	6	XXX	40	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ⁹		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	99.4	94.9	24.9	14.3
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	-	-	-	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	99.4	94.9	24.9	14.3
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	85.4	83.5	22.0	13.7
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	12.8	10.3	2.6	.5
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	1.1	1.1	.2	.1
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	18.4	26.1	18.2	27.8
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	8.6	9.5	8.3	9.9
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
8 CENTS -----	4.6	-	.9	-
10 CENTS -----	2.6	-	1.0	-
11 AND UNDER 12 CENTS -----	3.3	-	.8	-
12 AND UNDER 13 CENTS -----	3.6	4.6	.7	.5
13 CENTS -----	-	1.1	-	.3
14 CENTS -----	2.7	-	.7	-
15 CENTS -----	7.0	4.5	1.9	.3
16 CENTS -----	-	2.7	-	.3
17 AND UNDER 18 CENTS -----	-	.1	-	-
18 CENTS -----	2.6	.2	.9	-
19 CENTS -----	-	1.2	-	.2
20 CENTS -----	-	6.5	13.5	.5
21 CENTS -----	50.2	1.3	-	(10)
22 AND UNDER 23 CENTS -----	-	2.2	-	.4
23 CENTS -----	2.5	2.5	.7	.2
24 CENTS -----	.3	-	.1	-
25 CENTS -----	4.0	2.2	.5	.3
27 CENTS -----	-	1.0	-	.2
30 CENTS -----	-	49.4	-	10.0
33 AND UNDER 34 CENTS -----	1.9	1.9	.4	.2
40 CENTS -----	-	1.8	-	.4
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
5 PERCENT -----	2.2	1.0	.6	(10)
6 PERCENT -----	1.7	-	.3	-
10 PERCENT -----	9.0	9.3	1.6	.5

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24 HOURS-3 1/2 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
25 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	(11)	-
30 HOURS -----	1	-	3	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 1/2 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
31 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-
32 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
32 1/2 HOURS -----	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
4 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
33 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS -----	2	2	3	-	1	1	1	1
5 DAYS -----	2	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
36 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	5	-	12	-	2	2	2	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
37 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
37 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	-	4	6	30	5	46	44
38 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	(11)	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
40 HOURS -----	83	95	65	92	65	90	47	55
5 DAYS -----	83	95	64	92	65	90	47	55
6 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
41 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS -----	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	-	-	-	-
55 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	39.3	43.1	38.0	40.1	39.0	39.7	38.5	38.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	3	-	8	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	97	100	92	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	9.6	10.3	8.2	10.6	9.5	10.1	9.1	10.5
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	3	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
6 HOLIDAYS -----	3	-	7	-	3	-	3	-
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	2	-	3	-
7 HOLIDAYS -----	14	3	30	1	5	-	9	(11)
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	3	-	7	-	6	-	10	(11)
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	2	-	4	-
9 HOLIDAYS -----	4	3	5	3	22	6	33	1
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS -----	46	63	20	46	5	13	-	-
10 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	38	55	26	61
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	17	21	12	37	10	17	5	21
11 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	2	2	2	10	3	3	3	13
12 HOLIDAYS -----	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	2
13 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
14 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
19 HOLIDAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 HOLIDAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
1 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	97	100	92	100	99	100	99	100
2 DAYS OR MORE -----	96	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	95	100	86	100	99	100	99	100
6 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	92	100	79	100	97	96	97	100
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	92	100	79	100	95	96	94	100
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	78	97	49	99	90	96	85	99
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	78	97	48	99	89	96	85	99
8 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	75	97	40	99	84	96	75	99
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	75	97	40	99	81	96	71	99
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	70	93	35	96	59	90	38	99
10 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	23	28	15	50	17	24	12	38
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	23	28	15	50	15	23	10	37
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	5	7	3	13	6	6	5	16
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	3	5	1	3	3	3	2	2
14 DAYS OR MORE -----	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
19 DAYS OR MORE -----	1	1	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
20 DAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	2	-	6	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	98	100	94	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	93	94	92	97	99	100	99	99
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	4	6	2	3	-	-	-	-
OTHER PAYMENT -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	1
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	3	2	3	6	2	-	4	1
1 WEEK -----	8	5	13	28	44	63	31	46
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	2	5	3	19	12	23	10
2 WEEKS -----	1	1	-	-	3	6	1	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	65	67	63	60	12	3	19	21
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	14	23	1	2	1	-	2	(11)
2 WEEKS -----	17	8	30	38	81	89	76	78
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	5	8	3	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	1	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	38	50	20	15	2	2	3	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	41	22	72	81	91	90	92	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	2	6	8	5	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	3	(11)	1	(11)	1
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	8	7	10	10	1	(11)	2	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	65	57	79	85	89	87	90	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	19	29	2	2	8	12	5	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	-	3	3	2	-	3	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	4	3	4	1	1	(11)	1	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	70	61	84	95	88	85	90	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	19	29	3	2	8	12	6	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	(11)	3	3	2	2	3	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	1	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	60	52	74	84	69	63	73	76
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	22	34	3	2	6	7	6	1
3 WEEKS -----	13	12	13	13	24	30	21	23
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	(11)	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	7	2	14	6	3	1	3	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	4	1	10	-	2	-	4	-
3 WEEKS -----	55	49	64	91	77	72	81	98
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	23	37	1	2	7	12	3	1
4 WEEKS -----	6	8	4	1	11	14	9	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	5	2	9	-	2	1	3	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	4	1	10	-	2	-	4	-
3 WEEKS -----	51	44	62	89	73	69	76	81
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	26	41	2	5	7	12	4	5
4 WEEKS -----	8	8	8	5	14	16	13	13
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	4	2	6	-	1	-	1	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	39	33	48	54	35	24	42	41
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	17	27	1	-	3	3	3	-
4 WEEKS -----	34	35	33	44	52	59	47	58
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	2	2	3	2	4	9	1	1
5 WEEKS -----	1	1	(11)	-	5	5	4	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	4	2	6	-	1	-	1	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	(11)	6	-	2	2	2	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	4	1	8	-	1	1	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	49	46	53	80	74	66	80	76
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	23	37	1	2	4	9	1	1
5 WEEKS -----	14	14	14	18	15	20	11	22
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	1	2	1	-
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	4	2	8	-	1	-	1	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	(11)	6	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	3	-	7	-	1	1	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	18	10	31	10	41	22	54	7
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	2	3	1	-
5 WEEKS -----	45	52	34	79	44	61	33	85
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	10	16	(11)	2	2	4	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	11	15	6	9	6	8	5	7
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	4	2	6	-	1	-	1	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	(11)	6	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	3	-	7	-	1	1	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	16	7	31	10	40	20	54	7
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	1	-	1	-
5 WEEKS -----	37	40	33	79	38	48	31	85
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	12	20	(11)	2	2	4	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	16	23	6	8	14	25	5	2
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	1	2	(11)	1	(11)	(11)	1	4
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	1	-	-
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	4	2	6	-	1	-	1	(11)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	(11)	6	-	2	1	2	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	3	-	7	-	1	1	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	16	7	31	10	40	20	54	7
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
5 WEEKS -----	36	40	30	66	37	48	29	68
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	12	20	(11)	2	2	4	(11)	1
6 WEEKS -----	18	23	9	21	15	25	9	20
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	1	2	(11)	1	(11)	(11)	1	4
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
OVER 8 AND UNDER 9 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	97	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE -----	95	100	88	100	97	100	95	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	91	99	77	88	89	93	86	75
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	64	56	76	78	63	60	65	67
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	60	56	67	73	57	57	57	61
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	92	100	79	81	96	96	96	94
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	85	99	61	41	68	79	60	21
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	82	97	60	41	65	77	57	21
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	12	7	19	37	69	79	62	93
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	6	(11)	15	24	4	-	7	1
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	17	14	20	36	55	50	59	44
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	14	14	14	35	48	48	49	43
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	96	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	89	98	77	100	86	94	81	100
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	96	100	90	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	89	98	77	100	86	94	81	100
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	95	100	88	100	99	100	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	89	98	77	100	86	94	81	100
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	90	94	83	100	98	98	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	83	92	69	100	85	91	81	100
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	60	78	31	69	47	75	28	66
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	57	77	25	68	40	69	19	65
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	89	99	74	79	91	95	87	82
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	86	97	69	78	86	93	81	82

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	53	51	49	49	19	19	14	13
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ :								
MEAN -----	\$7,400	\$7,300	\$8,300	\$8,300	\$7,500	\$7,600	\$8,800	\$9,200
MEDIAN -----	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$9,500	\$9,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$6,000- 8,500	\$6,000- 8,500	\$7,000- 8,500	\$7,000- 8,500	\$5,000-10,000	\$5,000-10,000	\$8,300-10,500	\$8,500-10,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000-10,000	\$3,000-10,000	\$6,000-10,500	\$6,000-10,500	\$3,000-10,500	\$4,200-10,500	\$7,500-10,500	\$8,000-10,500
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(99)	(99)	-	-	(99)	(99)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	33	32	43	43	45	40	51	50
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$8,700	\$8,600	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$8,200	\$7,900	\$9,200	\$9,000
MEDIAN -----	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$9,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$8,000-9,000	\$8,000-8,500	\$8,000-8,500	\$8,000-8,500	\$5,500-10,000	\$5,500-9,000	\$9,000-10,000	\$9,000-9,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,500-11,200	\$5,500-11,200	\$8,000-11,200	\$8,000-11,200	\$5,000-11,300	\$5,000-11,200	\$7,000-11,200	\$7,000-11,200
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$10,600	\$10,100	\$9,800	\$9,800	\$12,900	\$12,200	\$11,900	\$11,700
MEDIAN -----	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$10,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$8,000-12,000	\$8,000-11,500	\$8,000-11,500	\$8,000-11,500	\$10,000-15,000	\$9,000-15,000	\$9,000-15,000	\$9,000-15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$8,000-15,000	\$8,000-15,000	\$8,000-15,000	\$8,000-15,000	\$9,000-19,000	\$9,000-18,500	\$9,000-15,000	\$9,000-15,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$13,500	\$12,700	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$17,900	\$17,100	\$15,300	\$15,100
MEDIAN -----	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$15,500	\$15,000	\$13,500	\$13,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$8,500-16,000	\$8,500-15,000	\$8,500-13,500	\$8,500-13,500	\$14,000-22,500	\$10,000-21,500	\$9,000-21,500	\$9,000-21,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$8,500-21,500	\$8,500-21,500	\$8,500-21,500	\$8,500-21,500	\$9,000-30,000	\$9,000-26,000	\$9,000-25,000	\$9,000-25,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$16,200	\$15,000	\$13,700	\$13,700	\$23,600	\$22,300	\$19,100	\$18,900
MEDIAN -----	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$13,500	\$13,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-21,000	\$10,000-20,000	\$10,000-13,500	\$10,000-13,500	\$14,000-30,000	\$11,000-29,000	\$10,500-29,000	\$10,500-29,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-29,000	\$10,000-29,000	\$10,000-29,000	\$10,000-29,000	\$10,500-40,000	\$10,500-40,000	\$10,500-35,000	\$10,500-35,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	8	7	7	7	28	24	35	29
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.39	1.27	1.41	1.37	1.53	1.46	1.24	1.11
MEDIAN -----	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.50	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-1.50
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	6	6	7	7	17	15	27	25
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	2	1	(11)	-	11	9	7	4
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$108,300	\$112,100	(99)	-	\$204,500	\$211,300	\$160,100	(99)
MEDIAN -----	\$100,000	\$100,000	(99)	-	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$115,000	(99)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$100,000-150,000	\$90,000-150,000	(99)	-	\$100,000-300,000	\$115,000-300,000	\$100,000-200,000	(99)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000-150,000	(99)	-	\$100,000-300,000	\$100,000-300,000	\$100,000-350,000	(99)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

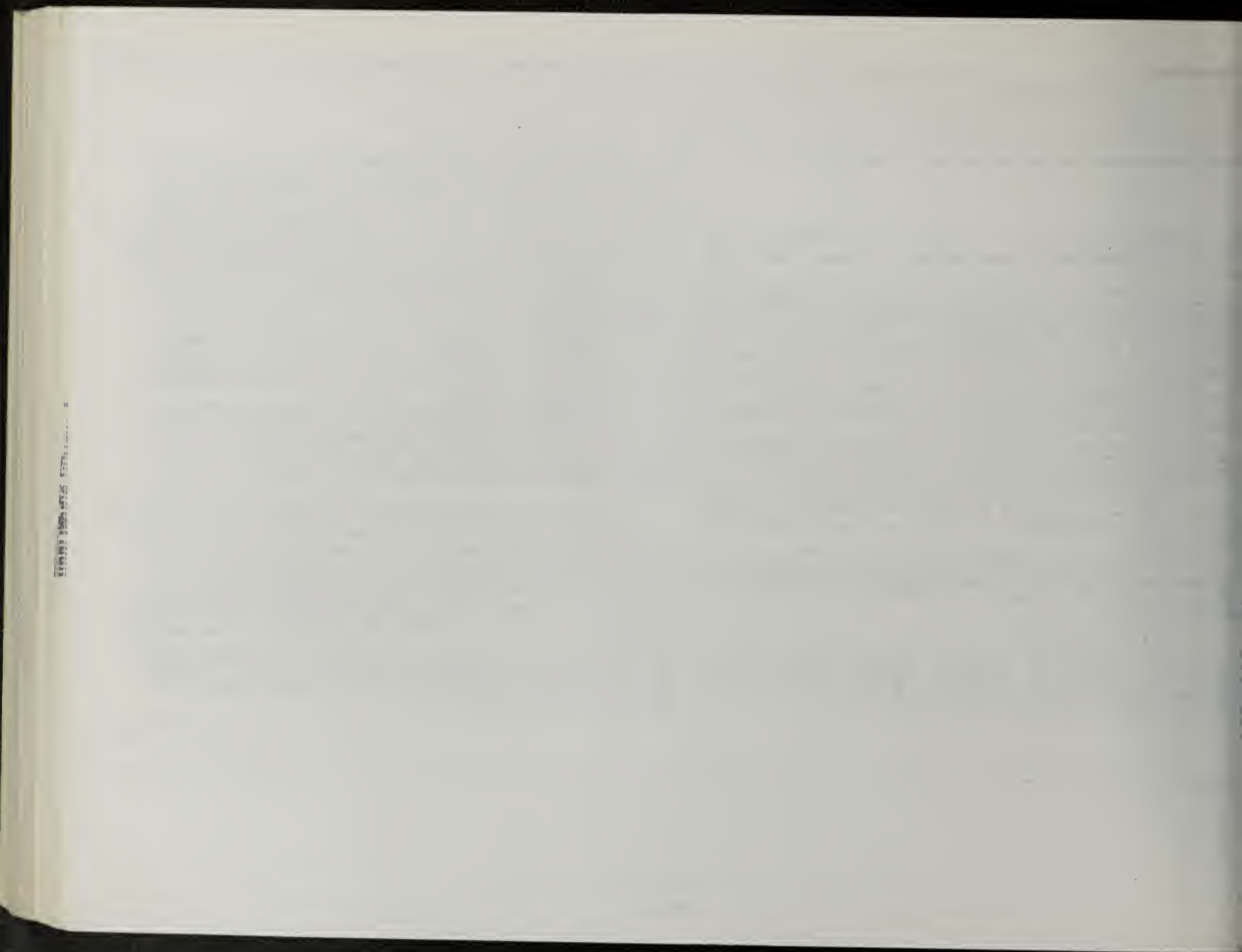
¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.



Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing</u> ²
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	
Switchboard operators	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Order clerks, classes A and B	Carpenters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Payroll clerks	Painters
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Machinists
	Mechanics (machinery)

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Pittsburgh area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, January 1979:

	Production and related workers	Office workers
All industries	86	21
Manufacturing	97	24
Nonmanufacturing	67	19
Public utilities	97	66

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Over half of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Pittsburgh area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Primary metal industries	47
Blast furnace and basic steel products	42
Electric and electronic equipment	10
Electrical industrial apparatus	5
Machinery, except electrical	9
Fabricated metal products	7
Stone, clay, and glass products	6

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Pittsburgh, Pa.,¹ January 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			Total ⁴
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	982	177	388,503	100	220,182	59,718	197,943
MANUFACTURING -----	100	301	56	195,108	50	133,952	24,467	102,847
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	681	121	193,395	50	86,230	35,251	95,096
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	60	26	39,297	10	19,335	6,436	32,214
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	154	15	16,704	4	(6)	(6)	2,816
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	126	21	65,657	17	(6)	(6)	29,675
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	108	19	26,883	7	(6)	(6)	14,305
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	233	40	44,854	12	(6)	(6)	16,086
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	128	71	250,404	100	139,237	39,073	176,201
MANUFACTURING -----	500	68	33	142,211	57	96,616	18,121	96,559
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	60	38	108,193	43	42,621	20,952	79,642
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	13	12	29,382	12	14,021	5,733	28,695
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	5	2	3,126	1	(6)	(6)	1,284
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	29	13	51,637	21	(6)	(6)	28,555
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	500	5	4	13,951	6	(6)	(6)	11,751
SERVICES ⁷ -----	500	8	7	10,097	4	(6)	(6)	9,357

¹ The Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Pittsburgh's local and suburban transit operations are municipally owned and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched to one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

SECRETARY—Continued

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc. or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple subject matter headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may bill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSANGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or head operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventor accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing system to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in code,

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocess processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plans and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

RAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex text instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE—Continued

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST—Continued

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, cockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$ 1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$ 1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$ 1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$ 1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$ 1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Wyoming

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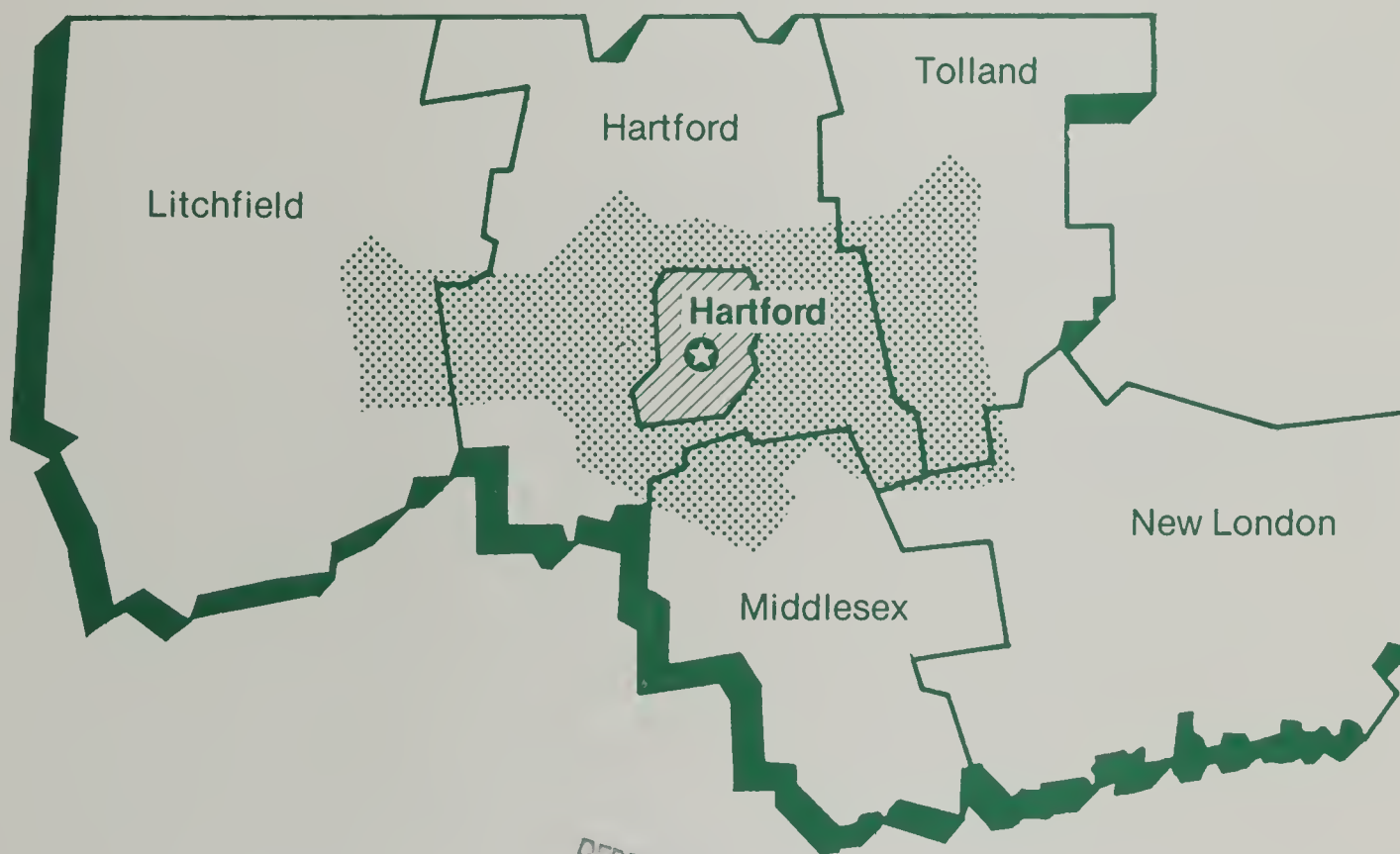
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Hartford, Connecticut, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Publication 2050-12



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Hartford, Connecticut, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Boston, Mass., under the general direction of Gordon E. Bowen, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Hartford-New Britain-Bristol, Conn., area is available for the machinery manufacturing industry (January 1978). Available for the Hartford area are listings of union wage rates for seven selected building trades. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Hartford, Connecticut, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

August 1979

Bulletin 2050-12

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report had no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																												
						\$ 115 and 120	\$ 120 and 130	\$ 130 and 140	\$ 140 and 150	\$ 150 and 160	\$ 160 and 170	\$ 170 and 180	\$ 180 and 190	\$ 190 and 200	\$ 200 and 210	\$ 210 and 220	\$ 220 and 230	\$ 230 and 240	\$ 240 and 250	\$ 250 and 260	\$ 260 and 270	\$ 270 and 280	\$ 280 and 290	\$ 290 and 300	\$ 300 and over								
SECRETARIES -----	2,991	38.0	213.50	206.50	184.50-236.00	-	-	9	22	62	58	139	288	327	344	354	296	225	162	151	118	137	89	66	45	99							
MANUFACTURING -----	788	40.0	224.00	212.50	187.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	33	86	74	90	83	46	61	43	35	28	63	22	29	27	5							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,203	37.0	209.50	205.00	182.50-230.50	-	-	9	22	59	50	106	202	253	254	271	250	164	119	116	90	74	67	37	18	42							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	39.0	263.50	278.00	220.00-304.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	4	-	1	1	6	-	-	7	7	3	15							
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	89	39.0	280.50	269.50	246.00-307.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	10	4	15	7	3	8	24							
MANUFACTURING -----	42	40.0	269.50	264.50	228.50-293.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	2	10	-	1	3	8							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	47	37.5	290.50	277.50	259.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	5	7	2	5	16							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	458	38.5	240.00	236.00	205.00-272.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	15	31	9	52	25	54	28	40	18	40	27	35	16	44							
MANUFACTURING -----	202	39.5	258.50	259.00	226.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	16	3	28	21	14	9	27	16	18	9	31							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	38.0	225.00	220.50	192.50-257.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	8	29	8	36	22	26	7	26	9	13	11	17	7	13							
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	677	38.0	225.50	220.50	200.00-253.50	-	-	9	-	4	7	17	42	22	60	97	74	51	44	65	57	47	22	18	17	24							
MANUFACTURING -----	278	40.0	228.00	221.00	194.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	27	15	26	38	20	14	14	20	17	26	6	10	15	18							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	399	37.0	223.50	221.00	204.00-246.00	-	-	9	-	4	7	5	15	7	34	59	54	37	30	45	40	21	16	8	2	6							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.5	263.00	273.50	245.00-288.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	5	2	5							
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	578	38.5	191.50	189.00	178.00-203.50	-	-	-	-	3	9	37	113	131	111	69	74	13	5	4	2	1	-	2	-	4							
MANUFACTURING -----	245	40.0	187.50	187.00	175.00-198.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	51	56	51	28	23	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	333	37.5	194.00	190.00	179.50-207.00	-	-	-	-	3	4	16	62	75	60	41	51	5	4	3	2	1	-	2	-	4							
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	216	38.0	166.00	160.00	146.50-184.50	-	-	-	21	52	21	40	17	20	28	10	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	38.0	164.50	160.00	146.00-182.00	-	-	-	21	49	18	40	16	19	16	9	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-							
TENOGRAPHERS -----	714	39.5	209.50	210.50	172.50-246.50	-	-	-	4	22	60	73	59	52	43	43	44	47	54	87	37	40	49	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	625	40.0	215.50	221.00	180.50-247.50	-	-	-	-	14	36	58	44	42	37	39	41	47	54	87	37	40	49	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	37.0	169.00	167.50	155.00-180.00	-	-	-	4	8	24	15	15	10	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	300	40.0	223.50	241.50	170.00-263.00	-	-	-	-	16	36	23	13	4	3	11	7	14	17	30	37	40	49	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	291	40.0	224.50	243.50	170.00-263.50	-	-	-	-	14	35	23	13	3	1	9	6	14	17	30	37	40	49	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	414	39.5	200.00	198.00	173.50-226.00	-	-	-	4	6	24	50	46	48	40	32	37	33	37	57	-	-	-	-	-	-							
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	179	37.0	164.00	160.50	145.00-179.50	-	-	2	17	35	35	22	26	28	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	172	37.0	163.50	159.00	143.00-179.50	-	-	2	17	35	34	21	23	28	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS -----	1,267	38.5	163.50	156.00	137.50-181.00	5	13	121	212	160	180	139	113	75	55	37	35	46	30	45	-	1	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	736	37.0	146.00	142.50	132.00-157.50	5	13	121	193	118	115	80	49	21	12	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	445	39.0	188.00	182.00	160.00-219.50	3	5	2	9	30	55	55	58	40	29	21	27	35	30	45	-	1	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	37.5	165.00	164.50	153.00-174.00	3	5	2	7	21	34	41	45	18	12	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	822	38.0	150.00	145.50	132.00-162.50	2	8	119	203	130	125	84	55	35	26	16	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	283	40.0	172.00	170.50	154.50-185.00	-	-	-	17	33	44	45	51	32	26	16	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	539	37.0	139.00	136.00	130.00-148.50	2	8	119	186	97	81	39	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
FILE CLERKS -----	624	37.5	139.00	135.00	125.00-151.00	26	38	153	148	86	59	76	11	5	2	3	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	170.50	157.50	145.50-182.00	-	-	-	-	12	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	594	37.5	137.50	133.50	125.00-149.00	26	38	153	148	86	56	73	8	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	62	38.0	157.50	153.50	126.50-173.00	-	-	16	2	12	9	3	8	5	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	37.5	146.00	144.50	123.00-157.00	-	-	16	2	12	9	3	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

* Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at \$300 to \$310; 4 at \$310 to \$320; 1 at \$320 to \$330; 3 at \$330 to \$340; 2 at \$340 to \$350; 1 at \$350 to \$360; and 1 at \$360 to \$370.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$300 to \$310; 2 at \$310 to \$320; 2 at \$320 to \$330; 3 at \$330 to \$340; 2 at \$340 to \$350; 4 at \$350 to \$360; 1 at \$360 to \$370; 1 at \$370 to \$380; 2 at \$380 to \$390; and 2 at \$400 to \$410.

***. All workers were distributed as follows: 7 at \$300 to \$310; 2 at \$310 to \$320; 5 at \$320 to \$330; 4 at \$330 to \$340; 11 at \$340 to \$350; 1 at \$370 to \$380; and 1 at \$380 to \$390.

Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at \$300 to \$310; 1 at \$320 to \$330; and 1 at \$330 to \$340.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$115	115 and under 120	\$120	\$130	\$140	\$150	\$160	\$170	\$180	\$190	\$200	\$210	\$220	\$230	\$240	\$250	\$260	\$270	\$280	\$290	\$300	\$300 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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						\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520	\$ 540	\$ 560	\$ 580	\$ 600	\$ 620	\$ 640	\$ 660	\$ 680	\$ 700	\$ 720	\$ 740	\$ 760	\$ 780	\$ 800	\$ 820	\$ 840	\$ 860	\$ 880	\$ 900	\$ 920	\$ 940	\$ 960	\$ 980	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,480	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,640	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,980	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,120	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,180	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,220	\$ 2,240	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,420	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,460	\$ 2,480	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,620	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,660	\$ 2,680	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,720	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,760	\$ 2,780	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,860	\$ 2,880	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,920	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,960	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,040	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,100	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,160	\$ 3,180	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,220	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,260	\$ 3,280	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,320	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,360	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,460	\$ 3,480	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,540	\$ 3,560	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,660	\$ 3,680	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,740	\$ 3,760	\$ 3,780	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,820	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,860	\$ 3,880	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,920	\$ 3,940	\$ 3,960	\$ 3,980	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,020	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,060	\$ 4,080	\$ 4,100	\$ 4,120	\$ 4,140	\$ 4,160	\$ 4,180	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,240	\$ 4,260	\$ 4,280	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,320	\$ 4,340	\$ 4,360	\$ 4,380	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,420	\$ 4,440	\$ 4,460	\$ 4,480	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,520	\$ 4,540	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,580	\$ 4,600	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,640	\$ 4,660	\$ 4,680	\$ 4,700	\$ 4,720	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,760	\$ 4,780	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,820	\$ 4,840	\$ 4,860	\$ 4,880	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,920	\$ 4,940	\$ 4,960	\$ 4,980	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,020	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,060	\$ 5,080	\$ 5,100	\$ 5,120	\$ 5,140	\$ 5,160	\$ 5,180	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,220	\$ 5,240	\$ 5,260	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,320	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,360	\$ 5,380	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,440	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,480	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,520	\$ 5,540	\$ 5,560	\$ 5,580	\$ 5,600	\$ 5,620	\$ 5,640	\$ 5,660	\$ 5,680	\$ 5,700	\$ 5,720	\$ 5,740	\$ 5,760	\$ 5,780	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,820	\$ 5,840	\$ 5,860	\$ 5,880	\$ 5,900	\$ 5,920	\$ 5,940	\$ 5,960	\$ 5,980	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,020	\$ 6,040	\$ 6,060	\$ 6,080	\$ 6,100	\$ 6,120	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,160	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,220	\$ 6,240	\$ 6,260	\$ 6,280	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,320	\$ 6,340	\$ 6,360	\$ 6,380	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,420	\$ 6,440	\$ 6,460	\$ 6,480	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,520	\$ 6,540	\$ 6,560	\$ 6,580	\$ 6,600	\$ 6,620	\$ 6,640	\$ 6,660	\$ 6,680	\$ 6,700	\$ 6,720	\$ 6,740	\$ 6,760	\$ 6,780	\$ 6,800	\$ 6,820	\$ 6,840	\$ 6,860	\$ 6,880	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,920	\$ 6,940	\$ 6,960	\$ 6,980	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,020	\$ 7,040	\$ 7,060	\$ 7,080	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,120	\$ 7,140	\$ 7,160	\$ 7,180	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,220	\$ 7,240	\$ 7,260	\$ 7,280	\$ 7,300	\$ 7,320	\$ 7,340	\$ 7,360	\$ 7,380	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,420	\$ 7,440	\$ 7,460	\$ 7,480	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,520	\$ 7,540	\$ 7,560	\$ 7,580	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,620	\$ 7,640	\$ 7,660	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,700	\$ 7,720	\$ 7,740	\$ 7,760	\$ 7,780	\$ 7,800	\$ 7,820	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,860	\$ 7,880	\$ 7,900	\$ 7,920	\$ 7,940	\$ 7,960	\$ 7,980	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,020	\$ 8,040	\$ 8,060	\$ 8,080	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,120	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,160	\$ 8,180	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,220	\$ 8,240	\$ 8,260	\$ 8,280	\$ 8,300	\$ 8,320	\$ 8,340	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,380	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,420	\$ 8,440	\$ 8,460	\$ 8,480	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,540	\$ 8,560	\$ 8,580	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,620	\$ 8,640	\$ 8,660	\$ 8,680	\$ 8,700	\$ 8,720	\$ 8,740	\$ 8,760	\$ 8,780	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,840	\$ 8,860	\$ 8,880	\$ 8,900	\$ 8,920	\$ 8,940	\$ 8,960	\$ 8,980	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,020	\$ 9,040	\$ 9,060	\$ 9,080	\$ 9,100	\$ 9,120	\$ 9,140	\$ 9,160	\$ 9,180	\$ 9,200	\$ 9,220	\$ 9,240	\$ 9,260	\$ 9,280	\$ 9,300	\$ 9,320	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,360	\$ 9,380	\$ 9,400	\$ 9,420	\$ 9,440	\$ 9,460	\$ 9,480	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,520	\$ 9,540	\$ 9,560	\$ 9,580	\$ 9,600	\$ 9,620	\$ 9,640	\$ 9,660	\$ 9,680	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,720	\$ 9,740	\$ 9,760	\$ 9,780	\$ 9,800	\$ 9,820	\$ 9,840	\$ 9,860	\$ 9,880	\$ 9,900	\$ 9,920	\$ 9,940	\$ 9,960	\$ 9,980	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,020	\$ 10,040	\$ 10,060	\$ 10,080	\$ 10,100	\$ 10,120	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,160	\$ 10,180	\$ 10,200	\$ 10,220	\$ 10,240	\$ 10,260	\$ 10,280	\$ 10,300	\$ 10,320	\$ 10,340	\$ 10,360	\$ 10,380	\$ 10,400	\$ 10,420	\$ 10,440	\$ 10,460	\$ 10,480	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,520	\$ 10,540	\$ 10,560	\$ 10,580	\$ 10,600	\$ 10,620	\$ 10,640	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,680	\$ 10,700	\$ 10,720	\$ 10,740	\$ 10,760	\$ 10,780	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,820	\$ 10,840	\$ 10,860	\$ 10,880	\$ 10,900	\$ 10,920	\$ 10,940	\$ 10,960	\$ 10,980	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,020	\$ 11,040	\$ 11,060	\$ 11,080	\$ 11,100	\$ 11,120	\$ 11,140	\$ 11,160	\$ 11,180	\$ 11,200	\$ 11,220	\$ 11,240	\$ 11,260	\$ 11,280	\$ 11,300	\$ 11,320	\$ 11,340	\$ 11,360	\$ 11,380	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,420	\$ 11,440	\$ 11,460	\$ 11,480	\$ 11,500	\$ 11,520	\$ 11,540	\$ 11,560	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,600	\$ 11,620	\$ 11,640	\$ 11,660	\$ 11,680	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,720	\$ 11,740	\$ 11,760	\$ 11,780	\$ 11,800	\$ 11,820	\$ 11,840	\$ 11,860	\$ 11,880	\$ 11,900	\$ 11,920	\$ 11,940	\$ 11,960	\$ 11,980	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,020	\$ 12,040	\$ 12,060	\$ 12,080	\$ 12,100	\$ 12,120	\$ 12,140	\$ 12,160	\$ 12,180	\$ 12,200	\$ 12,220	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,260	\$ 12,280	\$ 12,300	\$ 12,320	\$ 12,340	\$ 12,360	\$ 12,380	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,420	\$ 12,440	\$ 12,460	\$ 12,480	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,520	\$ 12,540	\$ 12,560	\$ 12,580	\$ 12,600	\$ 12,620	\$ 12,640	\$ 12,660	\$ 12,680	\$ 12,700	\$ 12,720	\$ 12,740	\$ 12,760	\$ 12,780	\$ 12,800	\$ 12,820	\$ 12,840	\$ 12,860	\$ 12,880	\$ 12,900	\$ 12,920	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,960	\$ 12,980	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,020	\$ 13,040	\$ 13,060	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,100	\$ 13,120	\$ 13,140	\$ 13,160	\$ 13,180	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,220	\$ 13,240	\$ 13,260	\$ 13,280	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,320	\$ 13,340	\$ 13,360	\$ 13,380	\$ 13,400	\$ 13,420	\$ 13,440	\$ 13,460	\$ 13,480	\$ 13,500	\$ 13,520	\$ 13,540	\$ 13,560	\$ 13,580	\$ 13,600	\$ 13,620	\$ 13,640	\$ 13,660	\$ 13,680	\$ 13,700	\$ 13,720	\$ 13,740	\$ 13,760	\$ 13,780	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,820	\$ 13,840	\$ 13,860	\$ 13,880	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,920	\$ 13,940	\$ 13,960	\$ 13,980	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,020	\$ 14,040	\$ 14,060	\$ 14,080	\$ 14,100	\$ 14,120	\$ 14,140	\$ 14,160	\$ 14,180	\$ 14,200	\$ 14,220	\$ 14,240	\$ 14,260	\$ 14,280	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,320	\$ 14,340	\$ 14,360	\$ 14,380	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,420	\$ 14,440	\$ 14,460	\$ 14,480	\$ 14,500	\$ 14,520	\$ 14,540	\$ 14,560	\$ 14,580	\$ 14,600	\$ 14,620	\$ 14,640	\$ 14,660	\$ 14,680	\$ 14,700	\$ 14,720	\$ 14,740	\$ 14,760	\$ 14,780	\$ 14,800	\$ 14,820	\$ 14,840	\$ 14,860	\$ 14,880	\$ 14,900	\$ 14,920	\$ 14,940	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,980	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,020	\$ 15,040	\$ 15,060	\$ 15,080	\$ 15,100	\$ 15,120	\$ 15,140	\$ 15,160	\$ 15,180	\$ 15,200	\$ 15,220	\$ 15,240	\$ 15,260	\$ 15,280	\$ 15,300	\$ 15,320	\$ 15,340	\$ 15,360	\$ 15,380	\$ 15,400	\$ 15,420	\$ 15,440	\$ 15,460	\$ 15,480	\$ 15,500	\$ 15,520	\$ 15,540	\$ 15,560	\$ 15,580	\$ 15,600	\$ 15,620	\$ 15,640	\$ 15,660	\$ 15,680	\$ 15,700	\$ 15,720	\$ 15,740	\$ 15,760	\$ 15,780	\$ 15,800	\$ 15,820	\$ 15,840	\$ 15,860	\$ 15,880	\$ 15,900	\$ 15,920	\$ 15,940	\$ 15,960	\$ 15,980	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,020	\$ 16,040	\$ 16,060	\$ 16,080	\$ 16,100	\$ 16,120	\$ 16,140	\$ 16,160	\$ 16,180	\$ 16,200	\$ 16,220	\$ 16,240	\$ 16,260	\$ 16,280	\$ 16,300	\$ 16,320	\$ 16,340	\$ 16,360	\$ 16,380	\$ 16,400	\$ 16,420	\$ 16,440	\$ 16,460	\$ 16,480	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,520	\$ 16,540	\$ 16,560	\$ 16,580	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,620	\$ 16,640	\$ 16,660	\$ 16,680	\$ 16,700	\$ 16,720	\$ 16,740	\$ 16,760	\$ 16,780	\$ 16,800	\$ 16,820	\$ 16,840	\$ 16,860	\$ 16,880	\$ 16,900	\$ 16,920	\$ 16,940	\$ 16,960	\$ 16,980	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,020	\$ 17,040	\$ 17,060	\$ 17,080	\$ 17,100	\$ 17,120	\$ 17,140	\$ 17,160	\$ 17,180	\$ 17,200	\$ 17,220	\$ 17,240	\$ 17,260	\$ 17,280	\$ 17,300	\$ 17,320	\$ 17,340	\$ 17,360	\$ 17,380	\$ 17,400	\$ 17,420	\$ 17,440	\$ 17,460	\$ 17,480	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,520	\$ 17,540	\$ 17,560	\$ 17,580	\$ 17,600	\$ 17,620	\$ 17,640	\$ 17,660	\$ 17,680	\$ 17,700	\$ 17,720	\$ 17,740	\$ 17,760	\$ 17,780	\$ 17,800	\$ 17,820	\$ 17,840	\$ 17,860	\$ 17,880	\$ 17,900	\$ 17,920	\$ 17,940	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,980	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,020	\$ 18,040	\$ 18,060	\$ 18,080	\$ 18,100	\$ 18,120	\$ 18,140	\$ 18,160	\$ 18,180	\$ 18,200	\$ 18,220	\$ 18,240	\$ 18,260	\$ 18,280	\$ 18,300	\$ 18,320	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,360	\$ 18,380	\$ 18,400	\$ 18,420	\$ 18,440	\$ 18,460	\$ 18,480	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,520	\$ 18,540	\$ 18,560	\$ 18,580	\$ 18,600	\$ 18,620	\$ 18,640	\$ 18,660	\$ 18,680	\$ 18,700	\$ 18,720	\$ 18,740	\$ 18,760	\$ 18,780	\$ 18,800	\$ 18,820	\$ 18,840	\$ 18,860	\$ 18,880	\$ 18,900	\$ 18,920	\$ 18,940	\$ 18,960	\$ 18,980	\$ 19,000	\$ 19,020	\$ 19,040	\$ 19,060	\$ 19,080	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,120	\$ 19,140	\$ 19,160	\$ 19,180	\$ 19,200	\$ 19,220	\$ 19,240	\$ 19,260	\$ 19,280	\$ 19,300	\$ 19,320	\$ 19,340	\$ 19,360	\$ 19,380	\$ 19,400	\$ 19,420	\$ 19,440	\$ 19,460	\$ 19,480	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,520	\$ 19,540	\$ 19,560	\$ 19,580	\$ 19,600	\$ 19,620	\$ 19,640	\$ 19,660	\$ 19,680	\$ 19,700	\$ 19,720	\$ 19,740	\$ 19,760	\$ 19,780	\$ 19,800	\$ 19,820	\$ 19,840	\$ 19,860	\$ 19,880	\$ 19,900	\$ 19,920	\$ 19,940	\$ 19,960	\$ 19,980	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,020	\$ 20,040	\$ 20,060	\$ 20,080	\$ 20,100	\$ 20,120	\$ 20,140	\$ 20,160	\$ 20,180	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,220	\$ 20,240	\$ 20,260	\$ 20,280	\$ 20,300	\$ 20,320	\$ 20,340	\$ 20,360	\$ 20,380	\$ 20,400	\$ 20,420	\$ 20,440	\$ 20,460	\$ 20,480	\$ 20,500	\$ 20,520	\$ 20,540	\$ 20,560	\$ 20,580	\$ 20,600	\$ 20,620	\$ 20,640	\$ 20,660	\$ 20,680	\$ 20,700	\$ 20,720	\$ 20,740	\$ 20,760	\$ 20,780	\$ 20,800	\$ 20,820	\$ 20,840	\$ 20,860	\$ 20,880	\$ 20,900	\$ 20,920	\$ 20,940	\$ 20,960	\$ 20,980	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,020	\$ 21,040	\$ 21,060	\$ 21,080	\$ 21,100	\$ 21,120	\$ 21,140	\$ 21,160	\$ 21,180	\$ 21,200	\$ 21,220	\$ 21,240	\$ 21,260	\$ 21,280

* Workers were distributed as follows: 67 at \$440 to \$460; 46 at \$460 to \$480; 19 at \$480 to \$500; 4 at \$500 to \$520; 1 at \$520 to \$540; and 1 at \$540 to \$560.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740	760	780	800	820	840	860	880	900	920	940	960	980	1000	1020	1040	1060	1080	1100	1120	1140	1160	1180	1200	1220	1240	1260	1280	1300	1320	1340	1360	1380	1400	1420	1440	1460	1480	1500	1520	1540	1560	1580	1600	1620	1640	1660	1680	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100	2120	2140	2160	2180	2200	2220	2240	2260	2280	2300	2320	2340	2360	2380	2400	2420	2440	2460	2480	2500	2520	2540	2560	2580	2600	2620	2640	2660	2680	2700	2720	2740	2760	2780	2800	2820	2840	2860	2880	2900	2920	2940	2960	2980	3000	3020	3040	3060	3080	3100	3120	3140	3160	3180	3200	3220	3240	3260	3280	3300	3320	3340	3360	3380	3400	3420	3440	3460	3480	3500	3520	3540	3560	3580	3600	3620	3640	3660	3680	3700	3720	3740	3760	3780	3800	3820	3840	3860	3880	3900	3920	3940	3960	3980	4000	4020	4040	4060	4080	4100	4120	4140	4160	4180	4200	4220	4240	4260	4280	4300	4320	4340	4360	4380	4400	4420	4440	4460	4480	4500	4520	4540	4560	4580	4600	4620	4640	4660	4680	4700	4720	4740	4760	4780	4800	4820	4840	4860	4880	4900	4920	4940	4960	4980	5000	5020	5040	5060	5080	5100	5120	5140	5160	5180	5200	5220	5240	5260	5280	5300	5320	5340	5360	5380	5400	5420	5440	5460	5480	5500	5520	5540	5560	5580	5600	5620	5640	5660	5680	5700	5720	5740	5760	5780	5800	5820	5840	5860	5880	5900	5920	5940	5960	5980	6000	6020	6040	6060	6080	6100	6120	6140	6160	6180	6200	6220	6240	6260	6280	6300	6320	6340	6360	6380	6400	6420	6440	6460	6480	6500	6520	6540	6560	6580	6600	6620	6640	6660	6680	6700	6720	6740	6760	6780	6800	6820	6840	6860	6880	6900	6920	6940	6960	6980	7000	7020	7040	7060	7080	7100	7120	7140	7160	7180	7200	7220	7240	7260	7280	7300	7320	7340	7360	7380	7400	7420	7440	7460	7480	7500	7520	7540	7560	7580	7600	7620	7640	7660	7680	7700	7720	7740	7760	7780	7800	7820	7840	7860	7880	7900	7920	7940	7960	7980	8000	8020	8040	8060	8080	8100	8120	8140	8160	8180	8200	8220	8240	8260	8280	8300	8320	8340	8360	8380	8400	8420	8440	8460	8480	8500	8520	8540	8560	8580	8600	8620	8640	8660	8680	8700	8720	8740	8760	8780	8800	8820	8840	8860	8880	8900	8920	8940	8960	8980	9000	9020	9040	9060	9080	9100	9120	9140	9160	9180	9200	9220	9240	9260	9280	9300	9320	9340	9360	9380	9400	9420	9440	9460	9480	9500	9520	9540	9560	9580	9600	9620	9640	9660	9680	9700	9720	9740	9760	9780	9800	9820	9840	9860	9880	9900	9920	9940	9960	9980	10000	10020	10040	10060	10080	10100	10120	10140	10160	10180	10200	10220	10240	10260	10280	10300	10320	10340	10360	10380	10400	10420	10440	10460	10480	10500	10520	10540	10560	10580	10600	10620	10640	10660	10680	10700	10720	10740	10760	10780	10800	10820	10840	10860	10880	10900	10920	10940	10960	10980	11000	11020	11040	11060	11080	11100	11120	11140	11160	11180	11200	11220	11240	11260	11280	11300	11320	11340	11360	11380	11400	11420	11440	11460	11480	11500	11520	11540	11560	11580	11600	11620	11640	11660	11680	11700	11720	11740	11760	11780	11800	11820	11840	11860	11880	11900	11920	11940	11960	11980	12000	12020	12040	12060	12080	12100	12120	12140	12160	12180	12200	12220	12240	12260	12280	12300	12320	12340	12360	12380	12400	12420	12440	12460	12480	12500	12520	12540	12560	12580	12600	12620	12640	12660	12680	12700	12720	12740	12760	12780	12800	12820	12840	12860	12880	12900	12920	12940	12960	12980	13000	13020	13040	13060	13080	13100	13120	13140	13160	13180	13200	13220	13240	13260	13280	13300	13320	13340	13360	13380	13400	13420	13440	13460	13480	13500	13520	13540	13560	13580	13600	13620	13640	13660	13680	13700	13720	13740	13760	13780	13800	13820	13840	13860	13880	13900	13920	13940	13960	13980	14000	14020	14040	14060	14080	14100	14120	14140	14160	14180	14200	14220	14240	14260	14280	14300	14320	14340	14360	14380	14400	14420	14440	14460	14480	14500	14520	14540	14560	14580	14600	14620	14640	14660	14680	14700	14720	14740	14760	14780	14800	14820	14840	14860	14880	14900	14920	14940	14960	14980	15000	15020	15040	15060	15080	15100	15120	15140	15160	15180	15200	15220	15240	15260	15280	15300	15320	15340	15360	15380	15400	15420	15440	15460	15480	15500	15520	15540	15560	15580	15600	15620	15640	15660	15680	15700	15720	15740	15760	15780	15800	15820	15840	15860	15880	15900	15920	15940	15960	15980	16000	16020	16040	16060	16080	16100	16120	16140	16160	16180	16200	16220	16240	16260	16280	16300	16320	16340	16360	16380	16400	16420	16440	16460	16480	16500	16520	16540	16560	16580	16600	16620	16640	16660	16680	16700	16720	16740	16760	16780	16800	16820	16840	16860	16880	16900	16920	16940	16960	16980	17000	17020	17040	17060	17080	17100	17120	17140	17160	17180	17200	17220	17240	17260	17280	17300	17320	17340	17360	17380	17400	17420	17440	17460	17480	17500	17520	17540	17560	17580	17600	17620	17640	17660	17680	17700	17720	17740	17760	17780	17800	17820	17840	17860	17880	17900	17920	17940	17960	17980	18000	18020	18040	18060	18080	18100	18120	18140	18160	18180	18200	18220	18240	18260	18280	18300	18320	18340	18360	18380	18400	18420	18440	18460	18480	18500	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See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
FILE CLERKS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	34	37.5	\$ 147.00	FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS): NONMANUFACTURING -----	823	37.0	\$ 360.50
MESSENGERS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	48	38.0	143.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	200 189	37.5 37.0	141.00 140.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	38.0	408.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	94 76	39.5 39.0	152.00 150.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	325 322	37.5 37.5	133.50 133.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B: NONMANUFACTURING -----	281	37.0	363.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MESSENGERS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	37.5	139.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	340 317	37.0 36.5	322.00 328.00
SECRETARIES ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,892 700 2,192 52	38.0 40.0 37.0 39.0	212.50 214.50 209.50 263.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	132 111	38.5 38.0	160.50 157.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	853 87 766	37.5 40.0 37.5	295.50 310.50 294.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	85 38 47	38.5 40.0 37.5	277.00 260.50 290.50	ORDER CLERKS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	97 84	40.0 40.0	184.00 189.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: MANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	333.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	424 256	38.5 38.0	234.00 225.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING -----	85 72	40.0 40.0	179.00 184.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	435 46 389	37.5 40.0 37.0	283.00 327.50 278.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	626 398 27	38.0 37.0 39.5	220.00 223.50 262.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,058 477 1,581 44	39.0 39.5 38.5 40.0	163.50 179.50 159.00 188.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	710 631	38.0 38.0	209.00 207.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	578 245 333	38.5 40.0 37.5	191.50 187.50 194.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,006 226 786	39.0 39.0 38.5	174.50 199.00 167.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	37.5	263.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	216 195	38.0 38.0	166.00 164.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,052 251 801 31	39.0 40.0 39.0 39.5	153.00 162.00 150.50 178.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	400 357	38.0 38.0	215.50 213.50
STENOGRAPHERS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	37.0	169.00	PAYROLL CLERKS ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	185 69 116	38.5 39.5 38.0	175.00 176.00 174.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	220 197	38.0 37.5	175.00 173.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	179 172	37.0 37.0	164.00 163.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	996 814	38.5 38.0	164.00 163.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING -----	152 150	40.0 40.0	264.50 264.00
TYPISTS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	733	37.0	146.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	488 384	38.0 37.5	170.50 170.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C ----- MANUFACTURING -----	68 66	40.0 40.0	218.50 216.00
TYPISTS, CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	196	37.5	165.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	508 78 430 37	38.5 40.0 38.5 40.0	157.00 159.50 157.00 198.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
FILE CLERKS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	580 560	37.5 37.5	137.50 137.00					COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS): NONMANUFACTURING -----	394	37.0	344.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	55 49	37.5 37.5	148.50 145.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Hartford, Conn., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS: NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	37.5	\$ 199.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	37.5	\$ 391.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C: NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	36.5	\$ 313.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	180	38.0	209.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B: NONMANUFACTURING -----	153	37.0	356.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) --- NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	37.5	282.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	99	38.0	169.50
				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	373	37.0	283.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	37.0	173.00
				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	201	37.0	276.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES: NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	37.5	278.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	37.0	276.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

[illegible]

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$4 to \$4.20; 1 at \$4.20 to \$4.40; and 7 at \$4.40 to \$4.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40					
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,964	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.83	\$ 5.13- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	22	-	-	232	158	93	122	64	36	407	59	7	38	60	3	442	183	
MANUFACTURING -----	439	5.57	5.22	4.80- 6.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	62	135	39	32	61	26	34	3	6	38	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,525	7.41	6.83	5.65- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	19	-	-	170	23	54	90	3	10	373	56	1	-	60	3	442	183	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	680	9.21	9.35	9.35- 9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441	183		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	118	4.97	4.69	4.25- 5.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	56	4	10	20	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	116	4.97	4.74	4.25- 5.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	55	3	10	20	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	493	6.85	6.44	4.55- 9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	13	30	13	40	17	34	6	1	-	24	3	5	159	
MANUFACTURING -----	141	5.95	6.00	5.22- 6.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	17	12	40	17	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	352	7.21	6.51	4.55- 9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	13	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	24	3	5	159	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	580	7.81	9.35	5.65- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	119	12	49	1	-	-	2	6	24	36	-	299	24	
MANUFACTURING -----	425	8.67	9.35	9.35- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	299	24	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	323	9.36	9.35	9.35- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	24	
SHIPPERS -----	166	5.72	5.39	4.91- 6.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	19	7	15	45	12	7	-	18	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	59	5.79	5.44	5.39- 6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	12	4	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	5.68	5.25	4.50- 7.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	19	7	9	26	-	3	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	170	5.12	5.05	4.13- 5.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	26	16	27	11	14	11	28	5	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	89	5.29	5.40	4.35- 5.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	17	7	10	6	27	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	81	4.92	4.35	3.95- 6.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	23	9	10	4	4	5	1	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	154	4.68	4.70	4.24- 5.31	16	-	1	8	-	2	3	2	6	19	46	17	21	3	2	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	61	5.17	4.74	4.45- 5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	9	10	10	2	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	4.35	4.70	3.25- 4.78	16	-	1	8	-	2	3	2	-	3	37	7	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	827	5.41	5.29	4.41- 6.43	9	-	-	18	-	49	16	42	25	157	62	71	14	60	126	42	113	9	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	385	5.01	4.80	4.45- 5.55	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15	15	132	45	61	12	57	6	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	442	5.76	6.43	4.00- 7.30	9	-	-	18	-	40	10	27	10	25	17	10	2	3	120	27	101	9	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	213	4.50	4.30	3.80- 5.13	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	8	10	71	7	56	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	267	4.82	5.05	4.03- 5.29	-	-	-	6	-	25	13	22	8	51	7	74	3	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	215	4.79	4.35	3.86- 5.83	-	-	-	6	-	25	13	21	6	48	-	35	3	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,007	5.49	5.67	4.37- 6.33	9	72	-	14	45	19	-	25	-	129	25	85	106	88	301	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	682	5.72	6.17	5.21- 6.37	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	127	18	55	67	75	301	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	5.00	3.85	3.20- 5.73	9	72	-	14	38	19	-	20	-	2	7	30	39	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	373	6.19	6.33	5.22- 6.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	14	87	5	21	129	48	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	298	5.83	6.28	5.16- 6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	14	73	5	21	129	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	7.60	6.63	6.63- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	
GUARDS -----	1,142	3.98	3.15	3.00- 4.75	248	291	46	43	86	19	11	26	22	40	35	40	28	40	26	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	276	5.88	6.61	4.89- 6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	19	22	5	11	17	11	26	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	866	3.37	3.05	2.98- 3.39	248	291	46	43	86	19	2	10	3	18	30	29	11	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	929	3.40	3.05	2.98- 3.39	248	291	46	43	86	19	11	26	22	40	35	37	19	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.34	4.25	3.95- 4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	19	22	5	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	839	3.30	3.05	2.98- 3.30	248	291	46	43	86	19	2	10	3	18	30	26	11	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,286	3.71	3.30	3.00- 3.85	422	280	76	314	329	175	112	28	13	96	85	77	45	196	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	434	5.08	5.20	4.34- 5.93	-	-	-	9	35	12	18	13	7	17	66	55	39	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,852	3.39	3.25	3.00- 3.40	422	280	76	305	294	163	94	15	6	79	19	22	6	33	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	6.01	6.23	6.23- 6.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	3	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS:-----		\$	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	150	4.65
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	6.82	MANUFACTURING -----	60	5.14
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS:-----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	4.32
NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	7.57	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	743	5.41
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	291	8.15	MANUFACTURING -----	330	4.98
NONMANUFACTURING -----	259	8.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	413	5.75
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	208	8.50	ORDER FILLERS -----	94	4.49
BOILER TENDERS -----	73	6.47	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:-----		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	7.04	NONMANUFACTURING -----	296	5.36
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			FORKLIFT OPERATORS:-----		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,878	6.97	NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	7.60
MANUFACTURING -----	382	5.35	GUARDS:-----		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,496	7.38	NONMANUFACTURING -----	718	3.41
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	673	9.20	GUARDS, CLASS R -----	771	3.42
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	112	4.94	MANUFACTURING -----	80	4.31
MANUFACTURING -----	110	4.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	691	3.31
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	443	6.73	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,311	3.64
MANUFACTURING -----	120	5.81	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,081	3.46
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	7.07	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	6.01
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	553	7.81	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	425	8.67	GUARDS:-----		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	323	9.36	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	3.22
SHIPPERS -----	139	5.80	GUARDS, CLASS R -----	153	3.24
MANUFACTURING -----	38	6.02	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	3.22
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	5.72	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:-----		
RECEIVERS -----	150	5.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	765	3.27
MANUFACTURING -----	84	5.25			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	5.00			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Hartford, Conn., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977	March 1977 to March 1978	March 1978 to March 1979
All industries:				
Office clerical.....	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.5
Electronic data processing.....	5.7	5.3	7.3	6.3
Industrial nurses.....	6.7	6.2	9.7	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.9	7.1	8.5	8.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.7	6.6	5.8	8.2
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.1
Industrial nurses.....	6.0	6.5	10.4	10.6
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.2	7.1	8.6	8.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	10.1	6.5	6.9	8.8
Nonmanufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.8
Electronic data processing.....	5.8	6.3	7.3	5.8
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	2.6	6.7	4.9	7.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Hartford, Conn., March 1979**

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typist	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	116	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	135	118	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	178	134	116	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	(6)	148	126	111	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	175	142	125	(6)	(6)	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	173	154	136	(6)	(6)	(6)	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS--	180	142	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	(6)	151	133	121	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	204	166	154	134	(6)	133	118	115	116	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	174	139	127	(6)	(6)	(6)	93	104	98	88	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	205	175	155	132	(6)	(6)	122	(6)	(6)	102	115	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	202	194	167	140	120	116	(6)	125	125	117	123	109	100									
MESSENGERS-----	205	160	158	147	125	(6)	123	113	123	106	118	(6)	96	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	175	150	124	118	102	104	90	107	(6)	80	92	90	76	79	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	160	133	116	123	(6)	106	102	98	102	86	89	(6)	82	85	97	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	160	178	122	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	84	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	84	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	157	138	114	109	(6)	102	89	90	93	80	88	80	81	91	91	97	90	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	172	156	125	118	108	106	107	107	108	96	101	91	92	106	104	113	113	117	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	158	139	123	115	107	(6)	109	89	(6)	81	85	88	79	92	94	104	103	104	89	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	178	144	130	110	94	121	109	96	104	88	96	81	73	84	104	103	97	109	91	116	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	167	157	134	125	110	(6)	104	102	108	95	(6)	95	89	92	106	109	(6)	110	95	105	118	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																						
Computer systems analysts (business)				Computer programmers (business), class B	Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters			Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses							
Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A		Class B	Class C	Class A		Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	118	100																				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	139	118	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	148	129	(6)	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	151	132	120	(6)	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	185	158	152	142	122	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	216	193	173	169	143	126	100															
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS-----	199	170	(6)	192	(6)	(6)	114	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	142	118	96	(6)	99	79	73	(6)	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	163	134	108	(6)	116	93	86	(6)	118	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	122	100											
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	91	79	(6)	(6)	96	78	(6)	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	(6)	115	(6)	120	104	88	80	(6)	114	97	85	115	100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	97	89	(6)	133	114	(6)	135	111	100								
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	150	134	119	103	101	82	64	69	118	104	(6)	116	102	84	100							

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Hartford, Conn., March 1979

Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
Occupation which equals 100	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	97	100											
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	106	109	100										
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	97	98	93	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	(6)	105	97	(6)	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	95	(6)	(6)	103	(6)	100							
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	(6)	102	(6)	102	(6)	(6)	100						
MILLWRIGHTS-----	(6)	102	(6)	103	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	(6)	125	(6)	(6)	(6)	119	(6)	(6)	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	112	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	(6)	96	88	(6)	92	(6)	93	93	76	(6)	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	97	102	93	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	101	84	(6)	(6)	100	
BOILER TENDERS-----	110	115	105	(6)	(6)	107	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
Light truck	Medium truck	Tractor-trailer											
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	97	100										
SHIPPERS-----	(6)	128	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS-----	100	121	(6)	110	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	124	(6)	(6)	93	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	116	113	112	104	121	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	129	108	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	112	(6)	(6)	103	106	(6)	112	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	(6)	121	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	(6)	101	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	(6)	128	109	98	(6)	97	101	(6)	98	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	147	(6)	107	121	123	101	(6)	91	104	119	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	110	131	(6)	116	115	124	113	101	104	112	107	101	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub. See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A,
B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes
A and B
Accounting clerks,
classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators,
classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts,
classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers,
classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators,
classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial
nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and
cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Hartford, Conn.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	643	131	184,429	100	111,217
MANUFACTURING -----	50	220	43	82,551	45	53,079
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	423	88	101,878	55	58,138
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	43	20	9,969	5	7,982
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	73	10	8,209	4	2,784
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	157	18	25,376	14	7,536
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	60	15	45,043	24	35,301
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	90	25	13,281	7	4,535

¹ The Hartford Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of the city of Hartford, and 21 towns in Hartford County, New Hartford town in Litchfield County; 3 towns in Middlesex County, Colchester town in New London County, and 10 towns in Tolland County. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the Labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power; heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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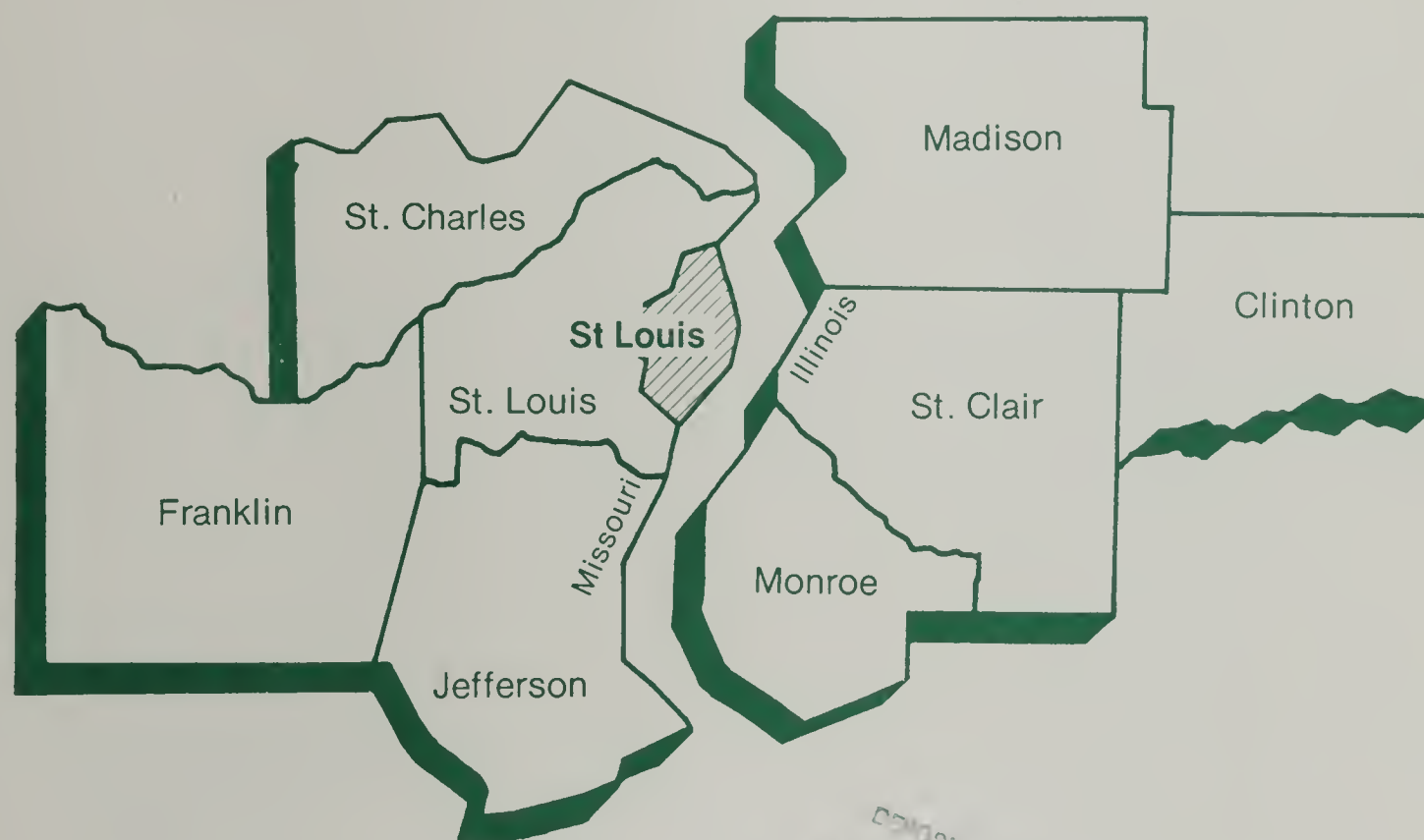
Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-13



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Kansas City, Mo., under the general direction of Edward Chaiken, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the St. Louis area are available for computer and data processing services (March 1978), hotels and motels (May 1978), machinery manufacturing (January 1978), and moving and storage (March 1978) industries and municipal government employees. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Rogers Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Robert L. Norwood
Commissioner
August 1979

Bulletin 2050-13

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																															
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400 and over										
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	over											
SECRETARIES -----	5,112	39.5	\$ 222.00	\$ 207.50	\$ 178.50-261.00	44	47	38	130	144	221	283	461	346	378	537	264	468	446	329	335	297	168	84	56	36											
MANUFACTURING -----	2,300	39.5	242.00	233.50	201.50-281.00	-	-	-	3	4	18	48	168	116	148	276	159	278	272	217	235	164	121	31	22	20											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,812	39.0	205.50	192.00	165.00-237.00	44	47	38	127	140	203	235	293	230	230	261	105	190	174	112	100	133	47	53	34	16											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	460	40.0	292.00	299.00	261.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	2	30	4	30	33	65	63	97	35	43	31	14											
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	552	39.5	271.50	272.50	206.50-336.00	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	22	41	46	24	39	53	12	37	40	51	85	51	33	11											
MANUFACTURING -----	300	39.5	274.50	288.50	206.00-334.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	18	21	24	11	18	16	3	12	31	35	71	18	14	3											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	268.50	248.00	212.00-337.00	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	20	22	13	21	35	9	25	9	16	14	33	19	8											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	40.0	349.00	359.00	337.00-362.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	13	33	18	6											
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,264	39.0	233.00	218.50	184.50-274.00	-	-	-	4	10	12	50	190	76	85	152	61	108	140	94	105	98	43	12	9	15											
MANUFACTURING -----	489	39.0	259.50	264.50	216.00-293.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	15	67	25	25	74	60	87	64	28	5	-	7											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	775	39.0	216.00	201.50	178.50-239.50	-	-	-	4	10	12	50	167	67	70	85	36	83	66	34	18	34	15	7	9	8											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	85	39.5	307.00	303.50	274.00-337.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	17	10	24	4	5	7	8										
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,306	39.5	222.00	210.00	178.50-263.00	-	22	23	30	35	28	87	107	84	97	140	74	126	118	72	100	93	35	13	12	10											
MANUFACTURING -----	592	39.5	238.50	230.00	192.00-280.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	75	28	45	49	34	64	73	49	59	46	20	8	7	10											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	714	39.0	208.50	203.50	168.00-241.50	-	22	23	30	35	27	63	32	56	52	91	40	62	45	23	41	47	15	5	5	-											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	40.0	273.00	287.50	234.00-303.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	18	2	26	9	20	26	40	15	5	5	-											
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,249	39.5	210.00	202.50	170.50-250.00	-	24	15	31	55	69	99	102	107	85	150	50	82	117	109	90	52	3	8	1	-											
MANUFACTURING -----	557	39.5	229.00	223.00	200.00-265.00	-	-	-	3	1	12	19	31	29	40	84	43	74	64	80	58	16	2	-	1	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	692	39.5	195.00	181.00	158.00-210.00	-	24	15	28	54	57	80	71	78	45	66	7	8	53	29	32	36	1	8	-	-											
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	718	39.5	185.00	187.00	152.50-216.50	44	-	-	65	41	110	43	40	34	62	65	39	97	58	16	-	3	-	-	1	-											
MANUFACTURING -----	362	40.0	217.50	216.50	201.50-237.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	21	29	24	65	39	97	58	16	-	3	-	-	-	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	356	39.5	151.50	152.50	133.50-165.00	44	-	-	65	41	105	38	19	5	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-											
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,969	39.5	206.50	199.00	167.50-245.00	-	11	69	110	65	112	174	146	148	160	112	108	189	230	125	118	64	22	4	-	2											
MANUFACTURING -----	942	39.5	215.50	207.50	179.00-249.00	-	7	-	8	20	31	97	77	95	78	65	63	112	107	57	79	36	9	1	-	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,027	39.0	198.50	190.00	156.00-245.00	-	4	69	102	45	81	77	69	53	82	47	45	77	123	68	39	28	13	3	-	2											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	332	40.0	236.00	233.00	197.00-268.00	-	-	-	-	1	12	15	26	14	19	20	33	43	23	58	29	21	13	3	-	-											
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	827	39.5	221.50	221.00	184.00-258.00	-	7	-	3	18	28	51	74	62	88	47	33	85	142	86	69	28	5	1	-	-											
MANUFACTURING -----	316	40.0	226.00	221.00	184.00-268.00	-	7	-	3	8	7	14	30	27	32	12	10	36	36	32	34	23	4	1	-	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	511	39.5	218.50	217.00	184.00-245.00	-	-	-	-	10	21	37	44	35	56	35	23	49	106	54	35	5	1	-	-	-											
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,142	39.5	196.00	186.00	157.50-226.00	-	4	69	107	47	84	123	72	86	72	65	75	104	88	39	49	36	17	3	-	2											
MANUFACTURING -----	626	39.5	210.00	203.00	175.00-240.50	-	-	-	5	12	24	83	47	68	46	53	53	76	71	25	45	13	5	-	-	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	516	39.0	179.00	158.00	137.00-207.50	-	4	69	102	35	60	40	25	18	26	12	22	28	17	14	4	23	12	3	-	2											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	139	40.0	242.00	226.00	201.00-302.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	2	15	4	21	23	5	13	1	20	12	3	-	2											
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	740	38.0	170.50	167.50	144.00-184.00	-	-	79	90	76	96	60	123	101	9	40	14	13	3	8	-	12	-	16	-	-											
MANUFACTURING -----	265	37.5	167.00	168.00	150.00-184.00	-	-	34	6	16	53	50	31	28	7	19	9	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	475	38.5	172.50	161.00	138.00-184.00	-	-	45	84	60	43	10	92	73	2	21	5	4	-	8	-	12	-	16	-	-											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.0	335.00	351.50	313.00-351.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	16	-	-											
TYPISTS -----	2,951	39.0	163.50	150.00	130.00-183.00	3	231	464	384	308	328	270	188	156	115	101	61	87	87	88	58	12	3	1	5	1											
MANUFACTURING -----	1,218	39.5	186.00	176.00	150.00-213.00	-	38	42	103	113	130	117	99	97	85	76	41	72	79	62	57	2	3	1	-	1											
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,733	38.5	147.50	139.00	125.00-161.00	3	193	422	281	195	198	153	89	59	30	25	20	15	8	26	1	10	-	-	5	-											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	152	40.0	209.50	188.50	161.50-260.50	-	-	-	7	1	21	11	23	14	14	4	5	5	5	26	1	10	-	-	5	-											

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	and under	and over					
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	over							
COUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																																	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,195	39.5	\$ 231.00	\$ 218.00	\$ 173.00-284.50	-	-	17	44	98	123	173	155	48	213	149	83	156	224	147	189	133	122	23	69	29							
MANUFACTURING -----	731	39.5	241.50	243.00	184.00-287.00	-	-	1	10	18	30	61	50	23	42	59	12	45	73	93	94	50	7	10	24	29							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,464	39.5	226.00	213.00	172.00-275.00	-	-	16	34	80	93	112	105	25	171	90	71	111	151	54	95	83	115	13	45	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	336	40.0	304.50	320.50	263.50-336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	49	3	33	60	15	115	13	45	-							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	3,043	39.0	165.00	151.00	133.50-180.00	25	215	318	426	440	431	224	198	196	131	61	23	55	107	101	30	14	1	42	5	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	755	39.0	172.00	158.00	140.00-189.00	-	21	73	77	135	121	60	41	55	23	17	16	25	28	24	27	10	-	2	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,288	39.5	163.00	150.00	132.50-178.00	25	194	245	349	305	310	164	157	141	108	44	7	30	79	77	3	4	1	40	5	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	267	40.0	238.00	208.00	186.00-268.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	31	21	30	45	13	3	7	4	64	1	1	1	40	5	-							
ROLL CLERKS -----	805	39.5	211.50	187.00	164.50-260.50	-	18	23	45	20	56	83	123	42	34	23	28	65	40	77	22	32	22	27	18	7							
MANUFACTURING -----	412	40.0	214.00	196.00	168.00-271.50	-	15	16	28	-	41	17	52	16	31	11	25	27	17	42	14	21	15	13	4	7							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	393	39.5	208.50	177.00	164.50-259.50	-	3	7	17	20	15	66	71	26	3	12	3	38	23	35	8	11	7	14	14	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	105	39.5	278.00	273.00	236.50-340.50	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	1	-	2	-	2	15	15	10	8	6	7	14	14	-							
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,617	39.0	183.00	170.50	149.50-198.00	16	66	156	242	198	248	329	303	273	148	82	96	66	133	72	32	104	19	18	15	1							
MANUFACTURING -----	783	39.5	202.00	186.50	163.50-245.50	-	-	25	41	35	70	41	116	70	41	56	35	36	116	39	29	14	9	2	7	1							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,834	39.0	175.00	168.00	142.00-186.50	16	66	131	201	163	178	288	187	203	107	26	61	30	17	33	3	90	10	16	8	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	175	39.5	280.00	303.00	250.00-313.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	2	1	5	3	1	11	8	27	2	66	10	16	8	-							
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	727	39.0	202.50	182.00	161.00-241.50	-	-	2	50	49	71	51	89	92	23	46	19	45	100	15	20	26	5	11	12	1							
MANUFACTURING -----	341	39.5	215.50	213.00	170.00-251.00	-	-	-	30	8	28	9	29	17	2	43	10	30	92	7	17	10	1	-	7	1							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	386	38.5	191.00	178.50	155.50-190.00	-	-	2	20	41	43	42	60	75	21	3	9	15	8	8	3	16	4	11	5	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	38.5	308.50	313.50	290.00-356.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	1	2	2	16	4	11	5	-							
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,890	39.0	175.50	169.00	142.00-188.50	16	66	154	192	149	177	278	214	181	125	36	77	21	33	57	12	78	14	7	3	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	442	39.5	191.50	178.00	160.00-210.00	-	-	25	11	27	42	32	87	53	39	13	25	6	24	32	12	4	8	2	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,448	39.0	171.00	162.00	136.00-186.00	16	66	129	181	122	135	246	127	128	86	23	52	15	9	25	-	74	6	5	3	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	125	40.0	269.00	302.50	240.50-303.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	2	-	4	3	1	4	7	25	-	50	6	5	3	-							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	890	39.5	\$ 390.50	\$ 384.00	\$ 342.00-431.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	3	13	12	29	43	87	104	105	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	546	39.5	380.50	374.00	340.00-416.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	7	24	34	60	77	82	58	155	101	37	27	26	14	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	344	38.5	407.50	392.50	345.00-473.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	49	17	8	3	1	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	40.0	491.50	477.50	444.00-570.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	1	12	5	5	9	27	27	23	51	35	52	20	19	23	13						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	501	39.0	424.50	405.00	375.00-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	45	65	82	130	62	25	26	26	14	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	318	39.5	403.50	400.00	365.00-424.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	40	50	41	106	41	9	7	3	1	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	38.5	460.50	441.00	391.00-541.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	15	41	24	21	16	19	23	13	-						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	329	40.0	360.00	347.50	323.50-389.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	7	25	36	65	55	35	26	-	23	38	11	1	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	217	40.0	350.00	345.00	315.00-375.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	21	30	42	37	32	17	-	14	8	7	1	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.5	378.50	356.50	324.50-441.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	30	4	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	435.50	454.50	399.00-473.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	6	23	18	3	9	-	9	30	4	-	-	-						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	60	38.0	278.00	253.00	217.00-317.00	-	-	-	-	3	16	3	12	5	4	2	1	4	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	1,264	39.5	374.00	370.00	272.50-334.00	-	-	-	3	5	57	84	83	163	190	259	150	119	58	24	53	13	2	1	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	759	39.5	307.00	303.50	280.00-330.00	-	-	-	-	2	11	48	45	91	109	192	102	86	35	8	19	8	2	1	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	505	39.5	299.50	290.00	260.00-336.00	-	-	-	3	3	46	36	38	72	81	67	48	33	23	16	34	5	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	392	39.5	346.00	340.00	320.00-360.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	21	56	100	99	43	17	30	9	2	1	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	238	39.5	348.50	340.50	326.00-359.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	24	68	75	31	5	17	4	2	1	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	39.5	341.50	336.00	310.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	32	32	24	12	12	13	5	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	678	39.5	294.00	295.00	266.00-315.00	-	-	-	1	-	11	75	73	80	120	199	50	20	15	7	23	4	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	445	39.5	290.50	300.00	270.50-310.00	-	-	-	-	7	46	41	53	75	165	34	11	4	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	233	39.5	299.50	290.00	253.00-322.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	40.0	365.00	365.50	329.50-413.00	-	-	-	1	-	4	29	32	27	45	34	16	9	11	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	194	40.0	254.50	269.00	215.00-281.00	-	-	-	2	5	46	9	10	69	49	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	118	40.0	243.50	249.00	211.00-273.50	-	-	-	2	3	42	7	6	38	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,217	39.5	230.50	219.50	184.00-268.00	3	39	73	165	174	158	159	105	99	70	35	34	44	28	3	10	17	1	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	536	39.5	241.00	226.00	191.00-275.00	-	-	10	94	55	65	87	63	40	47	27	5	15	1	1	8	17	1	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	681	39.5	222.50	203.00	175.00-267.50	3	39	63	71	119	93	72	42	59	23	8	29	29	27	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	40.0	290.50	268.00	267.50-350.50	-	-	-	4	6	7	17	2	49	13	5	-	29	25	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	247	39.5	290.00	282.00	242.50-326.50	-	-	-	2	9	25	25	36	19	34	12	33	13	18	2	8	10	1	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	87	39.0	320.00	288.00	278.50-360.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	8	24	7	4	8	1	1	6	10	1	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.5	273.50	256.50	225.00-326.50	-	-	-	2	9	24	21	24	11	10	5	29	5	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	316.50	322.50	271.50-365.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	7	7	3	-	5	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	604	39.5	227.00	209.50	186.00-265.00	-	7	22	81	130	78	91	34	67	33	21	1	19	10	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	294	39.5	232.50	220.00	190.00-265.00	-	-	7	59	42	32	47	27	21	22	20	1	7	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	310	39.0	222.00	202.00	186.00-267.50	-	7	15	22	88	46	44	7	46	11	1	-	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	95	40.0	275.00	268.00	236.00-293.00	-	-	-	4	2	6	15	1	40	4	-	-	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600			
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	366	39.5	\$ 197.00	\$ 188.00	\$ 162.00-224.00	3	32	51	82	35	55	43	35	13	3	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.5	184.50	170.00	150.00-207.50	3	32	48	47	22	23	7	11	2	2	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS -----	116	40.0	199.50	193.50	162.00-234.50	20	6	1	4	36	13	9	6	12	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	171.00	178.00	116.00-193.50	20	3	1	3	22	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
RAFTERS -----	1,497	40.0	277.00	269.50	205.00-332.50	-	16	33	152	152	101	78	149	152	166	78	76	60	50	119	46	52	10	4	3	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	930	40.0	288.00	276.00	234.50-349.00	-	-	-	75	86	52	51	116	92	116	45	48	43	36	96	36	23	8	4	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	567	40.0	258.50	248.50	185.00-307.00	-	16	33	77	66	49	27	33	60	50	33	28	17	14	23	10	29	2	-	-	-			
RAFTERS, CLASS A -----	348	40.0	367.00	366.00	311.00-405.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	8	41	30	33	38	20	64	32	47	8	4	3	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	228	40.0	371.00	381.50	319.00-405.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	1	19	21	10	26	14	58	29	18	8	4	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	40.0	359.50	333.50	299.00-422.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	22	9	23	12	6	6	3	29	-	-	-	-			
RAFTERS, CLASS B -----	501	40.0	291.00	288.00	249.50-330.00	-	-	-	-	50	24	21	75	56	80	39	41	17	29	55	7	5	2	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	352	40.0	290.50	288.00	249.50-332.50	-	-	-	-	44	22	4	60	23	60	18	37	13	21	38	7	5	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	40.0	292.00	284.00	248.50-316.00	-	-	-	-	6	2	17	15	33	20	21	4	4	8	17	-	-	2	-	-	-			
RAFTERS, CLASS C -----	471	40.0	230.00	220.00	179.50-269.00	-	-	3	115	57	60	28	58	84	44	7	2	5	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	267	39.5	241.00	256.50	202.00-276.00	-	-	-	57	10	22	18	46	66	36	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	40.0	215.00	198.00	177.00-234.50	-	-	3	58	47	38	10	12	18	8	1	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-			
RAFTERS, CLASS D -----	157	40.0	187.50	180.00	161.00-210.00	-	8	30	34	36	17	13	12	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	200.50	186.00	180.00-230.50	-	-	-	18	32	8	13	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	173.00	156.50	147.50-189.00	-	8	30	16	4	9	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	288	40.0	365.00	368.00	329.00-432.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	2	4	7	9	19	42	45	26	43	25	23	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	183	40.0	342.00	359.00	262.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	2	4	7	9	8	21	45	18	3	-	23	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	39.5	405.00	414.00	355.50-435.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	8	40	25	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	40.0	415.00	433.50	399.50-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	8	40	25	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A - NONMANUFACTURING: -----	113	40.0	427.50	435.00	414.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	1	-	12	37	25	23	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	420.00	435.00	414.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	34	25	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B - MANUFACTURING -----	118	39.5	342.50	363.50	323.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	5	7	7	24	45	8	6	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	330.50	368.00	309.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	5	7	7	4	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	210	40.0	308.00	308.00	264.50-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	20	19	23	41	25	34	11	2	11	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	200	40.0	310.00	308.50	268.00-351.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	17	19	21	41	24	34	10	2	11	1	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
FILE CLERKS -----	64	39.0	\$ 209.50	STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,961	39.5	\$ 206.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	655	39.5	\$ 170.50
MESSENGERS -----	333	39.0	149.50	MANUFACTURING -----	942	39.5	215.50	MANUFACTURING -----	224	39.5	175.00
MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	158.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,019	39.0	197.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	431	39.0	168.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	227	39.0	145.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	324	40.0	233.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	39.0	287.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	438	40.0	223.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	827	39.5	221.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	773	39.5	171.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	164	40.0	193.00	MANUFACTURING -----	316	40.0	226.00	MANUFACTURING -----	326	39.5	160.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	287	39.5	251.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	511	39.5	218.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	447	39.5	179.50
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	323.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,134	39.5	195.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	577	39.5	157.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	217	39.5	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	626	39.5	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	296	39.5	157.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	40.0	322.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	39.0	176.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	281	39.5	157.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	174	40.0	302.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	131	40.0	236.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	4,921	39.5	189.50
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	340.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	740	38.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,416	39.5	200.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	39.5	283.00	MANUFACTURING -----	265	37.5	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,505	39.5	185.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	40.0	342.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	475	38.5	172.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	523	40.0	267.50
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	71	39.5	249.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	39.0	335.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,014	39.5	225.00
MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	272.00	TYPISTS -----	2,926	39.0	163.00	MANUFACTURING -----	673	39.5	233.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING -----	1,198	39.5	186.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,341	39.5	221.00
SECRETARIES -----	5,087	39.5	222.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,728	38.5	147.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	269	40.0	295.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,298	39.5	242.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	147	40.0	209.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	2,907	39.0	164.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,789	39.0	205.00	MANUFACTURING -----	864	39.0	190.00	MANUFACTURING -----	743	39.0	171.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	458	40.0	291.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	385	39.5	217.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,164	39.5	162.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	552	39.5	271.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	479	39.0	168.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	254	40.0	238.50
MANUFACTURING -----	300	39.5	274.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	120	40.0	211.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	729	39.5	207.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	268.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,062	39.0	152.00	MANUFACTURING -----	359	40.0	205.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	80	40.0	349.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	813	39.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	370	39.5	209.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,262	39.0	232.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,249	38.5	139.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	95	39.5	286.50
MANUFACTURING -----	489	39.0	259.50	FILE CLERKS -----	27	40.0	202.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,588	39.0	182.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	773	39.0	215.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,279	38.5	145.00	MANUFACTURING -----	778	39.5	201.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	83	39.5	303.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	280	38.5	164.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,810	39.0	174.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,305	39.5	222.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	999	38.5	140.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	163	39.5	281.50
MANUFACTURING -----	591	39.5	238.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	47	39.0	268.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	720	39.0	202.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	714	39.0	208.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	39.0	182.50	MANUFACTURING -----	339	39.5	215.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	40.0	273.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	125	38.5	171.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	381	38.5	191.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,248	39.5	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	825	38.5	145.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	38.5	308.00
MANUFACTURING -----	556	39.5	229.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	210	38.5	164.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,868	39.0	175.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	692	39.5	195.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	615	39.0	138.50	MANUFACTURING -----	439	39.5	191.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	718	39.5	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	306	38.0	127.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,429	39.0	170.00
MANUFACTURING -----	362	40.0	217.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	259	38.0	128.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	114	40.0	270.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	356	39.5	151.50	MESSENGERS -----	239	39.5	165.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
				MANUFACTURING -----	100	39.5	153.50	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	39.5	173.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	40.0	233.50	(BUSINESS) -----	675	39.0	389.50
				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	539	39.5	169.50	MANUFACTURING -----	404	39.5	387.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	220.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	38.5	392.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	433	39.5	157.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	40.0	464.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	40.0	272.00				

See footnotes at end of table

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	398	39.0	\$ 415.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	288	39.5	240.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	39.5	\$ 461.50
MANUFACTURING -----	261	39.5	404.50	MANUFACTURING -----	138	39.5	259.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	371	39.5	282.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	38.5	436.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	39.5	223.00	MANUFACTURING -----	242	39.5	289.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	40.0	499.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	40.0	292.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	269.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	233	39.5	368.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	247	39.5	207.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	61	39.5	340.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	39.5	385.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	199.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	223	39.5	279.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	435.50	PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS ----	60	40.0	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	280.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	893	39.5	313.00	DRAFTERS -----	1,382	40.0	276.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	276.00
MANUFACTURING -----	517	39.5	315.00	MANUFACTURING -----	854	40.0	287.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	87	40.0	249.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	376	39.5	309.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	528	40.0	259.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	441	39.5	207.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	331	39.5	347.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	315	40.0	366.50	MANUFACTURING -----	179	40.0	212.50
MANUFACTURING -----	199	39.0	349.00	MANUFACTURING -----	198	40.0	370.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	262	39.0	203.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	39.5	343.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	361.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	268.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	455	40.0	301.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	479	40.0	292.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	300	39.5	213.50
MANUFACTURING -----	280	40.0	297.00	MANUFACTURING -----	337	40.0	292.00	MANUFACTURING -----	140	39.5	204.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	40.0	307.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	292.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.0	221.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	40.0	373.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	431	40.0	228.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	113	39.5	174.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	107	40.0	258.50	MANUFACTURING -----	244	39.5	239.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.5	164.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	250.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	40.0	213.00	PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS ----	56	40.0	220.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	754	39.5	244.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	143	40.0	182.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	209	40.0	307.50
MANUFACTURING -----	335	39.0	257.00	MANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	198.00	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	309.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	419	39.5	234.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	284	40.0	366.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	89	40.0	308.50	MANUFACTURING -----	179	40.0	343.00				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	219	39.0	292.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	39.5	405.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	74	39.0	323.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	40.0	415.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	39.5	277.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A - NONMANUFACTURING: -----	113	40.0	427.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	321.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	420.00				
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B - MANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	344.00				
					81	40.0	331.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* Workers were distributed as follows: 20 at \$3.60 to \$3.80; and 14 at \$4 to \$4.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ^a			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40			
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	over			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	142	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.77	\$ 6.49- 8.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	7	24	-	24	35	15	-	-	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	125	7.25	7.08	6.09- 8.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	7	24	-	24	18	15	-	-	3	-	-			
GUARDS -----	2,784	4.50	3.10	2.90- 6.37	758	700	108	74	53	77	127	41	51	20	48	31	55	59	70	191	111	139	71	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	753	7.56	7.86	6.97- 8.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	46	3	45	17	51	56	48	191	85	133	71	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,031	3.36	3.00	2.90- 3.25	758	700	108	74	53	77	120	41	5	17	3	14	4	3	22	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	6.41	7.56	4.26- 8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	22	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	1,226	5.36	4.64	3.10- 7.71	12	324	27	53	22	73	67	39	51	19	7	28	55	55	70	191	101	19	13	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	521	7.37	7.86	6.87- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	3	4	16	51	55	48	191	81	13	13	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	705	3.88	3.25	3.10- 4.00	12	324	27	53	22	73	67	39	5	16	3	12	4	-	22	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	7.84	7.80	7.56- 8.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	1,558	3.82	3.00	2.90- 3.25	746	376	81	21	31	4	60	2	-	1	41	3	-	4	-	-	10	120	58	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	232	7.99	8.53	8.40- 8.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	41	1	-	1	-	-	4	120	58	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,326	3.09	2.90	2.90- 3.00	746	376	81	21	31	4	53	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	7,342	4.20	3.10	2.95- 5.23	1842	2393	346	209	116	44	75	279	129	218	85	97	342	259	326	34	539	2	7	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,144	6.53	6.84	5.25- 7.98	-	55	46	44	17	6	11	133	117	203	82	65	245	247	312	27	530	2	2	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,198	3.24	3.00	2.90- 3.10	1842	2338	300	165	99	38	64	146	12	15	3	32	97	12	14	7	9	-	5	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	201	6.45	6.61	6.19- 6.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	8	12	-	31	97	12	14	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	351	8.27	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,742	8.60	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	3,073	7.45
MANUFACTURING -----	270	8.48	MANUFACTURING -----	853	7.87	MANUFACTURING -----	2,801	7.39
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,982	9.22	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,889	8.76	NONMANUFACTURING -----	272	8.06
MANUFACTURING -----	1,691	9.20	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,897	9.15	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	142	7.35
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	231	8.69	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	179	5.83	MANUFACTURING -----	125	7.25
MANUFACTURING -----	196	8.95	MANUFACTURING -----	71	5.44	GUARDS:		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,703	9.06	NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	6.08	MANUFACTURING -----	739	7.56
MANUFACTURING -----	1,538	9.02	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,249	8.75	NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	6.41
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -			MANUFACTURING -----	185	7.68	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	972	5.88
MANUFACTURING -----	2,100	7.92	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	487	8.03	MANUFACTURING -----	512	7.37
MANUFACTURING -----	1,941	7.84	MANUFACTURING -----	240	7.86	NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	7.84
NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	8.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	8.20	GUARDS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	227	7.98
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	141	8.90	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	8.50	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,778	6.63
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,485	8.47	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,066	8.82	NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	169	6.51
MANUFACTURING -----	215	9.05	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,838	8.89	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,270	8.37	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,122	9.37	SHIPERS -----	62	5.56
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,163	8.27	SHIPERS -----	227	6.88	MANUFACTURING -----	62	5.56
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,407	9.12	MANUFACTURING -----	137	7.09	ORDER FILLERS -----	220	4.07
MANUFACTURING -----	1,282	9.08	NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	6.55	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	266	4.90
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	158	9.18	RECEIVERS -----	588	6.65	MANUFACTURING -----	246	4.89
MANUFACTURING -----	154	9.19	MANUFACTURING -----	457	6.55	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	164	5.51
MILLWRIGHTS -----	975	9.20	NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	6.99	MANUFACTURING -----	109	6.07
MANUFACTURING -----	975	9.20	SHIPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	293	5.84	FORKLIFT OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING -----	102	6.19
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	282	7.46	MANUFACTURING -----	124	5.93	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	6.07
MANUFACTURING -----	261	7.48	NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	5.77			
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -			WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,639	7.50			
MANUFACTURING -----	689	8.60	MANUFACTURING -----	679	6.71			
MANUFACTURING -----	689	8.60	NONMANUFACTURING -----	960	8.05			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	975	9.69	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,369	6.54			
MANUFACTURING -----	975	9.69	MANUFACTURING -----	289	5.36			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	350	8.70	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,080	6.86			
MANUFACTURING -----	301	8.95	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	397	6.56			
BOILER TENDERS -----	151	8.26	MANUFACTURING -----	341	6.81			
MANUFACTURING -----	151	8.26	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	3,880	7.42			
			MANUFACTURING -----	2,359	6.64			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,521	8.64			
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,314	9.11			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	March 1972 to March 1973	March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977	March 1977 to March 1978	March 1978 to March 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	7.4	6.2	9.0	8.0	6.9	6.9	8.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.2	6.5	7.0	7.6	6.9
Industrial nurses.....	7.7	6.8	11.1	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.7
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.3	6.3	9.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.6
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.0	7.3	9.2	6.7	8.4	8.6	8.6
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	8.3	6.6	10.0	7.9	6.7	6.4	8.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.8	6.2	7.0	7.2	8.3
Industrial nurses.....	7.7	6.8	11.4	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.8
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.1	6.6	10.1	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.1	8.3	10.5	8.2	9.0	7.5	9.1
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.6	6.0	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	6.9	7.0	7.9	5.2
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	9.0	6.1	7.0	5.3	7.8	9.7	8.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typist	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	115	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	121	113	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	137	124	114	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	144	133	125	116	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	146	127	121	119	110	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	153	139	129	120	125	119	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS-----	157	125	123	109	(6)	115	100	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	158	141	127	122	109	109	95	110	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	170	151	145	129	121	131	108	114	126	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	134	126	116	114	(6)	103	88	99	98	83	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	166	154	141	133	124	129	107	122	117	101	121	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	169	164	147	136	(6)	134	115	113	109	111	120	106	100									
MESSENGERS-----	188	164	158	149	136	136	121	112	133	107	133	110	(6)	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	146	136	121	117	99	107	94	104	96	85	105	90	80	80	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	137	131	136	118	122	109	99	108	88	92	89	83	84	92	(6)	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	133	134	120	111	110	107	102	93	94	90	121	86	90	85	105	93	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	118	119	101	98	81	88	80	81	78	73	94	69	70	69	81	84	83	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	147	135	124	110	102	114	99	106	98	92	108	89	82	83	95	102	103	128	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	126	114	110	102	93	97	88	83	90	79	99	81	73	74	91	90	85	105	90	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	131	116	104	107	100	97	89	87	86	77	88	74	71	78	94	90	85	107	80	105	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	152	134	126	117	112	114	102	102	99	93	108	87	90	84	104	98	107	127	101	115	124	
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																						
Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Peripheral equipment operators	Drafters				Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses						
Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class A	Class B							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	120	100																				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	149	121	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	118	102	(6)	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	139	118	(6)	119	100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	156	142	(6)	138	117	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	148	126	103	126	102	87	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	185	147	126	150	123	103	123	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	193	168	(6)	172	144	130	150	121	100													
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	149	120	(6)	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	110	95	91	98	84	77	86	70	57	(6)	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	134	119	98	117	101	91	101	82	66	83	123	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	159	135	114	138	113	(6)	116	98	78	(6)	155	130	100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS D-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	146	120	(6)	(6)	188	157	125	100								
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	(6)	94	(6)	(6)	81	(6)	80	75	(6)	(6)	100	81	76	(6)	100							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	126	105	(6)	(6)	97	(6)	85	72	(6)	(6)	100	88	66	65	(6)	100						
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	135	123	99	114	102	86	105	89	(6)	(6)	138	110	92	75	159	118	100					

See note under table A-9 and footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—																
Occupation which equals 100	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders		
					Machinery	Motor vehicles										
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100															
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	95	100														
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	100	105	100													
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	96	100	96	100												
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	98	105	96	106	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	100	104	99	102	101	100										
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	99	103	99	102	101	100	100									
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS-----	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100								
MILLWRIGHTS-----	99	102	100	103	98	98	98	101	100							
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	111	120	118	120	136	115	114	116	107	100						
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	99	(6)	(6)	103	95	(6)	100					
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	94	96	90	95	89	95	93	96	93	54	93	100				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	97	101	99	104	96	99	100	99	103	94	116	117	100			
BOILER TENDERS-----	103	110	106	111	(6)	104	106	107	107	99	(6)	127	111	100		
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—																
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100															
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	(6)	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	(6)	100	100												
SHIPPERS-----	104	103	107	102	100											
RECEIVERS-----	111	101	110	107	102	100										
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	100	101	100									
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	(6)	107	104	109	102	100									
ORDER FILLERS-----	124	101	(6)	(6)	103	99	(6)	100								
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	122	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	107	(6)	(6)	100							
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	113	115	108	109	111	103	104	105	100							
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	101	101	107	110	108	100	99	98	95	100						
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)-----	(6)	103	(6)	(6)	104	97	104	(6)	(6)	(6)	94	95	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	126	104	(6)	132	(6)	(6)	104	115	115	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	103	(6)	(6)	115	107	95	(6)	121	(6)	102	107	(6)	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	129	117	113	166	130	114	115	135	117	104	106	114	105	108	106	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub. See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						190 and under	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	400 over	
FILF CLERKS - CONTINUED																												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	83	39.5	\$ 195.00	\$ 176.00	\$ 140.00-250.00	-	2	9	9	8	7	-	8	1	2		10	4	6	10	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	168.00	145.50	132.50-178.50	-	2	9	9	8	6	-	7	1	1		6	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	232	40.0	165.50	149.50	130.00-180.00	-	18	34	32	34	16	21	19	11	3		11	9	10	-	7	4	1	1	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	97	40.0	175.00	166.00	147.50-203.50	-	9	2	6	15	8	10	8	7	3		10	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.5	159.00	140.00	126.00-165.50	-	9	32	26	19	8	11	11	4	-		1	-	-	-	7	4	1	1	1	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	57	38.5	164.50	125.00	118.50-175.50	-	15	17	7	-	-	-	4	2	-		1	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	38.0	169.00	127.50	118.00-181.50	-	15	11	7	-	-	-	4	2	-		1	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	294	39.5	169.00	155.00	129.00-187.50	2	22	51	17	28	42	41	12	7	7		14	7	24	7	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	186	40.0	158.50	153.50	134.50-164.50	-	8	30	16	22	37	33	9	4	4		10	3	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	39.5	187.50	161.50	124.00-252.50	2	14	21	1	6	5	8	3	3	3		4	4	16	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	230.50	250.50	167.50-279.50	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	3	-	2		1	2	16	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	201	39.5	219.50	225.00	165.00-283.00	1	17	8	4	8	10	6	8	7	8		15	22	17	3	66	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	237.00	232.50	203.50-277.00	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	5	2	5		9	22	16	1	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	206.00	192.50	134.00-283.00	1	17	7	4	8	8	3	3	5	3		6	-	1	2	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	40.0	281.00	283.00	283.00-284.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	-	1	2	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	196	39.5	163.00	150.00	135.50-175.50	-	7	32	23	29	28	19	13	4	13		11	7	3	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	186.50	168.00	150.00-204.00	-	-	1	6	6	15	5	9	-	5		6	5	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	136	39.0	155.00	145.50	129.00-157.00	-	7	32	23	21	20	10	6	-	2		6	2	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,804	39.5	217.50	198.00	155.50-271.50	3	23	77	84	126	186	115	116	111	82		91	122	83	176	151	77	115	19	18	21	8	
MANUFACTURING -----	554	40.0	260.00	265.00	213.00-294.50	-	-	2	5	7	4	12	24	24	21		53	51	52	100	79	60	7	6	18	21	8	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,250	39.5	198.50	174.50	150.00-245.00	3	23	75	79	119	182	103	92	87	61		38	71	31	76	72	17	108	13	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	429	40.0	264.50	268.00	208.00-326.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	21	25	31		11	45	4	67	61	16	108	13	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	790	40.0	266.00	274.50	220.00-316.00	-	-	1	6	5	14	39	46	30	18		37	76	43	96	135	66	114	17	18	21	8	
MANUFACTURING -----	372	40.0	279.50	275.00	250.50-305.50	-	-	1	4	3	2	1	5	5	5		20	26	38	88	66	50	7	4	18	21	8	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	418	40.0	254.00	267.50	181.00-326.00	-	-	-	2	2	12	38	41	25	13		17	50	5	8	69	16	107	13	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	239	40.0	302.00	320.50	292.00-332.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	41	-	3	60	15	197	13	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,014	39.5	179.00	164.50	145.50-199.50	3	23	76	78	121	172	76	70	81	64		54	46	40	80	16	11	1	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	182	40.0	219.50	211.00	186.00-252.00	-	-	1	1	4	2	11	19	19	16		33	25	14	12	13	10	-	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	832	39.5	170.50	155.50	142.00-186.00	3	23	75	77	117	170	65	51	62	48		21	21	26	68	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	190	40.0	217.00	193.00	180.00-268.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	21	25	31		11	4	4	64	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	313	39.5	240.00	249.00	182.00-279.00	-	3	4	8	3	14	16	25	29	12		28	9	35	49	22	15	2	27	5	2	5	
MANUFACTURING -----	148	40.0	267.50	271.50	218.00-305.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	9		20	7	12	35	14	14	-	13	4	2	5	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	215.50	186.00	170.00-259.50	-	3	4	8	3	12	13	21	25	3		8	2	23	14	8	1	2	14	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	275.00	260.50	259.50-332.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	2		2	1	15	10	8	1	2	14	1	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,070	39.5	203.00	193.00	155.00-251.00	16	26	35	68	69	79	83	74	77	41		128	52	126	66	32	65	19	3	10	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	462	40.0	224.50	224.00	180.00-251.00	-	-	-	4	16	29	29	36	33	12		64	29	109	39	29	14	9	2	7	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	608	39.0	187.00	170.00	142.00-215.50	16	26	35	64	53	50	54	38	44	29		64	23	17	27	3	51	10	1	3	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	134	40.0	269.00	285.00	240.50-303.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	1	5		1	11	8	27	2	51	10	1	3	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	349	39.5	224.00	224.00	180.00-251.00	-	-	2	3	4	16	27	33	27	11		45	34	93	9	20	11	5	1	7	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	215	40.0	242.50	251.00	210.00-251.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	9	2		38	23	85	7	17	10	1	-	7	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	39.0	194.00	179.00	167.00-208.50	-	-	2	3	2	14	24	25	18	9		7	11	8	2	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	721	39.5	193.50	178.50	142.00-234.50	16	26	33	65	65	63	56	41	50	30		83	18	33	57	12	54	14	2	3	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	247	40.0	209.00	191.50	165.00-256.00	-	-	-	4	14	27	26	28	24	10		26	6	24	32	12	4	8	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	474	39.0	185.00	165.00	136.00-215.50	16	26	33	61	51	36	30	13	26	20		57	12	9	25	-	50	6	-	3	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	114	40.0	269.50	302.50	250.00-303.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	-	4		1	4	7	25	-	50	6	-	3	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600			
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	718	40.0	\$ 393.50	\$ 380.00	\$ 342.50-431.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	12	29	43	70	95	97	75	117	72	34	20	26	14			
MANUFACTURING -----	492	40.0	376.50	370.00	337.50-407.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	7	24	34	57	74	74	58	98	31	17	8	3	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	39.5	431.00	419.50	357.00-490.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	5	9	13	21	23	17	19	41	17	12	23	13			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	40.0	491.50	477.50	444.00-570.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	3	5	5	33	7	11	23	13			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	396	40.0	424.50	403.00	368.00-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	45	57	52	95	40	22	19	26	14			
MANUFACTURING -----	270	40.0	400.00	393.50	364.00-420.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	40	42	41	84	23	9	7	3	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	39.5	477.00	474.50	391.50-560.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	15	11	11	17	13	12	23	13			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	286	40.0	361.00	352.50	318.50-391.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	7	25	36	48	46	35	22	20	31	11	1	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	350.50	345.00	315.00-375.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	21	30	39	34	32	17	14	8	7	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	39.5	390.00	385.50	335.50-457.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	9	12	3	5	6	23	4	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	435.50	454.50	399.00-473.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	3	3	23	4	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	905	40.0	310.00	305.00	280.00-334.00	-	-	-	3	5	24	27	54	111	144	217	116	89	36	20	43	13	2	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	281	39.5	309.00	297.00	270.50-351.00	-	-	-	3	3	19	14	24	36	50	26	24	18	16	12	31	5	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	275	40.0	346.00	340.00	320.00-359.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	37	76	69	24	13	20	9	2	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	39.5	345.00	334.00	306.50-382.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	13	11	9	8	8	10	5	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	485	40.0	304.00	300.00	279.00-315.00	-	-	-	1	-	5	18	44	56	79	176	40	20	12	7	23	4	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	317.50	303.50	270.50-362.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	18	13	19	12	13	9	8	4	21	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	40.0	371.00	370.50	331.50-435.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	8	9	8	4	21	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	145	40.0	261.50	274.00	240.50-284.00	-	-	-	2	5	19	9	10	47	49	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	251.00	269.50	215.00-283.00	-	-	-	2	3	15	7	6	16	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	683	39.5	250.50	243.00	203.00-285.50	3	20	29	46	52	80	101	79	90	49	32	12	44	15	3	10	17	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	347	40.0	264.50	247.00	220.00-295.00	-	-	-	15	20	48	66	54	37	32	27	5	15	1	1	8	17	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	336	39.5	235.50	234.00	180.00-268.00	3	20	29	31	32	32	35	25	53	17	5	7	29	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	123	40.0	290.00	268.00	268.00-342.00	-	-	-	4	3	7	11	2	43	7	2	-	29	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	142	39.5	302.50	298.00	226.50-360.50	-	-	-	2	9	16	13	10	10	13	9	11	13	15	2	8	10	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	347.50	331.50	288.00-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	9	7	4	8	1	1	6	10	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.5	272.00	250.00	215.50-342.00	-	-	-	2	9	15	12	7	5	4	2	7	5	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	331.50	362.00	301.50-365.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	329	40.0	250.00	252.50	206.00-281.00	-	7	11	20	30	31	45	34	67	33	21	1	19	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	160	40.0	270.00	260.50	229.00-299.00	-	-	-	2	7	15	29	27	21	22	20	1	7	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	39.5	231.00	236.00	183.00-268.00	-	7	11	18	23	16	16	7	46	11	1	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	212	39.5	216.00	220.00	175.00-247.00	3	13	18	24	13	33	43	35	13	3	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	39.0	207.00	163.00	140.00-258.50	3	13	18	11	-	1	7	11	2	2	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
RAFTERS -----	751	40.0	315.50	308.00	254.00-382.00	-	-	5	24	45	32	44	65	71	64	55	50	48	48	89	45	49	10	4	3	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	515	40.0	321.50	313.50	259.50-382.50	-	-	-	4	24	22	30	50	51	47	37	34	36	36	70	36	23	8	4	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	39.5	302.50	297.00	226.00-379.00	-	-	5	20	21	10	14	15	20	17	18	16	12	12	19	9	26	2	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600							
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640							
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED																																	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	253	40.0	\$ 387.50	\$ 385.00	\$ 345.00-431.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	11	18	14	27	19	60	31	44	8	4	3	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	178	40.0	392.50	385.00	362.00-420.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	13	3	19	14	58	29	18	8	4	3	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	231	40.0	319.50	324.50	270.50-362.00	-	-	-	-	8	9	9	11	28	17	28	34	16	28	29	7	5	2	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	162	40.0	320.00	324.50	270.50-362.00	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	8	23	12	18	30	13	21	12	7	5	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	318.00	318.00	270.00-389.00	-	-	-	-	6	2	5	3	5	5	10	4	3	7	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	202	39.5	252.00	259.00	210.50-283.00	-	-	3	20	21	12	20	38	31	35	7	2	5	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	126	39.5	263.50	261.00	246.50-288.50	-	-	-	-	10	7	11	32	25	29	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	39.5	233.50	210.00	173.50-271.50	-	-	3	20	11	5	9	6	6	6	1	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS D -----	65	39.5	219.00	214.50	190.50-242.00	-	-	2	4	16	11	13	12	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	248	40.0	386.50	368.00	354.00-434.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	7	9	19	42	45	26	43	25	23	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	143	40.0	372.50	368.00	354.00-399.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	7	9	8	21	45	18	3	-	23	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	39.5	405.00	414.00	355.50-435.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	8	40	25	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	40.0	415.00	433.50	399.50-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	8	40	25	-	-	-	-	-						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -	113	40.0	427.50	435.00	414.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	1	-	12	37	25	23	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING: -----																																	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	420.00	435.00	414.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	34	25	-	-	-	-	-						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -	104	39.5	357.00	368.00	355.50-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	7	7	24	45	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	161	39.5	315.50	314.00	285.50-346.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	13	12	23	35	25	19	11	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	151	40.0	318.50	315.00	288.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	12	21	35	24	19	10	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:			\$	TYPISTS - CONTINUED			\$	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$
MANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	327.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	576	39.0	198.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	342	39.5	224.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	90	40.0	341.00	MANUFACTURING -----	267	40.0	233.50	MANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	242.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	309	38.5	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	39.0	193.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	729	39.5	174.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	704	39.5	192.00
SECRETARIES -----	2,948	39.5	242.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	39.0	151.00	MANUFACTURING -----	244	40.0	207.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,711	40.0	254.50	FILE CLERKS -----	328	39.5	165.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	460	39.0	183.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,237	39.5	225.00	MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	187.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	40.0	271.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	391	40.0	293.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	39.5	154.00				
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	296	40.0	311.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	74	39.5	187.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
MANUFACTURING -----	172	40.0	318.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	161.50	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	301.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	208	40.0	160.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	556	39.5	265.50	MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	176.00	(BUSINESS) -----	509	40.0	393.50
MANUFACTURING -----	282	40.0	286.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	123	40.0	150.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	39.5	416.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	274	39.5	243.50	MESSENGERS:				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	40.0	464.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	310.00	NONMANUFACTURING:				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	814	39.5	240.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	40.0	233.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	296	40.0	413.00
MANUFACTURING -----	432	40.0	257.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	197	39.5	219.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	39.5	446.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	39.0	220.00	MANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	237.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	40.0	499.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	147	40.0	273.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	39.5	204.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	830	39.5	223.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	40.0	281.00	(BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
MANUFACTURING -----	478	40.0	235.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	186	39.5	158.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	401.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	352	39.5	206.00	MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	177.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	435.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	450	40.0	206.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	130	39.0	149.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	620	40.0	316.50
MANUFACTURING -----	347	40.0	220.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,649	39.5	211.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	39.5	320.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,223	40.0	216.00	MANUFACTURING -----	497	40.0	252.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
MANUFACTURING -----	668	40.0	219.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,152	39.5	193.00	CLASS A -----	219	40.0	346.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	555	39.5	212.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	375	40.0	257.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	345.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	313	40.0	234.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	693	40.0	257.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	556	39.5	230.00	MANUFACTURING -----	327	40.0	270.00	CLASS B -----	327	40.0	339.00
MANUFACTURING -----	254	40.0	237.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	366	39.5	246.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.5	330.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	302	39.5	224.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	40.0	295.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	40.0	380.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	667	40.0	204.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	956	39.5	177.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
MANUFACTURING -----	414	40.0	208.50	MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	218.00	CLASS C -----	74	40.0	262.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	253	39.5	197.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	786	39.5	168.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	467	39.5	257.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	123	40.0	237.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	270	39.5	232.50	MANUFACTURING -----	253	40.0	271.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	118	39.5	185.00	MANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	257.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	39.5	242.50
MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	184.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	155	39.5	214.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	40.0	311.50
TYPISTS -----	1,305	39.5	185.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	276.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	117	39.5	309.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	543	39.0	161.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,046	39.5	202.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	39.5	279.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	40.0	208.50	MANUFACTURING -----	457	40.0	224.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	194	39.5	254.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	589	39.0	185.50	MANUFACTURING -----	108	40.0	276.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	122	40.0	270.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	39.5	227.00
								PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	276.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	244	40.0	\$ 388.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	285	40.0	\$ 295.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C: NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	39.0	\$ 218.00	MANUFACTURING -----	139	40.0	375.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	284.00
DRAFTERS -----	642	40.0	320.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	39.5	405.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	56	40.0	345.00
MANUFACTURING -----	439	40.0	325.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	40.0	415.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	158	40.0	294.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	203	40.0	310.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- NONMANUFACTURING: -----	113	40.0	427.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	71	40.0	260.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	220	40.0	390.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	40.0	420.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	194	39.5	235.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	209	40.0	324.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- -----	101	39.5	359.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.5	223.50
MANUFACTURING -----	147	40.0	326.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	119	40.0	243.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	320.50					NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	235.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	162	39.5	253.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	50	39.5	200.00
MANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	265.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	466.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	160	39.5	315.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	233.00					MANUFACTURING -----	150	40.0	318.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS O -----	51	39.5	214.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
					Under \$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.20	\$6.40	\$6.60	\$6.80	\$7.00	\$7.20	\$7.40	\$7.60	\$7.80	\$8.00	\$8.20	\$8.40	\$8.60	\$9.00	\$9.40	\$9.80	\$10.20	\$10.60	\$11.00	\$11.40	\$11.80	and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	over	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,216	\$ 8.85	\$ 9.09	\$ 8.62- 9.38	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	1	15	57	54	36	68	77	290	605	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	447	8.54	8.83	8.30- 9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	55	14	1	68	77	190	34	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	769	9.03	9.38	9.05- 9.38	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	1	7	2	40	35	-	-	100	571	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	330	8.77	9.38	7.99- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	23	17	11	6	4	225	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	95	8.16	8.14	7.16- 9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	11	6	4	34	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	426	9.09	9.38	9.05- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	11	45	-	103	252	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	364	9.26	9.38	9.05- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	100	252	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	263	9.34	9.43	9.38- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	-
SHIPPERS -----	58	7.66	7.07	6.31- 8.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	10	-	12	1	-	1	3	8	2	3	4	4	4
RECEIVERS -----	320	7.21	7.75	6.47- 8.21	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	15	13	29	56	4	13	85	10	68	1	6	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	258	7.33	7.79	6.48- 7.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	25	52	4	12	85	1	49	-	6	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	6.73	6.55	4.88- 8.45	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	8	5	1	4	4	-	1	-	9	19	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	56	6.55	7.06	5.33- 7.33	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	8	-	-	2	6	18	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	539	7.67	8.26	7.55- 8.40	6	4	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	10	3	39	20	-	144	9	101	164	24	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	343	7.69	7.55	7.55- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	39	20	-	135	8	94	17	24	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	126	6.82	6.67	5.98- 8.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	11	7	28	3	7	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	6.87	7.30	5.79- 8.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	11	7	12	3	7	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	385	6.73	7.01	5.63- 7.92	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	20	22	10	73	31	-	50	-	120	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	309	7.16	7.69	6.23- 7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	24	-	50	-	120	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,028	6.93	6.48	5.96- 8.26	13	13	18	16	4	15	39	10	8	309	78	422	110	44	107	125	221	292	-	159	-	25	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,656	6.95	6.48	6.03- 8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	74	421	110	44	66	117	203	291	-	-	-	25	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	372	6.87	7.68	4.00- 9.28	13	13	18	16	4	15	39	10	8	4	4	1	-	-	41	8	18	1	-	159	-	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,930	8.07	8.39	6.64- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	67	167	210	52	119	45	509	287	22	28	5	350	2	2
MANUFACTURING -----	1,824	8.03	8.37	6.64- 8.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	67	167	210	52	117	44	507	216	19	1	5	350	2	2
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	70	7.58	7.96	6.88- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	24	-	3	17	15	-	-	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	53	7.43	7.08	6.88- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	24	-	3	17	15	-	-	3	-	-	-
GUARDS -----	866	7.30	7.86	6.73- 8.36	5	6	5	12	10	8	11	7	45	20	22	31	55	59	70	191	99	139	71	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	714	7.68	7.86	7.05- 8.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	19	17	51	56	48	191	85	133	71	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	5.51	5.48	3.81- 7.56	5	6	5	12	10	8	11	7	5	17	3	14	4	3	22	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	7.76	7.56	7.56- 8.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	22	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	617	7.18	7.62	6.45- 7.86	-	-	2	3	6	6	4	5	45	19	7	28	55	55	70	191	89	19	13	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	515	7.40	7.86	6.97- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	4	16	51	55	48	191	81	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	6.04	6.00	4.70- 7.56	-	-	2	3	6	6	4	5	5	16	3	12	4	-	22	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	7.78	7.56	7.56- 8.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	249	7.61	8.53	8.00- 8.66	5	6	3	9	4	2	7	2	-	1	15	3	-	4	-	-	10	120	58	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	199	8.41	8.65	8.53- 8.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	1	-	-	4	120	58	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	4.43	3.75	3.25- 4.50	5	6	3	9	4	2	7	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	3,647	4.88	3.50	3.00- 7.10	857	888	50	42	33	9	45	68	115	155	72	78	210	161	314	10	536	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,496	7.07	7.36	6.36- 8.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	103	140	69	58	113	149	312	3	530	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,151	3.35	3.00	2.90- 3.10	857	888	50	42	33	9	34	64	12	15	3	20	97	12	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	297	8.70	BOILER TENDERS -----	77	8.52	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,881	8.07
MANUFACTURING -----	256	8.60	MANUFACTURING -----	77	8.52	MANUFACTURING -----	1,804	8.04
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,642	9.49				POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	70	7.58
MANUFACTURING -----	1,364	9.49				MANUFACTURING -----	53	7.43
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	226	8.77	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS -----	849	7.30
MANUFACTURING -----	196	8.95				MANUFACTURING -----	700	7.68
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,343	9.41	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,193	8.86	NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	5.51
MANUFACTURING -----	1,183	9.40	MANUFACTURING -----	447	8.54	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	49	7.76
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	446	8.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	746	9.05	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	605	7.18
MANUFACTURING -----	365	8.63	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	310	8.78	MANUFACTURING -----	506	7.40
NONMANUFACTURING -----	81	9.44	MANUFACTURING -----	95	8.16	NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	6.05
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	81	9.44	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	426	9.09	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	7.78
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	567	9.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	364	9.26	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	244	7.59
MANUFACTURING -----	146	9.52	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	263	9.34	MANUFACTURING -----	194	8.40
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,402	9.12	RECEIVERS -----	295	7.32	NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	4.43
MANUFACTURING -----	1,277	9.08	MANUFACTURING -----	250	7.36	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,240	7.24
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	158	9.18	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	51	6.39			
MANUFACTURING -----	154	9.19	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	525	7.69	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MILLWRIGHTS -----	940	9.24	MANUFACTURING -----	335	7.69			
MANUFACTURING -----	940	9.24	ORDER FILLERS -----	123	6.79	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	136	5.69
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	234	8.16	NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	6.84	MANUFACTURING -----	81	6.57
MANUFACTURING -----	213	8.25	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	282	7.03			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	718	9.73	MANUFACTURING -----	226	7.53	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	6.07
MANUFACTURING -----	718	9.73	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,875	7.03			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	179	9.28	MANUFACTURING -----	1,575	6.97			
MANUFACTURING -----	173	9.34	NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	7.33			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸					
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	199	69	XXX	130	XXX	XXX	199	69	XXX	130	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	78	39	33	39	25	10	100	44	38	56	36	14
\$100.00 AND UNDER \$105.00 -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00 -----	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	11	3	3	8	4	3	18	4	4	14	8	4
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	11	4	3	7	7	-	14	5	3	9	7	2
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	9	4	3	5	2	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	2	2	1	1
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	4	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	4	3	1
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	4	2	2	2	1	1	5	4	4	1	1	-
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	4	4	4	-	-	-	5	3	3	2	2	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	6	4	4	2	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	2
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	3	2	1	1	1	-	4	3	3	1	1	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	5	2	1	3	3	-	7	3	2	4	4	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	2	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	2	2	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$230.00 AND UNDER \$235.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$235.00 AND UNDER \$240.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$240.00 AND UNDER \$245.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$245.00 AND UNDER \$250.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$250.00 AND UNDER \$255.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$255.00 AND UNDER \$260.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
\$260.00 AND UNDER \$265.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$265.00 AND UNDER \$270.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$270.00 AND UNDER \$275.00 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$275.00 AND UNDER \$280.00 -----	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	31	11	XXX	29	XXX	XXX	43	16	XXX	27	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	90	19	XXX	71	XXX	XXX	56	9	XXX	47	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ⁹		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	94.8	86.1	24.1	7.1
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	-	-	-	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	94.8	86.1	24.1	7.1
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	56.7	45.9	12.2	5.0
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	37.9	21.4	11.8	.8
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	.1	18.8	.1	1.3
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	18.9	24.3	19.3	25.2
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	6.4	9.9	5.8	8.6
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
5 CENTS -----	1.8	-	-	-
10 CENTS -----	8.6	-	2.2	-
11 CENTS -----	1.4	-	.3	-
12 AND UNDER 13 CENTS -----	1.8	-	.2	-
15 CENTS -----	10.8	10.8	2.5	1.0
16 CENTS -----	-	1.4	-	.3
17 AND UNDER 18 CENTS -----	3.6	2.8	.6	.2
19 CENTS -----	1.1	-	.2	-
20 CENTS -----	6.6	4.5	1.7	.3
21 CENTS -----	5.9	4.5	.9	.3
22 CENTS -----	2.4	-	.6	-
23 CENTS -----	3.8	-	.9	-
24 CENTS -----	-	2.9	-	.6
25 CENTS -----	4.1	3.5	1.2	.6
27 AND UNDER 28 CENTS -----	-	2.9	-	.3
29 CENTS -----	.9	1.5	.1	-
30 CENTS -----	-	7.1	-	1.1
37 AND UNDER 38 CENTS -----	2.1	2.1	.2	.2
43 CENTS -----	-	.9	-	.1
50 CENTS -----	.9	-	.3	-
55 AND UNDER 56 CENTS -----	.8	-	.2	-
99 AND UNDER 99 CENTS -----	-	.9	-	.1
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
3 PERCENT -----	3.1	-	1.0	-
5 PERCENT -----	17.0	.9	6.5	.2
7 PERCENT -----	8.6	-	2.8	-
8 PERCENT -----	3.5	-	.9	-
10 PERCENT -----	5.2	20.2	.7	.6
12 AND UNDER 13 PERCENT -----	.6	-	-	-
15 PERCENT -----	-	.3	-	-
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL:				
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS -----	.1	4.2	.1	.6
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS PLUS CENTS PER HOUR -----	-	2.5	-	.1
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS PLUS PERCENT PER HOUR -----	-	12.1	-	.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
24 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
24 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
34 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS -----	1	(11)	2	-	6	8	5	1
4 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
5 DAYS -----	1	(11)	2	-	5	8	3	1
36 1/3 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	4	3	6	-	14	4	20	1
38 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
40 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	93	95	88	100	69	83	61	98
42 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	39.6	39.9	39.0	40.0	39.2	39.4	39.0	39.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	99	100	98	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	10.7	12.2	8.3	9.6	9.6	10.6	9.0	9.9
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
2 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6 HOLIDAYS -----	6	(11)	15	2	3	5	2	1
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
7 HOLIDAYS -----	4	(11)	9	3	11	6	15	1
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	13	6	25	6	8	5	10	2
9 HOLIDAYS -----	12	5	22	18	24	7	35	9
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	1	1	-
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	1	-	2	5	1	-	2	4
10 HOLIDAYS -----	23	25	19	59	26	27	25	78
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	2
11 HOLIDAYS -----	18	29	1	(11)	8	16	3	2
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
12 HOLIDAYS -----	4	5	2	5	3	4	2	2
13 HOLIDAYS -----	9	13	1	-	10	27	-	-
14 HOLIDAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
16 HOLIDAYS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
20 HOLIDAYS -----	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	99	100	97	100	99	100	99	100
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	93	99	81	98	97	95	98	99
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	89	99	72	94	85	89	83	99
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	76	94	47	88	77	84	73	96
9 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	65	89	25	70	53	77	38	88
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	65	89	25	70	51	77	36	88
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	41	64	5	5	25	49	10	6
11 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	23	35	3	5	16	33	6	2
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	23	35	3	5	14	33	2	2
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	19	30	1	-	11	29	-	-
14 DAYS OR MORE -----	10	17	-	-	1	2	-	-
16 DAYS OR MORE -----	10	16	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
20 DAYS -----	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	91	86	99	100	99	99	99	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	9	14	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	5	7	1	3	3	1	4	2
1 WEEK -----	20	20	21	34	56	3	56	50
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	-
2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	3	4	3	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	63	57	74	59	18	14	19	30
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	6	9	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	30	33	25	38	79	80	79	70
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	3	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	1	1	-	-	3	6	1	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	34	42	21	2	4	7	3	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	4	5	2	-	1	3	(11)	1
2 WEEKS -----	56	43	76	95	87	78	92	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	4	6	1	3	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	3	4	-	-	7	11	4	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	5	4	2	2	4	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	75	65	92	95	87	78	91	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	14	23	1	3	2	(11)	4	-
3 WEEKS -----	4	6	1	-	7	14	3	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	1	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	3	3	2	-	2	4	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	77	67	94	97	87	78	92	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	14	23	1	3	2	(11)	4	-
3 WEEKS -----	4	6	1	-	7	14	3	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	1	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	66	60	75	75	63	60	65	82
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	8	12	1	3	3	2	4	-
3 WEEKS -----	22	24	20	22	31	32	30	17
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	3	5	1	-	3	7	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	6	(11)	16	3	6	4	7	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	2	4	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	70	68	73	80	78	68	84	95
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	12	19	1	3	(11)	(11)	1	-
4 WEEKS -----	9	10	7	14	12	20	8	4
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	5	-	14	(11)	5	3	7	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	69	67	72	78	78	72	82	87
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	13	19	2	5	1	(11)	1	4
4 WEEKS -----	11	11	10	16	14	21	10	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	3	-	8	(11)	3	3	4	1
3 WEEKS -----	37	37	37	20	38	44	35	20
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	5	8	1	2	(11)	-	1	2
4 WEEKS -----	49	51	46	60	55	48	60	75
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	2	1	3	(11)	(11)	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	2	(11)	4	14	1	3	1	3
7 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	(11)	3	3	4	1
3 WEEKS -----	11	5	21	-	9	3	12	-
4 WEEKS -----	49	54	42	48	69	68	70	74
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	4	4	3	12	1	1	-	-
5 WEEKS -----	28	31	23	36	17	20	15	26
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	3	4	1	3	(11)	(11)	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	1	3	-	-
8 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ — CONTINUED								
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	(11)	3	3	4	1
3 WEEKS -----	11	5	21	-	8	1	12	-
4 WEEKS -----	28	30	26	5	50	50	50	2
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
5 WEEKS -----	43	53	26	73	32	39	27	81
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	2	3	1	3	1	2	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	8	3	16	18	4	2	5	15
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
8 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	(11)	3	3	4	1
3 WEEKS -----	11	5	21	-	6	1	9	-
4 WEEKS -----	28	29	26	3	52	50	53	2
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
5 WEEKS -----	37	46	24	65	25	28	24	63
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	3	(11)	(11)	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	15	14	18	27	10	14	8	27
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	7
8 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK -----	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	2	-	6	(11)	3	3	4	1
3 WEEKS -----	11	5	21	-	6	1	9	-
4 WEEKS -----	28	29	26	3	52	50	53	1
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
5 WEEKS -----	37	46	24	65	25	28	24	65
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	3	(11)	(11)	-	-
6 WEEKS -----	15	13	18	27	10	14	7	27
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS -----	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 WEEKS -----	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	7
8 WEEKS -----	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	97	98	96	100	99	99	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE -----	96	98	91	100	98	99	98	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	81	80	84	97	69	59	74	96
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	79	86	68	80	82	87	79	91
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	70	74	64	78	61	55	65	88
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	93	97	87	99	86	84	88	99
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	78	93	52	49	42	67	28	23
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	70	81	52	49	27	38	21	23
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	23	17	33	21	66	67	66	48
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	15	8	28	56	13	7	16	50
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	26	30	19	29	42	36	45	17
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	22	26	16	29	34	22	41	16
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	96	98	93	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	84	85	81	85	62	58	64	84
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	96	98	93	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	84	85	81	85	60	54	64	84
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	96	98	91	96	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	83	85	80	81	60	54	64	84
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	77	76	78	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	62	62	61	79	60	53	64	83
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	64	72	51	88	48	58	42	94
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	58	63	51	88	31	30	31	94
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	91	95	86	85	83	87	81	83
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	88	91	82	77	76	79	74	82

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME ELAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	64	59	63	55	25	18	19	12
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ :								
MEAN -----	\$6,900	\$6,900	\$7,400	\$7,400	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$7,200	\$7,300
MEDIAN -----	\$6,500	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000- 9,000	\$3,000- 9,000	\$5,000- 9,000	\$4,000- 9,000	\$3,000-10,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$4,000-10,000	\$3,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000-14,000	\$2,000-14,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$1,000-10,000	\$1,000-13,000	\$2,500-10,000	\$2,500-10,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., March 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	14	14	16	16	16	11	14	10
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$10,100	\$10,100	\$11,500	\$11,500	\$8,700	\$7,700	\$8,500	\$8,500
MEDIAN -----	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$7,500	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$7,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-12,500	\$10,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$6,000-10,000	\$6,000-7,500	\$7,500-10,000	\$6,000-11,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,500-12,500	\$5,500-12,500	\$10,000-12,500	\$10,000-12,500	\$5,000-16,000	\$5,000-16,000	\$5,000-12,500	\$5,000-16,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$11,900	\$11,600	\$12,100	\$12,100	\$15,400	\$14,100	\$17,400	\$17,200
MEDIAN -----	\$11,500	\$11,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$11,000	\$19,000	\$22,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,000-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,000-19,000	\$11,000-18,500	\$11,000-25,000	\$8,500-25,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,500-15,000	\$10,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$11,500-12,500	\$10,000-24,000	\$5,000-25,000	\$5,000-25,000	\$5,000-25,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$16,500	\$16,100	\$16,400	\$16,400	\$21,100	\$19,700	\$25,200	\$25,200
MEDIAN -----	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$28,000	\$32,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$16,000-16,500	\$16,000-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,000-28,000	\$16,000-24,000	\$18,000-35,000	\$11,500-35,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,000-21,000	\$12,000-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$16,500-16,500	\$15,000-32,500	\$10,000-35,000	\$10,000-35,000	\$10,000-35,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$21,200	\$20,600	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$28,600	\$26,100	\$35,200	\$35,400
MEDIAN -----	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$40,000	\$42,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$21,000-22,000	\$21,000-22,000	\$22,000-22,000	\$22,000-22,000	\$21,000-40,000	\$21,000-30,000	\$25,000-50,000	\$19,000-50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$12,000-22,000	\$12,000-22,000	\$22,000-22,000	\$22,000-22,000	\$20,000-42,500	\$15,000-50,000	\$15,000-50,000	\$15,000-50,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹ PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	17	8	20	9	53	37	63	35
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.18	1.32	1.25	1.51	1.48	1.55	1.44	1.62
MEDIAN -----	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.25
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-1.00	1.00-1.50	1.00-1.00	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.50
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	14	7	18	9	42	27	57	31
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	2	1	1	-	11	10	5	4
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$86,100	\$46,700	(6)	-	\$99,100	\$91,000	\$90,900	(6)
MEDIAN -----	\$50,000	\$50,000	(6)	-	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$18,500-50,000	\$50,000-50,000	(6)	-	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000-100,000	\$18,500-150,000	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$18,500-50,000	\$30,000-50,000	(6)	-	\$18,500-200,000	\$50,000-150,000	\$15,000-150,000	(6)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	1	(11)	-	-	4	2	3	2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing</u> ²
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Switchboard operators	Carpenters
Order clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Payroll clerks	Machinists
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (machinery) ¹

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the St. Louis area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, March 1979:

	<u>Production and related workers</u>	<u>Office workers</u>
All industries	87	15
Manufacturing	95	8
Nonmanufacturing	74	19
Public utilities	99	89

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

One-half of the workers within the scope of the survey in the St. Louis area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Transportation equipment	28
Aircraft and parts	15
Motor vehicles and equipment	12
Primary metal industries	11
Food and kindred products	9
Chemicals and allied products	9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6
Machinery, except electrical	8
Fabricated metal products	7
Electric and electronic equipment	7

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			Total ⁴
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	1,268	199	427,196	100	222,736	73,578	217,697
MANUFACTURING -----	100	388	69	214,679	50	138,866	27,663	118,179
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	880	130	212,517	50	83,870	45,915	99,518
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	86	30	49,230	12	23,251	8,987	35,814
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	203	17	26,375	6	(6)	(6)	5,580
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	144	24	68,908	16	(6)	(6)	39,218
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	201	20	32,223	8	(6)	(6)	9,567
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	246	39	35,781	8	(6)	(6)	9,339
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	122	77	235,957	100	126,149	34,873	193,433
MANUFACTURING -----	500	64	34	138,428	59	87,387	16,400	109,039
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	58	43	97,529	41	38,762	18,473	84,394
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	17	15	33,761	14	16,369	7,580	32,226
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	2	2	3,379	1	(6)	(6)	3,379
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	23	14	46,714	20	(6)	(6)	37,114
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	500	6	6	7,185	3	(6)	(6)	7,185
SERVICES ⁷ -----	500	10	6	6,490	3	(6)	(6)	4,490

¹ The St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of St. Louis city; Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, Mo.; and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Ill. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

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Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

SECRETARY—Continued

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	Class E	Class D
LS-2	Class D	Class C
LS-3	Class C	Class B
LS-4	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocess processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE—Continued

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST—Continued

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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3406
2050-14

Area Wage Survey

ILIR

San Francisco—Oakland, California, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-14



DEPOSITORY

SEP 11 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the San Francisco-Oakland, California, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Susan Holland, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the San Francisco-Oakland area are available for the hotels and motels (May 1978), computer and data processing (March 1978), and machinery (January 1978) industries. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the San Francisco area is available for municipal government. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

San Francisco—Oakland, California, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

August 1979

Bulletin 2050-14

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																								
						Under \$ 120	\$ 120 and under 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500			
SECRETARIES -----	6,141	39.0	\$ 249.50	\$ 236.00	\$ 213.00-\$ 276.00	-	-	7	22	214	527	1169	1301	780	767	341	231	307	150	220	23	40	-	1	-	-	1		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,421	39.5	253.50	247.50	214.00-282.00	-	-	7	7	44	79	277	203	264	179	48	79	95	73	11	6	7	-	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,720	39.0	248.50	233.00	213.00-275.00	-	-	-	15	170	448	892	1098	516	508	293	152	212	77	209	17	33	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	796	39.0	306.50	292.50	269.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	65	29	162	111	58	72	52	164	5	31	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	347	39.0	299.50	286.00	260.00-333.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	69	55	55	37	55	14	31	5	9	-	-	-	-	1		
MANUFACTURING -----	70	39.5	296.50	277.50	274.50-306.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	22	10	12	2	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	277	38.5	300.50	287.50	259.50-333.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	58	33	45	25	53	13	28	4	5	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,154	39.0	275.00	267.00	236.00-310.50	-	-	-	-	3	33	121	141	151	198	117	102	85	93	27	16	26	-	1	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	296	39.5	291.50	287.50	249.00-345.00	-	-	-	-	-	I	28	16	50	46	12	34	32	68	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	858	39.0	269.50	264.50	233.00-292.00	-	-	-	-	3	32	93	165	101	152	105	68	53	25	22	13	26	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	170	39.5	306.00	289.00	267.50-342.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	13	24	44	4	10	15	7	5	26	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,910	39.0	244.50	237.00	215.00-275.00	-	-	-	17	48	163	343	434	292	323	115	51	75	34	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	393	39.5	246.50	241.50	226.00-260.00	-	-	-	7	-	22	48	112	99	46	38	9	2	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,517	39.0	244.00	236.00	212.00-275.00	-	-	-	10	48	141	295	322	193	277	77	42	73	31	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	307	38.5	285.50	275.00	270.50-311.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	19	11	108	53	30	33	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,776	39.0	243.50	228.50	213.00-259.00	-	-	-	-	83	154	418	490	203	127	69	29	40	9	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	363	39.0	246.50	241.50	213.00-267.50	-	-	-	-	11	21	83	54	78	45	15	20	34	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,413	39.0	242.50	228.50	213.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	72	133	335	436	125	82	54	9	6	8	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	886	39.5	221.00	211.00	198.50-236.50	-	-	7	-	76	173	279	166	56	54	19	11	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	293	39.5	222.00	210.00	198.00-247.50	-	-	7	-	33	35	118	18	26	20	13	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	593	39.5	220.50	213.00	198.50-236.50	-	-	-	-	43	138	161	148	30	34	6	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	93	38.5	272.50	265.50	236.50-320.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	-	20	2	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS -----	639	39.5	220.00	205.00	183.50-249.00	-	-	5	21	113	167	114	40	34	34	5	69	16	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	246.50	219.50	199.00-303.50	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	3	10	1	1	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	562	40.0	216.50	195.50	180.00-245.50	-	-	5	21	113	147	95	37	24	33	4	54	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	39.5	285.50	308.00	249.00-318.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	18	4	17	31	4	53	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	512	39.5	219.50	195.50	183.00-252.00	-	-	-	8	105	154	77	24	27	28	3	54	11	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	229.50	219.50	196.00-252.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	1	10	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	459	39.5	218.50	190.00	181.00-245.50	-	-	-	8	105	138	59	23	17	27	2	51	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	116	39.0	305.00	318.00	263.00-318.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	2	50	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	127	40.0	222.00	219.00	188.50-249.00	-	-	5	13	8	13	37	16	7	6	2	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	207.50	208.50	177.50-228.50	-	-	5	13	8	9	36	14	7	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	194	39.0	211.50	207.00	184.00-241.00	-	-	-	-	41	34	49	21	42	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	60	38.5	203.00	203.00	184.00-221.50	-	-	-	-	15	7	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	39.5	215.50	207.50	184.00-249.50	-	-	-	-	26	27	29	3	42	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS -----	2,129	39.0	186.50	173.50	161.00-213.00	-	-	53	435	662	303	234	290	72	26	15	14	3	4	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	394	39.5	203.50	206.00	183.00-225.50	-	-	-	36	56	77	109	92	12	9	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,735	39.0	183.00	169.00	160.00-200.50	-	-	53	399	606	226	125	198	60	17	15	14	2	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	161	39.0	244.00	230.50	200.50-290.00	-	-	-	1	7	27	35	14	25	7	12	13	2	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,128	39.0	192.50	189.50	161.00-224.00	-	-	11	204	288	149	171	245	29	17	3	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	218.00	219.50	205.00-228.50	-	-	-	-	10	35	95	91	10	8	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	876	39.0	185.00	172.50	161.00-213.50	-	-	11	204	278	114	76	154	19	9	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings (standard)		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under		\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480						
						\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500					
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																															
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	921	38.5	177.50	162.00	150.00-191.00	-	2	42	231	369	134	33	40	38	4	2	9	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	142	39.5	177.00	172.50	160.00-193.50	-	-	-	36	46	42	14	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	779	38.5	177.50	162.00	150.00-187.00	-	2	42	195	323	92	19	39	36	3	2	9	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	40.0	287.00	288.00	240.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	18	-	2	9	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS -----	1,521	38.5	161.00	144.00	138.00-163.00	2	108	468	436	245	67	81	26	2	19	9	23	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	90	38.5	194.50	199.00	163.00-228.50	-	-	3	7	33	13	8	16	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,431	38.5	158.50	141.50	138.00-162.50	2	108	465	429	212	54	73	10	1	11	9	22	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	39.5	283.50	307.00	264.00-329.50	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	9	22	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	123	39.5	204.00	188.00	163.50-228.50	-	-	-	19	36	26	4	21	1	-	2	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	39.5	200.00	176.50	162.00-192.00	-	-	-	19	35	26	2	6	-	-	2	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	690	38.5	166.50	149.50	138.00-165.50	2	56	197	185	96	21	66	5	1	19	-	21	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	658	38.5	165.00	146.50	138.00-162.50	2	56	197	182	80	20	64	4	1	11	-	20	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	309.50	313.00	307.00-329.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	20	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	708	38.0	148.00	140.00	138.00-146.00	-	52	271	232	113	20	11	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	669	38.0	146.00	140.00	138.00-144.00	-	52	268	228	97	8	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	38.5	198.50	137.00	137.00-298.00	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	1,143	37.5	182.00	178.50	157.00-211.50	5	76	98	118	280	129	281	140	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	166	38.5	174.50	167.00	164.00-177.00	-	-	-	22	115	12	9	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	977	37.5	183.50	188.00	147.50-211.50	5	76	98	96	165	117	272	136	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	38.5	170.50	145.00	137.00-197.50	-	-	25	10	-	14	1	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	655	39.0	187.00	167.00	166.50-194.50	-	25	2	45	318	124	56	26	11	5	3	23	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	52	39.5	214.00	196.50	175.00-228.50	-	-	-	4	13	13	6	4	-	4	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	603	39.0	184.50	167.00	166.50-194.00	-	25	2	41	305	111	50	22	11	1	3	20	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	858	38.5	191.50	178.50	167.00-207.00	-	35	28	93	281	177	102	52	25	9	3	21	-	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	227	39.5	202.50	192.00	183.00-218.50	-	-	1	10	20	112	33	26	3	8	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	631	38.5	188.00	170.00	161.00-205.50	-	35	27	83	261	65	69	26	22	1	3	8	-	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	39.0	279.00	346.50	205.50-364.00	-	-	6	-	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	1,134	39.5	232.00	216.50	199.00-264.50	-	-	20	67	77	192	259	134	42	106	85	84	6	24	13	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	607	39.0	247.00	223.00	205.00-288.50	-	-	-	-	20	123	145	68	26	68	41	60	6	12	13	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	527	39.5	215.00	204.50	172.50-247.50	-	-	20	67	57	69	114	66	16	38	44	24	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	560	39.5	251.50	232.50	204.00-287.50	-	-	-	-	6	94	141	50	27	94	53	27	6	24	13	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	316	39.5	267.00	260.50	213.00-303.50	-	-	-	-	-	72	45	10	11	56	39	27	6	12	13	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	244	40.0	232.00	218.50	204.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	6	22	96	40	16	38	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	564	39.0	213.50	209.50	172.50-237.00	-	-	20	67	71	88	118	84	15	12	32	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	291	38.5	225.50	217.50	203.00-230.00	-	-	-	-	20	51	100	58	15	12	2	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	273	39.5	200.50	172.50	154.00-239.50	-	-	20	67	51	37	18	26	-	-	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	5,009	39.0	223.50	213.00	180.50-254.50	-	-	89	269	859	719	940	535	518	407	124	95	112	137	194	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,559	39.5	224.50	219.00	184.00-253.00	-	-	-	-	-	60	318	178	240	237	184	101	94	55	68	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,450	39.0	223.50	210.50	180.50-258.50	-	-	89	209	541	541	700	298	334	306	30	40	44	118	191	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	738	40.0	299.50	269.00	269.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	46	22	43	279	-	-	4	116	191	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480		
						Under \$ 120	and under 130	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			\$	\$	\$																						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,509	39.0	238.50	226.50	202.00-258.50	-	-	-	14	258	328	524	420	408	130	100	32	60	30	194	11	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	910	39.5	233.50	230.00	207.00-255.50	-	-	-	-	147	60	148	181	150	99	71	16	20	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,599	38.5	241.50	225.00	201.50-258.50	-	-	-	14	111	268	376	239	258	31	29	16	40	17	191	9	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	281	39.5	336.00	364.00	354.00-373.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	6	16	4	-	-	-	15	191	9	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	2,486	39.0	209.00	195.50	168.00-242.00	-	-	89	255	601	391	402	115	110	277	24	63	52	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	649	39.0	212.00	195.50	172.50-237.50	-	-	-	60	171	118	92	56	34	2	23	39	48	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,837	39.0	207.50	194.00	167.00-248.50	-	-	89	195	430	273	310	59	76	275	1	24	4	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE MILLERS -----	84	38.5	289.00	364.00	190.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	3	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	81	38.5	293.50	364.00	190.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	40.0	364.00	364.00	364.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	58	38.0	255.50	190.00	190.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	3	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	949	39.0	239.00	230.00	200.00-264.50	24	-	-	30	67	104	145	137	112	159	43	23	22	41	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	308	39.0	245.00	252.00	207.00-277.00	-	-	-	21	13	25	37	40	36	67	31	18	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	641	39.0	236.00	223.00	195.50-263.50	24	-	-	9	54	79	108	97	76	92	12	5	18	25	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	78	40.0	346.50	372.00	354.00-374.00	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	24	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	3,283	38.5	228.50	221.50	195.50-248.50	-	-	14	125	394	501	584	330	708	156	67	252	6	102	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	540	39.0	219.00	210.50	195.50-233.50	-	-	-	-	55	135	149	88	45	17	9	37	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,743	38.5	230.50	225.50	195.50-248.50	-	-	14	125	339	366	435	242	663	139	58	215	6	100	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	688	40.0	284.50	288.00	249.00-315.00	-	-	-	-	25	41	35	39	51	110	54	186	6	100	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	952	39.5	244.50	227.00	201.50-269.00	-	-	-	-	66	152	219	90	112	106	19	44	6	102	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	210	38.5	227.50	219.00	195.00-249.00	-	-	-	-	25	49	32	35	28	12	9	15	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	742	40.0	249.50	229.00	201.50-278.50	-	-	-	-	41	103	187	55	84	94	10	29	6	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	268	40.0	297.00	332.00	269.00-342.50	-	-	-	-	20	9	10	7	12	65	6	-	6	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,225	38.0	224.00	222.00	192.00-248.50	-	-	14	125	263	323	365	225	596	50	48	208	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	330	39.0	213.50	205.00	197.50-225.00	-	-	-	-	30	86	117	53	17	5	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,895	37.5	225.50	227.50	190.00-248.50	-	-	14	125	233	237	248	172	579	45	48	186	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						140 and under	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,940	39.5	\$ 403.00	\$ 400.50	\$ 345.00-455.50	-	-	-	-	3	50	41	104	116	112	136	198	205	196	170	284	165	109	35	11	5		
MANUFACTURING -----	458	39.5	434.50	428.00	377.00-486.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	18	23	28	58	35	48	41	71	68	46	12	7	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,482	39.5	393.00	391.00	337.00-444.00	-	-	-	-	3	49	40	104	98	89	108	140	170	148	129	213	97	63	23	4	4		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	821	39.5	448.50	446.00	400.50-489.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	5	37	54	81	84	101	173	115	92	35	11	5			
MANUFACTURING -----	136	39.5	496.50	488.50	453.00-535.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	13	6	35	27	31	12	7	1			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	685	39.5	439.00	436.00	391.00-480.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	5	35	54	79	71	95	138	88	61	23	4	4			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	872	39.5	377.00	374.50	329.00-414.00	-	-	-	-	22	4	65	88	83	82	132	107	92	57	83	41	16	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	245	39.5	410.00	393.50	368.00-441.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	24	57	31	23	24	19	32	14	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	627	39.5	364.00	364.50	316.50-403.50	-	-	-	-	22	4	65	77	73	58	75	76	69	33	64	9	2	-	-	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	228	39.5	341.50	325.00	270.00-407.50	-	-	-	-	2	28	36	18	20	20	16	9	15	17	11	26	9	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	151	39.5	310.50	293.50	260.00-356.00	-	-	-	-	2	27	35	18	13	7	14	8	13	5	-	9	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	769	39.5	337.00	329.00	276.00-386.50	-	-	-	18	29	59	97	66	69	78	54	77	68	63	39	34	10	7	1	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	167	39.0	335.00	333.50	280.50-382.00	-	-	-	6	7	11	18	11	9	25	18	15	29	9	4	1	1	2	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	602	39.5	337.50	328.00	276.00-391.00	-	-	-	12	22	48	79	55	60	53	36	62	39	54	35	33	9	5	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	208	40.0	363.50	371.00	299.00-412.50	-	-	-	-	1	18	20	19	8	15	13	25	16	29	13	17	9	5	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	178	39.5	409.00	402.00	370.50-443.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	3	37	25	25	20	30	10	7	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	39.5	408.50	402.50	373.00-443.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	2	34	23	25	19	29	9	5	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	431	39.5	332.50	330.00	292.00-378.00	-	-	-	-	8	28	64	44	44	51	48	40	43	38	19	4	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	114	39.0	349.00	350.00	329.00-383.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	1	20	17	12	27	9	3	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	39.5	327.00	315.00	276.00-366.50	-	-	-	-	8	28	50	33	43	31	31	28	16	29	16	4	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	72	39.5	368.50	368.50	332.50-407.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	10	14	7	14	3	4	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	160	39.5	267.50	264.50	243.50-299.00	-	-	-	18	21	31	33	21	25	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	40.0	270.50	270.00	248.50-299.00	-	-	-	12	14	20	29	21	17	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	279.00	270.50	253.00-299.00	-	-	-	-	1	18	20	10	6	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,068	39.0	271.00	270.50	240.50-289.00	-	12	63	83	108	206	169	215	67	40	39	31	18	7	2	6	2	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	238	39.0	271.00	272.00	236.00-302.50	-	6	7	21	30	47	28	39	29	23	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	830	39.0	271.00	270.00	241.50-286.00	-	6	56	62	78	159	141	176	38	17	39	30	18	6	-	4	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	39.5	305.00	280.50	275.00-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	29	70	30	9	2	19	29	2	6	-	4	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	249	39.5	309.00	292.00	280.50-321.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	39	89	46	13	16	3	18	6	-	5	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	39.5	308.50	288.50	280.50-322.50	-	-	-	-	1	8	34	78	29	6	16	2	18	6	-	4	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS M -----	737	38.5	265.00	259.00	236.00-286.00	-	-	30	75	89	186	128	126	21	27	23	28	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	172	38.5	267.50	257.50	236.00-286.00	-	-	3	16	26	44	23	28	12	16	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	565	38.5	264.50	259.00	234.00-286.00	-	-	27	59	63	142	105	98	9	11	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	152	39.0	299.00	275.00	268.50-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	29	70	5	-	1	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	66	38.0	\$ 140.00	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED				ORDER CLERKS - CONTINUED			\$
MESSENGERS -----	524	37.0	185.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	814	39.5	219.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	378	39.5	234.50
MANUFACTURING -----	68	38.5	177.50	MANUFACTURING -----	293	39.5	222.00	MANUFACTURING -----	242	39.5	245.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	36.5	186.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	521	39.5	218.00				
ORDER CLERKS -----	256	39.5	267.00	STENOGRAPHERS:				ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	490	39.0	213.00
MANUFACTURING -----	110	39.5	291.00	MANUFACTURING -----	77	39.5	246.50	MANUFACTURING -----	255	38.5	229.00
								NONMANUFACTURING -----	235	39.5	195.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	182	40.0	287.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR:				ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	3,855	39.0	218.50
MANUFACTURING -----	74	39.5	335.50	MANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	229.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,399	39.5	220.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	74	39.5	216.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	109	40.0	224.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,999	39.0	236.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	170	39.0	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	818	39.5	227.50
MANUFACTURING -----	160	39.5	261.50	MANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	203.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,181	38.5	242.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	446	39.0	253.00	TYPISTS -----	1,946	39.0	185.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	221	39.5	326.50
MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.0	286.00	MANUFACTURING -----	388	39.5	203.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	354	38.5	244.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,558	39.0	181.00	MANUFACTURING -----	581	39.0	210.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	40.0	371.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	115	38.5	241.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	836	39.0	234.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,017	39.0	192.50	MANUFACTURING -----	274	39.0	239.50
MANUFACTURING -----	68	39.5	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	246	39.5	218.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	562	39.0	232.50
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	100	39.5	278.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	771	39.0	184.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	337.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	273.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	869	38.5	175.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,740	38.0	227.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	142	39.5	177.00	MANUFACTURING -----	521	39.0	219.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	727	38.5	175.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,219	38.0	229.50
SECRETARIES -----	5,778	39.0	249.50	FILE CLERKS -----	1,332	38.5	155.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A:			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,412	39.5	254.00	MANUFACTURING -----	75	38.5	199.00	MANUFACTURING -----	203	38.5	228.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,366	39.0	248.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,257	38.5	153.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,863	37.5	222.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	725	39.0	303.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	632	38.5	158.50	MANUFACTURING -----	318	39.0	214.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	606	38.5	156.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,545	37.0	224.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	334	39.0	300.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	633	38.0	146.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
MANUFACTURING -----	70	39.5	296.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	602	38.0	145.00	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	264	38.5	301.00	MESSENGERS -----	602	38.5	180.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,147	39.0	275.00	MANUFACTURING -----	98	38.5	172.50	(BUSINESS):			
MANUFACTURING -----	292	39.5	291.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	504	38.5	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	352	39.5	442.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	855	39.0	269.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	556	38.5	188.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	167	39.5	304.50	MANUFACTURING -----	50	39.5	212.00	(BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,723	39.0	243.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	506	38.5	185.50	MANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	494.00
MANUFACTURING -----	390	39.5	246.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	768	39.0	194.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,333	39.0	242.00	MANUFACTURING -----	227	39.5	202.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	258	38.5	275.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	541	38.5	190.50	MANUFACTURING -----	178	39.5	417.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,754	39.0	244.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	39.0	279.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):			
MANUFACTURING -----	361	39.0	247.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	878	39.5	222.00	MANUFACTURING -----	95	39.0	346.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,393	39.0	243.00	MANUFACTURING -----	497	39.0	237.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	381	39.5	202.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	197	39.5	\$ 228.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
MANUFACTURING -----	65	38.5	360.00	MANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	227.50	MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.0	\$ 391.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.5	228.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):			
MANUFACTURING -----	157	39.0	274.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	510	39.5	339.00	MANUFACTURING -----	72	39.0	319.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B:				MANUFACTURING -----	243	40.0	316.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
MANUFACTURING -----	109	39.0	269.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	267	39.0	359.50	MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.0	265.00
DRAFTERS -----	885	40.0	303.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	248	40.0	361.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B:			
MANUFACTURING -----	535	39.5	296.50	MANUFACTURING -----	169	40.0	345.50	MANUFACTURING -----	63	38.5	264.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	40.0	314.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	396.50	DRAFTERS:			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	327	40.0	355.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	244	39.0	322.00	MANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	256.00
MANUFACTURING -----	236	39.5	347.00	MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	252.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	54	39.0	242.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	360	40.0	298.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	38.5	346.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	67	39.5	323.00
MANUFACTURING -----	169	40.0	279.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	40.0	315.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):							
				MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	408.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																													
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	13.40	13.80	14.20	14.60	15.00	15.40	15.80	16.20	16.60
					Under \$5.00																													
					5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	13.40	13.80	14.20	14.60	15.00	15.40	15.80	16.20	16.60	17.00
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	161	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.08	\$ 8.71-10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	13	4	23	-	44	8	6	-	-	23	-	13	-	2								
MANUFACTURING -----	71	9.82	9.32	9.24-10.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	23	-	9	8	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	2								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	10.19	10.09	7.97-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	1	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	16	-	13	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	9.95	10.10	7.97-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-								
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	572	9.94	10.36	9.32-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	48	25	79	36	57	178	63	4	-	37	-	3	-	3								
MANUFACTURING -----	380	9.62	9.66	8.71-10.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	48	11	77	29	14	92	63	4	-	-	-	-	-	3								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	192	10.59	10.56	10.08-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	7	43	86	-	-	-	37	-	3	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	10.69	10.56	10.10-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	34	86	-	-	-	37	-	3	-	-								
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	158	10.08	10.03	10.03-10.08	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	2	-	2	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	10.17	10.03	10.03-10.03	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-							
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	649	10.14	10.56	9.32-10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	10	1	129	18	27	90	185	60	-	51	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	556	10.09	10.67	9.32-10.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	10	1	124	18	16	11	185	60	-	51	-	-	-	8	-							
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	1,286	9.24	9.66	8.29-10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	73	209	58	62	342	186	16	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	1,159	9.26	9.66	8.32-10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	73	209	58	62	342	186	16	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	9.13	9.02	7.99-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	12	11	3	52	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	903	10.50	10.33	10.19-11.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	22	20	18	80	71	345	86	101	33	41	61	2	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	185	9.99	10.19	8.64-11.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	21	14	5	-	38	-	16	65	1	3	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	718	10.63	10.33	10.33-10.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	13	80	33	345	70	36	32	38	61	2	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	622	10.60	10.33	10.33-10.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	13	345	70	36	-	16	61	2	-	-								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	172	9.90	10.19	9.32-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	26	-	79	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	145	9.87	10.19	9.32-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	26	-	52	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	70	10.64	12.09	8.35-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	26	8	3	-	-								
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	138	7.90	8.22	6.73- 8.95	8	9	6	2	10	-	-	21	-	27	36	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	85	8.58	8.95	8.22- 8.95	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	27	36	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	6.81	7.55	5.18- 7.55	*8	9	6	2	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	288	11.18	11.67	10.40-11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	91	16	15	133	2	17	5	1	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	275	11.21	11.67	10.40-11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	78	16	15	133	2	17	5	1	-								
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	466	9.99	10.08	10.08-10.25	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	15	1	12	3	23	11	206	108	75	-	-	1	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	152	10.03	10.12	9.57-10.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	23	8	47	8	54	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	314	9.97	10.08	10.08-10.25	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	3	1	12	3	-	3	159	100	21	-	-	1	-	-	-								

* Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$4.20 to \$4.60; and 4 at \$4.60 to \$5.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.80 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80				
					3.00	3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	6,292	\$ 9.07	\$ 9.68	\$ 9.45- 9.83	264	120	54	13	3	12	6	4	152	49	2	36	25	33	247	294	146	3218	1020	119	15	370	90					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,173	9.36	9.01	8.77- 9.84	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	-	5	9	1	222	248	121	132	270	12	10	30	90					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,119	9.01	9.71	9.53- 9.71	264	120	48	13	3	6	6	4	152	38	2	31	16	32	25	46	25	3086	750	107	5	340	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,103	9.72	9.71	9.68- 9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	2	10	-	25	2241	702	107	-	-	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	297	5.36	5.87	3.89- 5.87	-	24	42	13	3	12	6	3	150	-	-	32	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	274	5.32	5.87	3.89- 5.87	-	24	36	13	3	6	6	3	150	-	-	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,650	7.86	9.65	6.34- 9.68	264	96	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	2	4	16	8	211	16	20	907	48	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,399	7.74	9.65	3.25- 9.68	264	96	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	2	-	16	8	1	5	-	907	48	-	-	-	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,235	9.73	9.71	9.71- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1107	21	57	10	30	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	102	10.08	9.94	9.71-11.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	32	21	-	10	30	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,133	9.70	9.71	9.71- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1075	-	57	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	843	9.75	9.71	9.71- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	-	57	-	-	-					
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	2,749	9.84	9.71	9.53- 9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	272	113	970	861	62	5	340	90					
MANUFACTURING -----	770	9.65	9.45	8.77-10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	88	100	249	12	-	-	90					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,979	9.91	9.83	9.64- 9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	41	25	870	612	50	5	340	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,121	9.79	9.83	9.71- 9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	434	612	50	-	-	-					
SHIPERS -----	132	7.81	8.30	7.54- 8.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	2	10	-	1	32	5	44	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	77	7.47	7.71	6.35- 8.78	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	2	10	-	-	32	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	8.30	8.30	8.30- 8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	44	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
RECEIVERS -----	301	7.65	8.30	6.59- 8.47	-	-	-	4	-	35	-	11	3	31	6	-	6	6	167	8	9	-	-	15	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	75	7.00	6.59	6.31- 8.35	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	3	27	2	-	6	-	13	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	7.87	8.30	8.30- 8.50	-	-	-	2	-	25	-	11	-	4	4	-	-	6	154	4	1	-	-	15	-	-	-					
SHIPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	538	6.77	6.91	4.90- 8.30	-	-	-	-	-	140	74	15	6	18	18	9	55	56	53	63	22	7	2	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	196	8.09	8.04	7.64- 8.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	55	56	17	37	8	7	2	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	6.01	5.38	4.90- 6.97	-	-	-	-	-	140	74	15	6	4	18	9	-	-	36	26	14	-	-	-	-	-	-					
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,757	8.19	8.42	8.31- 8.42	-	-	-	-	1	150	4	-	1	9	10	-	25	63	1361	-	8	6	-	84	35	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	151	8.07	8.25	7.74- 8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	21	30	63	-	8	6	-	4	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,606	8.20	8.42	8.34- 8.42	-	-	-	-	1	150	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	33	1298	-	-	-	-	80	35	-	-					
ORDER FILLERS -----	1,008	8.63	8.20	8.13-10.15	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	20	12	30	-	-	-	318	154	12	-	-	292	-	98	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	952	8.67	8.20	8.13-10.15	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	318	150	12	-	-	270	-	98	-	-					
SHIPPING PACKERS: -----																																
MANUFACTURING -----	76	8.61	9.93	6.20- 9.93	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	25	16	-	-	-					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,736	7.97	8.28	7.14- 8.84	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	17	250	27	1	227	30	226	334	369	1	236	3	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	753	7.17	7.14	5.88- 8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	250	27	-	104	22	121	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	983	8.59	8.84	8.10- 8.84	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	123	8	105	120	369	1	236	3	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	584	9.17	8.84	8.84- 9.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	343	-	236	3	-	-	-	-					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,906	8.13	8.20	7.09- 8.78	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	156	281	76	137	83	599	248	56	114	30	-	107	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,362	7.83	8.03	6.96- 8.69	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	156	281	76	131	76	227	248	56	72	20	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	544	8.88	8.20	8.20- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	372	-	-	42	10	-	107	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, San Francisco—
Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.80 and under 3.00	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						3.00	3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20
GUARDS -----	3,175	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.00- 4.46	751	518	386	611	393	228	25	24	32	4	13	4	62	27	49	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	174	7.27	7.58	5.88- 8.66	12	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	22	-	9	-	42	21	8	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,001	3.77	3.66	3.00- 4.18	739	518	386	611	393	218	23	24	10	4	4	4	20	6	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	8.05	8.34	7.73- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	6	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	157	6.96	7.79	4.61- 8.34	-	-	13	-	14	16	2	1	1	1	5	4	23	27	40	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	2,913	3.77	3.50	2.95- 4.18	751	518	373	610	302	210	23	18	30	-	-	-	39	-	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	123	6.98	7.58	5.88- 8.88	12	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	21	-	-	-	39	-	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,790	3.63	3.43	2.95- 4.07	739	518	373	610	302	200	21	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	6,978	5.92	6.61	4.89- 6.61	120	54	98	743	481	405	554	309	98	150	3187	194	128	306	34	98	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	881	7.07	7.58	5.98- 8.11	-	-	12	9	39	16	2	134	50	72	18	4	112	300	15	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,097	5.76	6.61	4.89- 6.61	120	54	86	734	442	389	552	175	48	78	3169	190	16	6	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	296	6.81	7.11	6.36- 7.13	-	-	-	-	2	5	18	4	2	64	-	183	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS:		\$	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		\$
MANUFACTURING -----	71	9.82	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,229	9.72
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	559	9.97	MANUFACTURING -----	96	10.01
MANUFACTURING -----	380	9.62	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,133	9.70
NONMANUFACTURING -----	179	10.72	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	843	9.75
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	10.85	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,745	9.84
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	152	9.96	MANUFACTURING -----	766	9.65
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	10.02	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,979	9.91
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	645	10.14	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,121	9.79
MANUFACTURING -----	552	10.09	SHIPPERS -----	110	7.72
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,273	9.25	MANUFACTURING -----	76	7.51
MANUFACTURING -----	1,156	9.25	RECEIVERS:		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	117	9.17	MANUFACTURING -----	64	7.37
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	892	10.51	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS:		
MANUFACTURING -----	185	9.99	MANUFACTURING -----	160	8.29
NONMANUFACTURING -----	707	10.64	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,599	8.46
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	616	10.60	MANUFACTURING -----	151	8.07
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	172	9.90	ORDER FILLERS -----	966	8.73
MANUFACTURING -----	145	9.87	NONMANUFACTURING -----	911	8.78
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	70	10.64	SHIPPING PACKERS:		
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	130	7.93	MANUFACTURING -----	59	8.61
MANUFACTURING -----	80	8.56	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,512	8.04
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	6.91	MANUFACTURING -----	708	7.12
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	287	11.18	NONMANUFACTURING:		
MANUFACTURING -----	274	11.22	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	582	9.17
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	444	10.06	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,872	8.13
MANUFACTURING -----	149	10.07	MANUFACTURING -----	1,346	7.83
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	10.05	NONMANUFACTURING -----	526	8.90
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS -----	2,857	3.89
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	6,176	9.07	MANUFACTURING -----	163	7.25
MANUFACTURING -----	1,163	9.35	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,694	3.69
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,013	9.01	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	2,665	3.76
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,010	9.73	MANUFACTURING -----	120	6.93
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	296	5.36	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,545	3.61
NONMANUFACTURING -----	273	5.32	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	6,083	5.85
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,545	7.78	MANUFACTURING -----	810	7.08
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,294	7.63	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,273	5.66
			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,511	5.26
			MANUFACTURING -----	71	7.03
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,440	5.17

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	October 1971 to March 1973		March 1973 to	March 1974 to	March 1975 to	March 1976 to	March 1977 to	March 1978 to
	17-month increase	Annual rate of increase	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977	March 1978	March 1979
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	8.1	5.7	6.7	10.0	8.0	6.7	6.9	8.3
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.2	7.5	6.8	7.9	8.4
Industrial nurses.....	8.8	6.1	7.5	11.9	7.9	6.2	11.7	7.7
Skilled maintenance trades.....	10.4	7.2	7.3	11.4	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.5
Unskilled plant workers.....	9.9	6.9	7.2	11.9	7.6	7.1	8.0	9.0
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	8.0	5.6	7.1	12.2	7.6	6.9	7.7	7.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.9	7.8	5.0	8.1	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	8.5	5.9	7.8	12.8	9.0	5.2	11.5	8.3
Skilled maintenance trades.....	9.4	6.5	8.0	11.7	10.2	8.9	9.2	8.0
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.9	6.2	8.0	9.3	9.1	8.1	9.7	10.0
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	8.1	5.7	6.5	9.2	8.1	6.7	6.7	8.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.8	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.6
Industrial nurses.....	9.7	6.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	10.1	7.0	6.8	12.7	7.1	6.9	7.5	8.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979**

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																							
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typist	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Billing- machine billers	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	116	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	136	117	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	137	122	109	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	155	134	118	114	100																			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	146	131	112	117	102	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	170	(6)	129	132	112	120	100																	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYRISTS--	140	138	117	105	(6)	97	79	100																
TYRISTS, CLASS A-----	168	147	125	121	113	112	99	114	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	198	160	137	128	119	127	109	121	110	100														
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	174	148	128	124	124	109	102	(6)	97	(6)	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	210	161	137	143	128	124	110	(6)	119	107	110	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	224	185	163	(6)	(6)	145	(6)	158	(6)	(6)	(6)	121	100											
MESSENGERS-----	218	163	140	129	125	136	116	129	115	104	127	101	100	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	154	142	127	126	110	110	91	105	104	84	101	87	77	91	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	170	136	129	118	115	115	96	95	104	91	(6)	87	78	88	95	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	130	116	91	94	(6)	(6)	91	77	72	63	(6)	69	(6)	66	(6)	81	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	155	139	101	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	67	73	(6)	94	122	100							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	137	122	110	101	97	91	77	90	86	79	85	75	75	79	87	87	100	83	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	169	140	126	116	113	101	88	101	98	92	103	89	87	86	104	101	142	108	119	100				
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	(6)	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	136	119	114	98	94	85	82	75	85	80	83	73	84	78	84	84	93	82	100	89	91	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A--	134	118	106	106	95	89	81	(6)	83	81	79	69	(6)	69	89	83	(6)	91	104	93	97	111	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B--	143	131	112	121	102	105	85	105	94	88	99	83	77	211	98	274	136	105	248	186	(6)	122	125	100
	Professional and technical occupation being compared—																							
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters			Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses									
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B										
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	122	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	145	119	100																					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	113	94	86	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	146	118	111	126	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	156	140	133	157	137	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A---	147	124	111	123	103	94	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B---	174	145	131	142	128	100	115	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C---	(6)	161	(6)	(6)	174	131	132	119	100															
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	134	121	106	107	94	77	95	77	72	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	166	144	125	129	110	87	112	92	85	120	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	185	161	144	156	142	110	138	110	(6)	148	125	100												
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	129	116	(6)	102	93	(6)	84	68	51	95	72	58	100											
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	152	(6)	(6)	(6)	110	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	87	67	126	100										
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES--	(6)	124	(6)	117	111	(6)	106	86	81	113	92	73	120	(6)	100									

See note under table A-9 and footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Trades helpers	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers			
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	98	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	99	101	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	97	99	100	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	98	103	99	109	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	102	102	100	107	96	100								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	100	101	100	103	100	100	100							
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS-----	100	100	99	95	(6)	100	99	100						
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	120	127	124	125	122	129	117	121	100					
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	95	99	96	96	88	(6)	(6)	102	84	100				
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	100	105	101	106	97	105	96	(6)	80	(6)	100			
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer								Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	97	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	97	100	100										
SHIPERS-----	(6)	107	(6)	129	100									
RECEIVERS-----	108	112	(6)	(6)	101	100								
SHIPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	(6)	106	114	(6)	101	109	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	(6)	124	(6)	114	(6)	104	107	102	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	(6)	103	113	122	114	105	104	(6)	98	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	(6)	100	114	119	104	100	102	99	98	94	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	133	(6)	(6)	(6)	146	137	(6)	(6)	(6)	120	108	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	111	148	142	163	130	129	108	148	144	110	122	110	97	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 115 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480
						120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
SECRETARIES -----	4,156	39.5	\$ 249.00	\$ 236.00	\$ 216.50-275.00	-	-	-	15	106	343	769	984	524	484	325	173	208	94	65	23	37	-	1	-	1
MANUFACTURING -----	927	40.0	255.00	247.50	219.50-283.00	-	-	-	-	6	59	169	177	144	111	70	55	76	17	11	6	4	-	1	-	1
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,229	39.5	247.00	232.50	215.00-275.00	-	-	-	15	100	284	600	807	342	375	255	118	132	77	54	17	33	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	541	39.0	297.50	289.00	270.50-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	41	29	122	111	51	44	52	26	5	31	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	170	39.5	306.50	306.00	269.00-337.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	15	23	24	30	20	14	16	5	6	-	-	-	1
NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	39.5	304.00	304.50	266.00-331.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	15	22	17	25	18	13	13	4	5	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	774	39.5	275.00	269.00	231.50-308.00	-	-	-	-	3	25	76	139	102	94	111	59	63	37	22	16	26	-	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	152	40.0	290.50	281.50	253.00-324.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	24	28	12	17	28	12	5	3	-	-	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	622	39.5	271.50	264.50	229.00-301.50	-	-	-	-	3	24	73	123	74	44	99	42	35	25	17	13	26	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,487	39.5	245.00	238.00	215.00-274.50	-	-	-	10	48	138	248	321	240	225	105	51	55	34	5	2	5	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	322	40.0	251.00	247.50	227.00-267.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	34	94	85	45	31	9	2	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,165	39.0	243.00	236.00	211.00-275.00	-	-	-	10	48	126	214	227	155	140	74	42	53	31	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	271	39.0	283.50	275.00	270.50-308.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	13	11	99	53	30	15	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	941	39.5	245.50	230.50	220.00-263.50	-	-	-	-	3	36	193	346	104	98	48	28	34	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	198	39.5	256.50	243.00	221.00-301.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	31	46	27	17	15	20	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	743	39.5	242.50	230.50	219.50-257.50	-	-	-	-	2	25	162	300	77	81	53	8	6	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	39.5	314.50	333.00	263.50-379.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	4	10	-	3	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	716	40.0	220.00	210.50	198.50-233.50	-	-	-	-	48	140	244	148	54	34	11	4	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	226.00	210.00	205.50-247.50	-	-	-	-	5	35	101	18	24	20	5	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	492	40.0	217.00	211.00	195.50-231.00	-	-	-	-	43	105	143	130	30	14	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS -----	483	39.5	224.00	201.50	176.00-263.00	-	-	5	21	113	97	54	32	23	34	5	62	16	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	448	39.5	220.50	198.00	175.00-262.50	-	-	5	21	113	87	53	29	21	33	4	53	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	39.5	285.50	308.00	249.00-318.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	18	4	17	31	4	53	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	366	39.5	226.00	194.50	175.50-275.00	-	-	-	8	105	86	19	14	14	28	3	53	11	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	349	39.5	224.50	191.50	175.00-263.00	-	-	-	8	105	80	19	15	14	27	2	50	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	116	39.0	305.00	318.00	263.00-318.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	2	50	8	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	117	40.0	217.50	218.50	185.00-238.00	-	-	5	13	8	11	35	14	7	4	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	207.50	214.00	173.50-228.50	-	-	5	13	8	7	34	14	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS -----	1,185	39.0	191.00	185.00	159.50-219.50	-	2	53	250	209	223	153	187	57	16	13	14	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	262	39.5	201.50	203.50	180.50-228.50	-	-	-	36	29	48	69	68	8	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	923	39.0	188.00	180.00	154.00-213.50	-	2	53	214	180	175	84	119	49	15	13	14	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	139	38.5	231.50	219.00	199.50-261.00	-	-	-	1	7	27	35	14	18	7	12	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	694	39.5	190.00	184.00	154.00-222.50	-	-	11	186	119	98	98	142	21	7	1	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	181	39.0	215.50	219.50	200.00-228.50	-	-	-	-	7	35	63	47	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	513	39.5	181.50	169.00	150.50-213.50	-	-	11	186	112	63	35	75	15	7	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	411	39.0	187.50	181.00	159.00-202.50	-	2	42	64	85	105	25	40	31	4	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.5	170.00	161.00	150.50-185.00	-	-	-	36	22	13	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	330	39.0	192.00	191.00	167.00-220.50	-	2	42	28	63	92	19	39	29	3	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	33	40.0	262.00	254.50	229.50-304.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	11	-	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS -----	468	39.0	185.50	165.50	144.50-210.50	2	69	29	57	116	36	77	23	2	5	9	23	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	441	39.0	183.50	162.50	141.50-204.00	2	69	26	57	115	35	73	7	1	5	9	22	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	94	40.0	196.50	174.00	161.00-228.50	-	-	-	19	35	7	4	14	1	-	2	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	245	38.5	196.50	188.00	162.50-211.50	2	17	9	24	62	21	66	5	1	5	-	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	38.5	196.00	188.00	162.50-211.50	2	17	9	24	61	20	64	4	1	5	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 115 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500				
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																															
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	129	38.5	\$ 156.50	\$ 137.00	\$ 124.00-170.50	-	52	20	14	19	8	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	38.5	157.00	137.00	124.00-171.00	-	52	17	14	19	8	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	38.5	198.50	137.00	137.00-298.00	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MESSENGERS -----	771	38.5	182.00	189.50	161.00-211.50	5	76	48	57	146	114	276	36	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	57	39.0	169.00	164.00	164.00-164.00	-	-	-	9	41	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	714	38.5	183.50	189.50	160.00-211.50	5	76	48	48	105	112	272	36	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	38.5	170.50	145.00	137.00-197.50	-	-	25	10	-	14	1	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	370	39.0	200.00	175.00	166.50-218.50	-	1	2	10	177	49	50	26	10	5	3	20	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	39.0	198.50	167.00	166.50-218.50	-	1	2	6	164	36	44	22	10	1	3	20	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	95	40.0	235.50	214.00	197.00-264.00	-	-	-	5	5	16	31	12	2	1	3	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	252.00	214.00	214.00-318.00	-	-	-	2	-	6	25	2	-	1	3	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS -----	163	39.0	256.00	247.50	191.00-292.50	-	-	2	7	21	18	18	12	11	5	33	1	3	12	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	39.5	270.50	243.00	198.50-356.00	-	-	-	-	20	3	12	8	7	3	1	1	3	12	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	64	40.0	303.50	345.00	229.00-365.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	4	4	2	2	1	3	12	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	89	39.0	229.50	230.50	177.00-292.50	-	-	2	7	21	4	6	8	7	3	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,066	39.5	243.50	228.00	200.00-269.00	-	-	25	99	165	224	435	173	131	341	64	53	98	132	115	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	444	39.5	248.00	243.00	202.00-292.00	-	-	-	22	39	38	76	44	32	41	54	16	56	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,622	40.0	242.50	225.00	198.00-269.00	-	-	25	77	126	186	359	129	99	300	8	37	42	113	112	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	583	40.0	299.00	269.00	269.00-354.00	-	-	-	-	25	3	7	2	29	279	-	-	4	113	112	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	796	39.5	264.00	240.00	210.50-323.00	-	-	-	1	20	56	177	136	63	64	58	21	46	28	115	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	250	39.5	255.50	256.00	218.50-286.00	-	-	-	-	17	6	42	43	18	39	51	8	8	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	546	39.5	268.00	232.00	210.50-339.50	-	-	-	1	3	50	135	93	45	25	7	13	38	15	112	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	143	40.0	364.50	373.00	364.00-373.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	15	112	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,256	40.0	231.00	214.00	184.00-269.00	-	-	25	98	145	168	244	37	68	277	6	32	52	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	194	40.0	238.00	206.00	184.00-327.50	-	-	-	22	22	32	34	1	14	2	5	8	48	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,062	40.0	230.00	214.00	184.00-269.00	-	-	25	76	123	136	210	36	54	275	1	24	4	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	405	39.5	243.00	224.50	208.50-280.00	-	-	-	12	15	43	114	45	16	58	35	20	18	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	101	39.0	252.50	275.00	224.50-287.50	-	-	-	6	3	7	8	15	8	13	26	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	304	39.5	240.00	212.50	205.00-263.50	-	-	-	6	12	36	106	30	8	45	9	5	18	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	353.00	354.00	354.00-356.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,715	40.0	239.00	227.50	202.00-269.00	-	-	14	20	194	181	321	293	150	136	57	230	6	102	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	206	39.5	227.00	225.50	194.50-245.00	-	-	-	-	32	26	37	51	26	9	5	15	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,509	40.0	241.00	227.50	204.50-288.00	-	-	14	20	162	155	284	242	124	127	52	215	6	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	637	40.0	280.50	288.00	245.50-315.00	-	-	-	-	25	41	35	39	51	98	48	186	6	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	548	40.0	261.00	255.00	218.50-306.50	-	-	-	-	26	38	83	82	53	102	9	44	6	102	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	251.00	243.00	227.00-269.50	-	-	-	-	6	4	9	27	24	8	5	15	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	445	40.0	263.50	268.50	216.50-309.50	-	-	-	-	20	34	74	55	29	94	4	29	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	229	40.0	287.50	269.00	256.50-342.50	-	-	-	-	20	9	10	7	12	65	-	-	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,152	40.0	229.00	219.50	192.00-250.50	-	-	14	20	168	143	238	196	97	34	48	186	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	202.50	203.50	180.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	26	22	28	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,049	40.0	231.50	221.50	195.50-268.50	-	-	14	20	142	121	210	172	95	33	48	186	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						140 and under	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	480	520	560	600	640	
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	
DRAFTERS -----	546	40.0	\$ 324.50	\$ 340.50	\$ 265.00-374.00	-	5	23	13	45	29	49	31	46	32	110	38	54	23	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	203	39.5	306.00	300.50	229.00-368.50	-	-	22	10	28	16	13	12	18	9	13	22	5	14	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	343	40.0	336.00	351.50	293.00-379.50	-	5	1	3	17	13	36	19	28	23	97	16	49	9	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	160	40.0	388.50	389.00	363.50-429.00	-	-	1	-	4	4	3	4	3	7	8	13	48	17	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	75	39.5	369.50	379.50	318.00-422.00	-	-	1	-	4	4	3	4	3	7	5	7	4	12	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	406.00	389.00	389.00-429.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	44	5	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	274	40.0	318.00	336.00	290.50-351.50	-	-	9	6	17	12	15	21	38	23	97	24	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	280.50	264.50	222.50-343.50	-	-	8	6	17	10	4	4	12	1	4	15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	40.0	334.50	351.50	314.00-351.50	-	-	1	-	-	2	11	17	26	22	93	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	101	39.5	249.00	245.00	221.00-271.50	-	5	13	7	21	13	23	6	5	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	58	39.5	250.50	248.50	230.00-270.00	-	5	-	3	15	11	17	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	376	39.5	361.00	367.00	347.50-370.50	-	-	-	-	3	4	13	18	21	23	60	156	25	18	6	29	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	346.50	353.00	336.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	7	10	20	46	29	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	177	40.0	376.50	367.00	350.00-401.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	18	48	31	20	13	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	186	38.5	351.00	367.00	348.50-367.00	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	10	11	5	12	125	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	63	39.5	323.00	330.00	295.00-347.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	12	8	12	8	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				
MESSENGERS -----	269	38.5	\$ 182.50	FILE CLERKS:				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			\$	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	38.0	184.50					MANUFACTURING -----				315
ORDER CLERKS -----	52	39.5	261.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	195	38.5	180.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:	98	39.5	498.00	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS: MANUFACTURING -----	74	39.5	265.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	100	38.5	148.00	MANUFACTURING -----				
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	38.5	148.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:	171	39.5	419.00	
SECRETARIES -----	3,834	39.5	248.50	MESSENGERS -----	485	38.5	183.50	MANUFACTURING -----				
MANUFACTURING -----	918	40.0	255.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	461	38.5	184.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):	53	39.5	361.50	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,916	39.5	246.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	317	39.0	197.00	MANUFACTURING -----				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	470	39.0	291.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	270	38.5	195.50	DRAFTERS -----	425	40.0	322.00	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	157	39.5	308.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	95	40.0	235.50	MANUFACTURING -----				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	39.5	306.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	252.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS:	87	39.5	274.50	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	767	39.5	274.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	111	39.0	254.00	MANUFACTURING -----				
MANUFACTURING -----	148	40.0	290.50	MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	268.50	DRAFTERS -----	131	40.0	381.00	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	619	39.5	270.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS P -----	68	39.0	246.50	MANUFACTURING -----				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,336	39.5	243.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS:	370	39.5	244.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	72	39.5	372.00	
MANUFACTURING -----	319	40.0	251.50	MANUFACTURING -----				DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----				221
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,017	39.0	240.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	595	39.5	266.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	280.50	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	924	39.5	246.00	MANUFACTURING -----	201	39.5	250.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----				73
MANUFACTURING -----	196	39.5	257.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	394	39.5	274.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	357	39.5	362.50	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	728	39.5	243.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	107	40.0	362.00	MANUFACTURING -----				135
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	39.5	314.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:	169	40.0	237.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	176	40.0	376.50	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	644	40.0	217.50	MANUFACTURING -----				PAYROLL CLERKS -----				369
MANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	226.00	MANUFACTURING -----	87	39.0	246.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN	77	39.0	434.50	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	420	40.0	213.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	282	39.5	239.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				57
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	99	40.0	219.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	353.00	MANUFACTURING -----				
TYPISTS -----	1,058	39.0	190.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS:	200	39.5	227.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----				
MANUFACTURING -----	256	39.5	201.00	MANUFACTURING -----				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A:	100	39.5	251.50	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	802	39.0	187.00	MANUFACTURING -----	MANUFACTURING -----	898	40.0	220.50				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	614	39.5	190.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	100	39.5	202.50					
MANUFACTURING -----	175	39.0	215.50									
NONMANUFACTURING -----	439	39.5	180.50									
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	384	39.0	185.00									
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.5	170.00									
NONMANUFACTURING -----	303	39.0	189.00									

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of---																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.20	\$ 12.60	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.80			
					Under and under \$ 5.00																									
					\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.20	\$ 12.60	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.80				
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	147	9.95	10.08	8.93-10.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	8	4	23	-	44	8	6	-	-	16	-	13	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	57	9.58	9.32	9.32-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	23	-	9	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	10.19	10.09	7.97-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	1	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	16	-	13	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	9.95	10.10	7.97-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	433	10.19	10.37	9.32-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	73	12	48	142	63	-	-	37	-	3	-	-	3	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	242	9.87	10.35	9.32-10.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	11	71	5	6	56	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	10.59	10.56	10.08-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	7	42	86	-	-	-	37	-	3	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	10.69	10.56	10.10-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	34	86	-	-	-	37	-	3	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	125	10.09	10.03	10.03-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	2	-	2	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	10.21	10.03	10.03-10.03	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	422	10.24	10.56	9.32-10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	124	8	27	79	111	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	329	10.19	10.66	9.32-10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	123	8	16	-	111	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	431	9.42	9.15	8.49-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	115	53	52	3	126	16	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	360	9.35	9.03	8.49-10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	115	43	44	3	74	15	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	457	10.68	10.35	10.10-11.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	13	5	50	58	133	10	36	32	38	61	2	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	60	9.40	10.05	8.49-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	7	5	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	397	10.87	10.35	10.33-11.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	50	27	133	10	36	32	38	61	2	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	320	10.81	10.35	10.33-11.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	133	10	36	-	16	61	2	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	172	9.90	10.19	9.32-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	26	-	79	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	145	9.87	10.19	9.32-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	26	-	52	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	62	10.40	10.65	8.35-12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	26	-	3	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	113	7.96	8.42	6.46- 8.95	5	8	6	2	10	-	-	21	-	6	36	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	227	11.23	11.67	10.40-11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	64	-	15	130	2	2	5	1	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	214	11.28	11.67	10.40-11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	51	-	15	130	2	2	5	1	-	-	-		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	299	9.84	10.08	10.05-10.08	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	3	1	12	3	23	10	206	8	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	85	9.88	10.05	9.34-10.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	47	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	9.83	10.08	10.08-10.08	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	3	1	12	3	-	3	159	-	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.40		
					Under and under \$ 3.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,876	\$ 9.89	\$ 9.71	\$ 9.68-10.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	2	17	17	3	15	11	42	1159	144	110	5	340	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	105	9.33	9.83	9.25-10.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	1	1	4	6	17	—	62	3	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,771	9.92	9.71	9.68-10.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	12	16	2	11	5	25	1159	82	107	5	340	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,353	9.68	9.68	9.68- 9.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	2	10	—	25	1111	82	107	—	—	—	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	574	10.60	11.11	9.84-11.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	18	133	53	5	340	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	520	10.67	11.11	10.28-11.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	18	82	50	5	340	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	157	9.85	9.84	9.84-10.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	82	50	—	—	—	—	
SHIPPERS -----	56	7.96	8.40	7.92- 8.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	—	1	—	5	23	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RECEIVERS -----	132	8.06	8.35	6.86- 8.55	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	23	6	—	1	6	67	8	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	8.35	8.40	8.30- 8.55	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	6	67	4	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	111	8.08	8.71	7.08- 8.99	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	4	17	9	—	1	13	55	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	7.77	8.41	6.86- 8.99	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	4	17	9	—	—	10	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	484	7.76	8.31	4.90- 9.63	—	—	—	—	1	150	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	20	161	—	8	6	—	84	35	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	465	7.69	8.31	4.90- 8.37	—	—	—	—	1	150	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	29	161	—	—	—	—	80	35	—	—	
ORDER FILLERS -----	560	9.43	10.15	8.13-10.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	30	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	292	—	98	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	9.58	10.15	8.13-10.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	270	—	98	—	—	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	74	8.10	8.04	6.20- 9.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	4	5	20	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	
MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS -----	799	8.32	8.41	8.03- 9.65	—	4	3	1	5	—	—	17	—	27	1	123	8	100	245	26	1	236	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	263	7.93	8.33	8.11- 8.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	27	—	—	—	79	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	536	8.51	8.55	7.30- 9.65	—	6	3	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	123	8	21	103	26	1	236	—	—	—	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	238	9.63	9.65	9.65- 9.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	—	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	736	8.59	8.46	8.20- 9.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	108	4	16	21	16	243	73	—	102	30	—	107	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	495	8.03	8.46	6.58- 8.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	108	4	16	15	16	167	73	—	60	20	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	241	9.73	9.71	8.20-10.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	76	—	—	42	10	—	107	—	—	
GUARDS -----	388	6.47	6.75	4.35- 8.20	—	4	5	91	9	26	11	24	11	4	13	4	62	27	49	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	141	7.84	8.18	7.58- 8.85	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	1	—	9	—	42	21	8	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	5.69	4.98	4.24- 7.43	—	4	5	91	9	16	9	24	10	4	4	4	20	6	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	8.05	8.34	7.73- 8.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	6	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	118	7.85	8.18	7.72- 8.34	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	4	23	27	40	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	165	6.49	5.92	4.74- 7.58	—	4	4	16	6	21	9	18	9	—	—	—	39	—	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	4.97	4.81	4.32- 5.74	—	4	4	16	6	11	7	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	3,438	6.11	6.61	5.20- 6.61	4	209	215	2	6	299	383	196	79	146	1325	190	77	203	6	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING -----	553	7.37	8.11	6.46- 8.11	—	—	8	1	1	3	2	71	31	72	2	—	61	197	6	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,885	5.87	6.61	4.99- 6.61	4	209	207	1	5	296	381	125	48	74	1323	190	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	278	6.91	7.12	6.36- 7.13	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	4	2	64	—	183	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS:		\$	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,771	9.94
MANUFACTURING -----	57	9.58	MANUFACTURING -----	105	9.33
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	420	10.23	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,666	9.98
MANUFACTURING -----	242	9.87	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,260	9.71
NONMANUFACTURING -----	178	10.73	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	574	10.60
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	160	10.85	NONMANUFACTURING -----	520	10.67
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	119	9.94	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	157	9.85
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	10.02	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	328	8.90
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	422	10.24	NONMANUFACTURING -----	309	8.86
MANUFACTURING -----	329	10.19	ORDER FILLERS -----	518	9.67
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	418	9.43	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	51	8.00
MANUFACTURING -----	357	9.34	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	452	10.69	MANUFACTURING -----	248	7.94
MANUFACTURING -----	60	9.40	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	709	8.60
NONMANUFACTURING -----	392	10.89	MANUFACTURING -----	486	8.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	320	10.81	NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	9.83
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	172	9.90	GUARDS -----	302	6.37
MANUFACTURING -----	145	9.87	MANUFACTURING -----	130	7.86
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	62	10.40	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	149	6.60
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	105	7.99	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	5.02
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	226	11.24	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,073	6.06
MANUFACTURING -----	213	11.29	MANUFACTURING -----	497	7.36
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	280	9.93	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,576	5.81
MANUFACTURING -----	85	9.88	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	9.95	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
			MANUFACTURING -----	56	7.42

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing—Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	1,471	200	450,543	100	203,864
MANUFACTURING -----	100	356	70	116,701	26	53,515
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,115	130	333,842	74	150,349
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	102	22	86,889	19	65,944
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	215	19	25,927	6	4,727
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	100	176	20	88,608	20	41,659
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	246	18	68,761	15	20,174
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	376	51	63,657	14	17,845
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	156	73	256,250	100	180,532
MANUFACTURING -----	500	45	28	59,454	23	44,428
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	111	45	196,796	77	136,104
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	20	12	72,519	28	63,879
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	5	3	4,150	2	2,400
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	42	12	63,290	25	39,806
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	24	8	35,155	14	18,375
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	20	10	21,682	8	11,644

¹ The San Francisco—Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local-transit systems in the area are municipally operated and excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1 -----	Class E	Class D
LS-2 -----	Class D	Class C
LS-3 -----	Class C	Class B
LS-4 -----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

- Forklift operator
- Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, \$ 1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$ 1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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342b
2050-15

Area Wage Survey

Houston, Texas, Metropolitan Area April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-15



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an April 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Houston, Texas, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Dallas, Tex., under the general direction of Boyd B. O'Neal, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Houston area are available for the contract cleaning (July 1977), machinery manufacturing (January 1978), computer and data processing services (March 1978), and auto dealer repair shops (June 1978) industries, and on occupational earnings only, for the moving and storage industry (April 1979). A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Houston. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Houston, Texas Metropolitan Area April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

August 1979

Bulletin 2050-15

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of --																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	and over	
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over		
SECRETARIES -----	7,583	39.5	\$ 246.50	\$ 231.50	\$ 207.00-276.00	-	-	2	2	55	127	189	456	580	864	662	1233	1037	670	497	333	250	195	149	131	151		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,470	40.0	250.50	230.50	207.00-277.50	-	-	-	-	5	19	24	83	117	151	116	292	168	131	112	52	56	37	40	25	42		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,113	39.5	246.00	232.00	207.00-273.50	-	-	2	2	50	108	165	373	463	713	546	941	869	539	385	281	194	158	109	106	109		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,517	40.0	262.00	253.00	221.00-295.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	21	72	137	131	247	215	192	162	124	76	58	34	23	16		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,274	40.0	256.50	241.50	205.50-293.00	-	-	-	-	5	33	76	139	213	184	165	314	330	178	104	131	82	83	68	82	87		
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	40.0	216.50	207.00	185.00-232.00	-	-	2	2	15	24	29	63	47	79	49	83	34	30	22	6	8	4	2	1	-		
FINANCE -----	946	39.0	217.50	213.00	199.00-230.00	-	-	-	-	12	26	48	68	89	193	153	177	104	41	17	5	1	10	1	-	1		
SERVICES -----	876	39.5	238.00	236.00	204.50-264.00	-	-	-	-	16	21	6	82	42	120	48	120	186	98	80	15	27	3	4	3	5		
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	479	40.0	295.50	277.00	246.00-344.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	11	48	100	63	40	35	30	46	19	29	34		
MANUFACTURING -----	76	40.0	303.00	282.00	259.00-344.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	8	13	4	6	11	2	-	8		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	403	40.0	294.50	276.00	244.50-344.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	11	44	80	55	27	31	24	35	17	29	26		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	40.0	331.50	321.50	276.50-365.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	3	8	3	7	3	7	4		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	233	40.0	309.50	267.00	241.50-357.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	62	13	2	17	17	18	13	22	20		
RETAIL TRADE -----	60	40.0	239.50	239.50	184.00-278.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	2	4	3	15	6	3	3	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,459	39.5	277.50	268.00	232.50-310.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	11	68	50	282	225	194	158	146	113	56	37	29	61		
MANUFACTURING -----	293	40.0	263.00	257.50	230.50-290.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	16	13	61	44	55	33	25	18	2	8	3	2		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,166	39.5	281.50	269.50	236.00-316.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	11	52	37	221	181	139	125	121	95	54	29	26	59		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	242	40.0	292.00	286.50	253.00-319.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	28	41	33	39	33	27	9	9	5	10		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	655	39.5	290.00	278.50	236.50-325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	33	20	104	82	79	63	82	47	45	20	19	48		
RETAIL TRADE -----	56	39.5	234.50	232.00	205.50-262.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	5	6	15	4	6	4	2	2	-	-	1	-		
FINANCE -----	109	39.0	237.50	236.00	224.50-249.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	5	50	26	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	104	40.0	271.50	253.00	241.00-290.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	28	11	16	2	19	-	-	1	1		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,852	39.5	259.50	244.50	214.00-290.00	-	-	-	-	10	39	26	38	58	213	172	291	268	204	130	78	62	68	86	72	37		
MANUFACTURING -----	502	40.0	262.00	241.50	220.00-290.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	7	20	41	28	136	61	44	46	13	19	14	24	22	15		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,350	39.5	258.50	246.00	213.00-290.00	-	-	-	-	10	27	26	31	38	172	144	155	207	160	84	65	43	54	62	5	22		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	243	40.0	293.50	279.50	256.50-339.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	22	2	8	28	60	20	22	20	27	22	7	2		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	545	39.5	271.00	256.00	215.50-318.00	-	-	-	-	18	1	27	11	31	74	46	79	60	33	32	18	20	35	41	19	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	152	40.0	229.00	214.00	207.00-241.00	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	10	39	24	27	15	6	10	1	3	4	2	-	-	-		
FINANCE -----	236	38.5	223.00	228.50	207.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	10	-	24	-	10	41	23	53	52	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	174	40.0	246.50	235.50	209.50-276.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	39	21	21	33	17	15	10	2	3	3	2	1		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,920	40.0	224.00	217.50	195.50-240.00	-	-	-	2	22	42	84	226	199	250	242	368	188	117	65	38	34	20	6	-	17		
MANUFACTURING -----	327	40.0	244.00	224.50	201.50-265.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	50	29	50	56	27	13	17	8	13	10	6	-	17		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,593	40.0	220.00	215.50	194.50-236.00	-	-	-	2	22	42	82	197	149	221	192	312	161	104	48	30	21	10	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	405	40.0	255.50	247.50	230.00-280.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	6	46	112	87	40	41	30	21	10	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	475	40.0	210.50	205.00	187.50-229.50	-	-	-	-	4	8	51	80	51	67	46	97	42	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	134	40.0	200.00	195.00	182.50-216.00	-	-	-	2	2	6	17	17	29	17	13	21	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE -----	376	39.5	207.00	207.00	195.50-218.50	-	-	-	-	-	19	14	35	50	98	86	55	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	203	40.0	209.00	202.50	184.00-230.00	-	-	-	-	16	9	-	55	17	33	1	27	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	1,580	40.0	216.00	207.00	195.00-231.50	-	-	2	-	21	45	57	149	296	310	163	199	160	65	68	34	5	5	-	1	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	272	40.0	207.50	202.50	190.00-219.50	-	-	-	-	5	7	13	43	47	65	25	35	16	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,308	40.0	217.50	207.00	195.50-234.00	-	-	2	-	16	38	44	106	249	245	138	164	144	54	65	32	5	5	-	1	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	579	40.0	234.50	223.00	207.00-262.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	8	69	108	78	99	58	47	59	31	5	5	-	1	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	366	40.0	207.00	198.00	191.00-222.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	24	29	141	53	16	27	65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	66	40.0	180.00	180.00	162.50-196.00	-	-	2	-	11	8	3	23	5	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	149	40.0	211.50	207.00	183.50-230.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	25	8	36	12	19	20	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS -----	2,454	39.5	230.00	218.50	193.50-262.50	-	-	13	26	54	58	187	210	238	260	253	287	243	200	110	151	41	71	8	1	3		
MANUFACTURING -----	558	40.0	250.50	251.00	206.00-294.50	-	-	-	2	4	14	55	38	15	21	56	37	68	69	50	68	38	11	8	1	3		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,896	39.5	224.00	213.00	192.00-246.00	-	-	13	24	50	44	132	172	223	239	197	250	175	131	60	83	43	60	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	907	40.0	210																									

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						120 and under	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520 and over
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	965	39.5	\$ 398.50	\$ 391.50	\$ 338.00-441.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	47	60	102	70	94	105	91	106	74	27	40	49	65
MANUFACTURING -----	201	40.0	400.00	391.00	345.00-437.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	28	20	26	24	15	20	12	8	5	5	19
NONMANUFACTURING -----	764	39.5	398.00	396.00	337.50-442.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	45	43	74	50	68	81	76	86	62	19	35	44	46
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	264	40.0	384.50	384.00	330.00-412.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	32	17	18	30	39	37	12	16	8	5	11	11
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	275	39.5	392.00	388.00	337.50-440.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	18	4	32	25	22	29	21	37	31	7	7	7	17
FINANCE -----	140	38.5	402.50	409.00	329.50-477.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	7	23	5	10	10	11	19	4	2	11	14	13
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	262	39.5	475.50	475.50	430.50-517.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	12	29	29	43	16	34	33	*60
MANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	479.00	465.00	425.50-534.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	9	5	4	2	18
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	39.5	474.50	476.00	431.50-514.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	25	20	34	11	30	31	42
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	468.00	472.50	412.50-516.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	4	5	3	4	11	9
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	67	40.0	481.50	471.50	452.00-520.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	20	6	7	6	17
FINANCE -----	60	38.5	476.50	495.00	437.00-509.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	9	4	2	11	14	10
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	456	39.5	395.00	391.00	357.00-425.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	68	43	58	85	55	75	27	11	6	16	5
MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	386.50	383.00	357.00-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	10	22	21	11	11	3	3	1	3	1
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.5	397.50	391.00	360.00-427.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	49	33	36	64	44	64	24	8	5	13	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	113	40.0	394.50	391.00	357.00-408.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	5	28	24	7	11	5	1	-	2
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	137	39.5	386.00	388.00	346.00-421.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	21	24	13	31	7	1	-	1	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	247	39.5	323.00	316.50	292.00-352.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	46	54	33	27	31	8	7	2	4	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	39.5	322.00	313.00	289.00-354.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	44	38	24	17	28	8	7	2	4	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	99	40.0	329.00	313.00	299.50-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	28	6	3	25	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	822	40.0	338.00	335.50	297.50-379.50	-	-	-	-	22	23	68	45	68	93	119	101	81	79	63	24	10	5	6	3	12
MANUFACTURING -----	141	40.0	341.50	345.00	310.50-397.00	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	9	9	12	18	20	14	25	12	6	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	681	40.0	337.50	335.00	295.00-376.00	-	-	-	-	18	19	61	36	59	81	101	81	67	54	51	18	10	4	6	3	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	127	40.0	370.00	347.00	323.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	13	8	30	18	5	8	11	7	1	2	6	2	8
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	134	40.0	339.00	335.50	302.50-374.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	6	19	26	15	21	6	5	1	8	2	-	1	-
FINANCE -----	134	39.0	302.00	307.00	266.00-331.50	-	-	-	-	4	3	24	11	20	30	16	9	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	241	40.0	350.00	356.50	310.50-391.00	-	-	-	-	12	-	13	6	20	19	23	38	24	37	35	9	1	-	-	-	4
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	284	40.0	379.50	374.00	341.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	27	37	45	43	40	47	14	9	3	3	1	10
NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	40.0	379.50	374.00	339.00-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	26	36	36	38	37	43	10	9	2	3	1	10
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	414.00	386.50	359.50-404.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	8	6	-	-	-	3	-	6
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	53	40.0	371.50	359.00	324.00-414.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	9	7	3	6	5	1	8	2	-	1	-
SERVICES -----	112	40.0	388.00	391.00	370.50-412.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	5	19	22	32	9	1	-	-	-	4
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	409	40.0	331.50	331.00	293.50-363.50	-	-	-	-	4	7	38	28	42	51	74	56	34	39	16	10	1	2	3	2	2
MANUFACTURING -----	107	40.0	337.50	332.50	299.50-397.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	7	9	11	17	11	9	22	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	302	39.5	329.50	330.50	293.50-359.00	-	-	-	-	4	3	31	21	33	40	57	45	25	17	8	8	1	2	3	2	2
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	66	40.0	374.00	339.00	326.00-425.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	30	2	4	-	5	7	1	2	3	2	2
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	52	40.0	323.00	335.50	276.00-362.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	4	9	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	73	39.0	281.50	288.00	259.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	19	8	19	20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	88	40.0	345.50	347.50	326.50-365.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	7	11	33	5	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 25 at \$520 to \$540; 22 at \$540 to \$560; 7 at \$560 to \$580; 4 at \$580 to \$600; and 2 at \$600 to \$620.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520	
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520 over		
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED																											
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	898	40.0	\$ 223.00	\$ 220.50	\$ 198.50-238.00	-	16	83	151	161	304	106	36	27	6	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	373	40.0	219.50	215.00	195.00-237.50	-	-	32	89	86	77	50	18	13	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	525	40.0	220.50	229.00	201.50-238.00	-	16	51	62	75	227	56	18	14	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	76	40.0	223.00	220.50	207.00-230.00	-	-	3	7	28	21	11	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	316	40.0	211.50	220.00	192.50-231.00	-	16	48	47	44	110	36	7	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	103	40.0	195.00	184.50	171.00-211.00	-	-	34	38	22	4	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	197.00	184.00	169.50-205.50	-	-	21	16	8	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	193.00	190.00	180.00-213.00	-	-	13	22	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,991	40.0	288.00	285.00	246.00-319.00	-	-	-	27	65	262	320	275	169	383	209	151	44	16	37	22	7	1	2	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,022	40.0	272.50	263.00	239.50-292.50	-	-	-	9	65	187	208	232	100	102	40	21	1	4	26	22	1	1	2	-	1	
NONMANUFACTURING: -----																											
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	377.50	379.50	371.00-389.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	16	12	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	467	40.0	330.50	325.00	304.00-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	38	142	83	88	34	13	25	3	7	1	2	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	252	40.0	314.50	304.00	298.50-325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	38	99	40	21	1	1	14	3	1	1	2	-	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	215	40.0	347.00	343.00	328.00-361.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	67	33	12	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	392.00	389.00	372.00-412.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	12	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	1,096	40.0	292.00	286.50	263.00-317.00	-	-	-	-	9	46	184	252	131	241	126	63	10	3	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	482	40.0	274.00	269.50	253.00-278.00	-	-	-	-	9	28	137	209	62	3	-	-	-	3	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C -----	428	40.0	230.50	233.50	225.00-240.50	-	-	-	27	56	216	127	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	288	40.0	233.50	231.00	225.00-238.50	-	-	-	9	56	159	62	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	133	40.0	295.00	287.50	253.00-330.50	-	-	4	-	3	7	29	17	17	16	11	9	11	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	291.50	281.50	253.00-321.00	-	-	4	-	2	5	24	17	13	13	6	5	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)									
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)								
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED											
MESSENGERS -----	133	39.5	\$ 154.50	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED	1,850	40.0	\$ 224.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED	892	39.5	\$ 163.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	39.5	154.00																
ORDER CLERKS -----	615	40.0	225.00																
MANUFACTURING -----	169	40.0	245.50																
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	224	40.0	287.00																
MANUFACTURING -----	113	40.0	264.50																
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:																			
MANUFACTURING -----	71	39.0	266.50																
NONMANUFACTURING:																			
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	130	40.0	235.00																
SERVICES -----	51	40.0	190.00																
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	228	40.0	258.50																
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	287.00																
NONMANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	250.00																
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	321.50																
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	87	40.0	253.00																
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				STENOGRAPHERS -----				FILE CLERKS -----											
SECRETARIES -----	7,439	39.5	246.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	1,642	39.5	240.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	322	39.0	165.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	1,466	40.0	250.00																
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,973	39.5	246.00																
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,410	40.0	267.50																
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,274	40.0	256.50																
RETAIL TRADE -----	467	40.0	216.00																
FINANCE -----	946	39.0	217.50																
SERVICES -----	876	39.5	238.00																
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	465	40.0	295.50																
MANUFACTURING -----	76	40.0	303.00																
NONMANUFACTURING -----	389	40.0	293.50																
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	233	40.0	300.50																
RETAIL TRADE -----	60	40.0	239.50																
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,439	39.5	278.00																
MANUFACTURING -----	293	40.0	263.00																
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,146	39.5	281.50																
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	222	40.0	290.50																
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	655	39.5	290.00																
RETAIL TRADE -----	56	39.5	234.50																
FINANCE -----	109	39.0	237.50																
SERVICES -----	104	40.0	271.50																
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,851	39.5	259.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	364	39.5	186.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	660	39.5	168.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	502	40.0	262.00																
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,349	39.5	258.50																
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	243	40.0	293.50																
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	545	39.5	271.00																
RETAIL TRADE -----	151	40.0	229.00																
FINANCE -----	236	38.5	223.00																
SERVICES -----	174	40.0	246.50																
												STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----				FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----			
												MANUFACTURING -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----			
												NONMANUFACTURING -----				WHOLESALE TRADE -----			
												PUBLIC UTILITIES -----				FINANCE -----			
												WHOLESALE TRADE -----							
												SERVICES -----							

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS - CONTINUED				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	656	40.0	\$ 164.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,372	40.0	\$ 180.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	71	40.0	\$ 264.00
MANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	180.00	MANUFACTURING -----	218	40.0	190.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	267.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	514	40.0	159.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,154	39.5	178.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	871	39.5	239.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	353	39.5	172.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	170	40.0	195.50	MANUFACTURING -----	130	40.0	261.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	161	40.0	132.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	557	40.0	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	741	39.5	236.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	5,821	40.0	194.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	138	40.0	176.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	186	40.0	257.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,404	40.0	204.50	FINANCE -----	176	39.0	180.50	FINANCE -----	209	39.5	212.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,417	40.0	193.50	SERVICES -----	113	39.5	176.00	SERVICES -----	197	39.0	232.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	653	40.0	224.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	166	39.5	299.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,333	40.0	203.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	678	39.5	410.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.5	292.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,212	40.0	165.50	MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	403.50	SERVICES -----	53	39.0	273.00
FINANCE -----	717	39.0	179.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	39.5	413.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	521	39.5	235.00
SERVICES -----	502	39.5	191.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	165	40.0	391.00	MANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	242.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,041	40.0	222.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	166	39.5	416.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	429	39.5	233.50
MANUFACTURING -----	590	40.0	232.00	FINANCE -----	112	38.5	418.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	40.0	252.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,451	40.0	217.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	222	39.5	477.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	105	40.0	247.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	206	40.0	264.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	479.00	FINANCE -----	100	39.5	216.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	626	40.0	222.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	57	40.0	487.00	SERVICES -----	124	39.0	224.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	182	40.0	205.50	FINANCE -----	60	38.5	476.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	184	39.5	198.50
FINANCE -----	280	39.0	186.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	324	40.0	396.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	197.00
SERVICES -----	157	39.5	208.50	MANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	389.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	56	40.0	227.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	3,740	40.0	178.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	40.0	398.50	FINANCE -----	66	39.0	167.50
MANUFACTURING -----	814	40.0	185.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	80	40.0	387.50	DRAFTERS -----	2,968	40.0	304.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,926	40.0	176.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	132	39.5	334.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,121	40.0	288.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	447	40.0	206.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	105	39.5	335.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,847	40.0	314.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	707	40.0	186.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	551	40.0	343.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	262	40.0	307.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,030	40.0	158.00	MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	348.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	249	40.0	262.50
FINANCE -----	397	39.0	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	446	39.5	342.50	SERVICES -----	1,322	40.0	326.00
SERVICES -----	345	39.5	183.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	94	40.0	338.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	1,285	40.0	371.00
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	755	40.0	206.00	FINANCE -----	89	38.5	303.50	MANUFACTURING -----	402	40.0	355.00
MANUFACTURING -----	231	40.0	220.50	SERVICES -----	171	40.0	352.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	883	40.0	378.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	524	39.5	199.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	191	39.5	385.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	83	40.0	362.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	40.0	260.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	169	39.5	385.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	910	40.0	284.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	126	40.0	208.50	SERVICES -----	77	40.0	394.50	MANUFACTURING -----	363	40.0	283.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	147	40.0	189.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	289	40.0	335.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	547	40.0	284.00
FINANCE -----	90	38.5	198.50	MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	346.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	130	40.0	304.00
SERVICES -----	113	40.0	178.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.5	331.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	118	40.0	276.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	2,070	40.0	191.00	FINANCE -----	51	39.0	285.00	SERVICES -----	285	40.0	277.50
MANUFACTURING -----	394	40.0	198.50	SERVICES -----	67	40.0	342.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	693	40.0	221.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,676	39.5	189.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	289	40.0	335.50	MANUFACTURING -----	314	40.0	221.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	252	40.0	211.00	MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	346.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	379	40.0	222.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	819	40.0	186.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.5	331.50	SERVICES -----	214	40.0	214.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	206	40.0	181.50	FINANCE -----	51	39.0	285.00	DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	80	40.0	192.50
FINANCE -----	223	39.0	183.00	SERVICES -----	67	40.0	342.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,960	40.0	289.00
SERVICES -----	176	39.5	187.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	289	40.0	335.50	MANUFACTURING -----	999	40.0	273.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	698	40.0	211.50	MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	346.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	377.50
MANUFACTURING -----	176	40.0	208.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.5	331.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	522	39.5	212.50	FINANCE -----	51	39.0	285.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	40.0	243.00	SERVICES -----	67	40.0	342.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	262	40.0	213.00								
RETAIL TRADE -----	68	40.0	193.50								
SERVICES -----	63	40.0	206.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS -----	482	40.0	\$ 254.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A - MANUFACTURING -----	465	40.0	330.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	114	39.5	310.00	MANUFACTURING -----	146	40.0	254.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	40.0	317.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	39.5	308.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	336	40.0	253.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	215	40.0	347.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	40.0	323.00	SERVICES -----	252	40.0	244.00
	30	40.0	392.00					DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	106	40.0	297.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B - MANUFACTURING -----	1,087	40.0	292.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) --- NONMANUFACTURING: -----	227	40.0	324.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	40.0	288.50
	473	40.0	274.50	SERVICES -----	70	40.0	343.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	166	40.0	277.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C - MANUFACTURING -----	408	40.0	231.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	104	40.0	320.00	MANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	278.50
	276	40.0	232.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	276.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	359	39.5	228.00	SERVICES -----	56	40.0	266.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	258	39.5	362.00	MANUFACTURING -----	130	40.0	228.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	187	40.0	214.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	227	39.5	359.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	229	39.5	228.00	MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	211.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	109	39.0	356.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	79	40.0	218.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	40.0	215.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	112	39.5	387.50	SERVICES -----	53	38.5	224.00	SERVICES -----	102	40.0	206.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	39.5	391.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	229	40.0	226.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	122	40.0	293.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	57	39.0	383.50	MANUFACTURING -----	110	40.0	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	292.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	119	40.0	224.50				
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	57	40.0	217.00				
				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	107	39.5	219.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	221.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																												
					Under \$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.20	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.80	\$6.00	\$6.20	\$6.40	\$6.60	\$6.80	\$7.00	\$7.20	\$7.40	\$7.60	\$7.80	\$8.00	\$8.20	\$8.40	\$8.60	\$8.80	\$9.00	\$9.20	\$9.40	\$9.60	\$9.80	\$10.00	over
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	313	9.04	9.47	9.10-9.97	3	10	-	3	4	1	-	1	16	1	11	5	-	3	2	-	2	3	11	77	12	115	22	11	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	189	9.64	9.96	9.93-10.03	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6	5	8	115	22	11	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	8.14	9.10	6.92-9.10	3	10	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	11	5	-	3	-	2	1	5	72	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,507	9.41	9.74	9.02-10.13	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	7	44	4	31	19	70	56	106	332	114	554	92	69	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,254	9.49	9.83	9.02-10.13	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	7	36	4	31	10	70	56	88	141	113	553	68	69	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	269	8.57	9.10	7.41-9.93	9	10	3	6	-	8	8	1	8	1	1	-	1	18	-	2	2	14	76	31	46	20	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	124	9.22	9.82	9.28-9.96	3	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	9	-	31	46	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	8.01	9.10	6.50-9.10	6	10	3	6	-	-	4	1	8	1	-	-	1	14	-	2	-	5	76	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	902	9.35	9.62	8.90-10.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	11	-	10	12	67	18	127	110	73	407	2	30	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	768	9.45	9.93	8.90-10.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	4	-	-	12	60	18	117	10	73	407	2	30	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	2,353	8.88	9.10	8.17-9.98	-	-	4	16	42	6	8	16	48	29	65	130	57	58	17	98	164	208	443	217	474	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,939	8.85	9.11	7.85-9.98	-	-	4	16	40	5	8	14	48	29	55	128	53	58	17	96	164	178	127	215	431	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	414	9.02	9.10	9.05-9.10	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	10	2	4	-	-	2	-	30	316	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,303	8.18	7.94	6.92-9.24	20	-	10	2	-	124	-	48	39	64	26	19	22	50	4	324	36	161	67	19	27	226	15	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	247	7.42	6.95	6.30-8.23	19	-	-	2	-	6	-	46	21	23	7	19	12	2	-	12	20	8	8	4	27	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,056	8.35	7.94	7.50-9.24	1	-	10	-	-	118	-	2	18	41	19	-	10	48	4	312	16	153	59	15	-	222	8	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	856	8.50	7.94	7.94-10.53	1	-	10	-	-	118	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	4	4	309	16	109	29	15	-	222	8	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,272	9.52	9.53	9.10-9.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	438	63	479	95	3	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	889	9.70	9.93	9.23-9.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	55	63	479	95	3	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	90	9.31	9.53	8.76-9.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	31	-	15	19	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	90	9.31	9.53	8.76-9.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	31	-	15	19	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS -----	213	9.39	9.23	9.10-10.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	5	121	12	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	149	9.51	9.51	9.23-10.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	5	57	12	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	1,186	5.39	5.55	4.85-5.55	*423	8	6	497	18	143	4	2	-	-	4	6	6	12	-	-	10	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	201	5.84	5.30	4.30-7.57	90	8	4	-	8	12	4	2	-	-	4	6	4	12	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	985	5.30	5.55	4.85-5.55	333	-	2	497	10	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -----	304	8.33	8.55	7.80-8.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	12	6	14	56	73	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	304	8.33	8.55	7.80-8.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	12	6	14	56	73	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	285	8.45	8.27	8.23-8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	1	24	133	87	9	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	285	8.45	8.27	8.23-8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	1	24	133	87	9	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	709	7.84	7.68	6.53-9.32	25	6	31	42	20	13	20	20	10	23	65	17	43	14	15	36	19	11	105	33	86	44	11	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	259	9.14	9.96	8.27-10.13	-	-	9	2	9	1	5	2	-	4	2	5	9	4	2	10	10	6	6	32	86	44	11	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	450	7.09	6.91	5.93-8.30	25	6	22	40	11	12	15	18	10	19	63	12	34	10	13	26	9	5	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	325	6.95	6.91	5.76-7.92	24	6	10	38	10	8	6	11	10	8	49	9	32	7	12	18	5	5	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 38 at \$3.20 to \$3.40; 8 at \$3.40 to \$3.60; 126 at \$4 to \$4.20; 15 at \$4.20 to \$4.40; 15 at \$4.40 to \$4.60; 18 at \$4.60 to \$4.80; and 203 at \$4.80 to \$5.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.80 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00 and over	
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	over	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	7,551	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.75- 8.74	4	123	134	229	228	3	456	234	631	1073	614	713	397	356	21	61	7	10	768	99	648	-	742	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,873	5.65	5.60	5.16- 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	23	90	161	432	599	120	79	8	8	-	4	25	53	60	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,678	6.57	5.70	4.64- 8.78	4	123	134	229	228	3	245	211	541	912	182	114	277	277	13	53	7	6	743	46	588	-	*742	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,673	8.00	9.15	5.17-10.34	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	38	689	68	20	90	152	2	-	-	-	229	46	588	-	742	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,672	4.75	4.50	3.75- 5.00	-	20	60	139	202	3	130	200	441	109	68	52	103	30	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,161	6.35	6.14	4.50- 8.74	4	15	36	86	18	-	115	6	62	76	46	42	84	95	11	53	7	6	399	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	172	3.51	3.00	3.00- 3.40	-	88	38	4	4	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	1,329	4.38	4.48	3.50- 4.75	4	119	134	153	51	3	162	22	388	91	37	48	67	9	6	-	-	4	4	25	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	273	5.88	5.86	4.95- 6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60	25	33	45	62	4	4	-	-	4	4	25	2	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,056	3.99	4.00	3.50- 4.64	4	119	134	153	51	3	162	17	328	66	4	3	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	630	4.20	4.48	3.75- 4.64	-	20	60	63	45	3	63	15	324	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	273	3.88	3.50	3.50- 4.00	4	11	36	86	2	-	99	2	4	10	4	3	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	153	3.32	3.00	3.00- 3.25	-	88	38	4	4	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	2,079	5.85	5.19	4.25- 6.81	-	4	-	76	153	-	237	178	226	205	232	98	39	108	14	41	-	-	30	74	364	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	510	5.43	5.39	4.15- 5.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	18	29	21	131	60	25	9	4	1	-	-	20	28	10	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,569	5.99	5.03	4.25- 8.90	-	4	-	76	153	-	83	160	197	184	101	38	14	99	10	40	-	-	10	46	354	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	499	8.53	9.30	9.03- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	40	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	46	354	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	693	4.38	4.25	3.75- 4.75	-	-	-	76	137	-	67	156	113	59	46	26	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	358	5.60	5.20	4.75- 6.57	-	4	-	-	16	-	16	4	58	66	33	12	11	89	8	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,775	5.98	5.54	5.17- 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	263	482	56	12	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	120	
MANUFACTURING -----	819	5.54	5.60	5.54- 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	263	482	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	2,310	8.13	8.74	6.35-10.34	-	-	-	-	24	-	57	34	17	67	82	85	230	223	1	20	7	6	601	-	234	-	*622	
MANUFACTURING -----	213	5.86	5.16	4.15- 6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	1	53	5	12	28	50	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,097	8.40	8.78	6.40-10.34	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	34	16	14	77	73	202	173	1	13	7	6	601	-	234	-	622	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,274	8.93	9.50	6.40-10.34	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	12	1	46	20	90	152	-	-	-	-	88	-	234	-	622	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	349	6.48	6.00	5.30- 8.47	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	29	4	13	22	26	100	20	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	474	8.39	8.74	8.74- 8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	27	12	1	1	13	7	6	398	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS -----	261	5.98	5.53	5.02- 6.75	-	-	-	-	10	3	21	10	5	25	59	21	22	27	11	3	-	16	25	1	1	-	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	137	6.16	6.00	5.50- 6.62	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	4	6	29	17	21	17	10	3	-	16	-	1	1	-	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	5.77	5.38	4.24- 6.75	-	-	-	-	1	2	21	9	1	19	30	4	1	10	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	108	5.87	5.38	4.24- 6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	18	27	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	772	5.90	5.91	4.68- 6.63	-	20	3	51	17	9	33	18	75	48	64	79	124	63	24	16	2	14	57	19	5	2	29	
MANUFACTURING -----	259	6.77	6.15	5.20- 8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	26	18	13	58	3	24	23	4	2	14	7	18	5	2	*29	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	513	5.46	5.35	4.21- 6.30	-	20	3	51	17	9	20	18	49	30	51	21	121	39	1	12	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	190	4.58	4.32	3.58- 5.29	-	20	-	47	-	-	16	13	21	18	20	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	292	6.11	6.20	5.20- 6.45	-	-	3	3	17	2	4	3	20	9	21	18	97	39	1	12	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	421	5.10	5.00	4.52- 5.59	-	-	1	-	1	1	96	6	28	133	57	31	44	6	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	238	4.99	4.80	4.00- 5.80	-	-	1	-	-	1	96	6	11	34	17	31	21	6	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	5.25	5.00	5.00- 5.57	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	99	40	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	165	5.32	5.00	5.00- 5.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	40	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,266	5.29	4.95	4.25- 5.92	-	2	4	12	19	37	70	282	133	189	87	165	25	60	89	17	28	3	5	1	6	32	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	610	5.93	5.74	4.94- 6.48	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	41	69	88	65	124	20	44	59	8	27	3	5	1	6	32	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	656	4.69	4.25	4.25- 4.95	-	2	4	12	19	19	70	241	64	101	22	41	5	16	30	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	472	4.45	4.25	4.25- 4.40	-	-	-	-	19	19	69	241	55	18	8	23	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Workers were at \$10 to \$10.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	over	
ORDER FILLERS -----	2,997	\$ 5.30	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.05- 6.29	48	211	48	128	143	100	106	247	309	365	91	220	273	181	77	35	16	253	146	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	225	6.24	5.80	5.77- 6.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	45	1	44	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,772	5.22	4.89	4.00- 6.20	48	211	48	128	143	100	106	247	309	365	91	101	228	180	33	23	12	253	146	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,705	5.08	4.85	3.86- 5.75	-	140	20	120	130	47	84	151	146	341	68	62	71	18	33	18	11	245	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,067	5.46	5.25	4.30- 6.45	48	71	28	8	13	53	22	96	163	24	23	39	157	162	-	5	1	8	146	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	538	4.05	3.60	2.95- 4.59	174	6	64	16	51	19	31	24	29	9	3	4	72	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	417	4.12	3.25	2.95- 6.00	174	6	48	6	1	19	8	11	20	9	3	4	72	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	3,230	4.74	4.50	3.75- 5.12	42	119	136	202	469	115	260	232	347	616	99	37	34	186	65	204	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,037	5.28	4.75	4.30- 7.12	-	27	22	-	24	-	66	137	265	107	68	29	21	6	62	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,193	4.49	4.00	3.75- 5.12	42	92	114	202	445	115	194	95	82	509	31	8	13	180	3	1	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,432	4.39	4.00	3.75- 5.12	34	62	58	66	409	8	145	65	39	474	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	577	4.26	3.85	3.50- 4.60	8	27	51	132	31	78	49	30	43	33	21	7	10	41	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,839	6.22	6.15	4.85- 7.54	-	2	31	10	16	10	143	69	162	121	221	132	73	246	41	147	72	74	227	-	-	-	42	
MANUFACTURING -----	899	6.09	5.95	4.75- 7.33	-	2	11	10	16	1	114	19	88	68	78	54	45	78	36	135	70	-	36	-	-	-	36	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	940	6.36	6.33	5.19- 8.35	-	-	20	-	-	9	29	50	74	53	143	78	28	168	5	12	2	74	149	-	-	-	6	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	91	6.88	7.54	4.67- 8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	33	-	-	-	6	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	451	6.09	5.59	5.59- 6.47	-	-	20	-	-	-	9	18	-	40	140	55	18	50	-	-	-	74	27	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	398	6.54	6.55	4.82- 8.49	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	32	34	13	3	23	10	118	5	-	2	-	129	-	-	-	-	
GUAROS -----	3,781	4.00	3.53	3.22- 4.17	441	413	476	701	506	146	167	109	231	207	94	19	17	12	33	20	41	1	14	25	26	76	6	
MANUFACTURING -----	361	7.51	7.92	5.50- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	27	31	25	10	2	11	32	20	39	1	14	25	26	76	6	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,420	3.63	3.50	3.20- 3.82	441	413	476	701	506	146	159	101	204	176	69	9	15	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE -----	204	4.34	4.30	3.70- 4.78	-	-	42	4	31	-	-	26	52	15	32	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	3,030	3.52	3.50	3.15- 3.65	440	410	431	674	463	129	146	48	123	140	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUAROS, CLASS 8 -----	3,781	4.00	3.53	3.22- 4.17	441	413	476	701	506	146	167	109	231	207	94	19	17	12	33	20	41	1	14	25	26	76	6	
MANUFACTURING -----	361	7.51	7.92	5.50- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	27	31	25	10	2	11	32	20	39	1	14	25	26	76	6	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,420	3.63	3.50	3.20- 3.82	441	413	476	701	506	146	159	101	204	176	69	9	15	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE -----	204	4.34	4.30	3.70- 4.78	-	-	42	4	31	-	-	26	52	15	32	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	3,030	3.52	3.50	3.15- 3.65	440	410	431	674	463	129	146	48	123	140	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	11,526	3.33	2.90	2.90- 3.25	7003	1543	501	415	379	196	248	147	192	209	121	244	21	2	126	52	9	90	48	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,370	5.03	4.86	4.00- 5.75	15	49	71	40	50	105	123	84	110	188	87	225	18	2	90	52	8	27	26	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	10,156	3.11	2.90	2.90- 3.09	6988	1494	430	375	329	91	125	63	82	21	34	19	3	-	16	-	1	63	22	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	130	4.47	4.03	3.41- 4.67	10	4	15	18	6	11	2	18	16	2	5	2	-	-	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	244	4.34	3.75	3.50- 4.25	1	18	24	62	25	14	33	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	841	3.80	3.40	3.03- 3.75	139	126	145	120	112	29	41	8	18	8	29	17	3	-	-	-	1	23	22	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	7,777	2.98	2.90	2.90- 2.95	5882	1265	245	91	176	37	39	17	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	304	9.10	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED			FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,785	6.21
MANUFACTURING -----	189	9.64	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	1,267	4.43	MANUFACTURING -----	859	6.07
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,341	9.45	MANUFACTURING -----	273	5.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	926	6.34
MANUFACTURING -----	1,244	9.49	NONMANUFACTURING -----	994	4.03	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	91	6.88
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	255	8.63	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	610	4.23	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	451	6.09
MANUFACTURING -----	124	9.22	RETAIL TRADE -----	234	3.96	RETAIL TRADE -----	384	6.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	8.08	SERVICES -----	150	3.32			
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	898	9.35	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,994	5.79	GUARDS -----	2,854	4.12
MANUFACTURING -----	764	9.44	MANUFACTURING -----	510	5.43	MANUFACTURING -----	337	7.54
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	2,225	8.87	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,484	5.92	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,517	3.66
MANUFACTURING -----	1,935	8.85	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	477	8.50	FINANCE -----	197	4.35
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS			WHOLESALE TRADE -----	693	4.38	SERVICES -----	2,174	3.54
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,225	8.15	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	1,768	5.98	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	2,854	4.12
MANUFACTURING -----	247	7.42	MANUFACTURING -----	812	5.54	MANUFACTURING -----	337	7.54
NONMANUFACTURING -----	978	8.33	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,302	8.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,517	3.66
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	778	8.49	MANUFACTURING -----	213	5.46	FINANCE -----	197	4.35
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,272	9.52	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,089	8.40	SERVICES -----	2,174	3.54
MANUFACTURING -----	889	9.70	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,274	8.93	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	5,744	3.56
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	90	9.31	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	349	6.48	MANUFACTURING -----	1,368	5.12
MANUFACTURING -----	90	9.31	RETAIL TRADE -----	466	8.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,676	3.20
MILLWRIGHTS -----	213	9.39	SHIPPERS -----	204	6.10	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	6.20
MANUFACTURING -----	149	9.51	MANUFACTURING -----	99	6.25	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	195	4.53
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS:			NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	5.95	RETAIL TRADE -----	545	3.82
MANUFACTURING -----	201	5.84	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	100	6.00	SERVICES -----	3,485	3.01
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	302	8.33	RECEIVERS -----	673	5.95	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
MANUFACTURING -----	302	8.33	MANUFACTURING -----	234	6.79	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	285	8.45	NONMANUFACTURING -----	439	5.50	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	62	3.38
MANUFACTURING -----	285	8.45	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	160	4.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	3.38
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	707	7.83	RETAIL TRADE -----	250	6.15	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	60	5.13
MANUFACTURING -----	257	9.14	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	361	5.10	MANUFACTURING -----	60	5.13
NONMANUFACTURING -----	450	7.09	MANUFACTURING -----	178	4.94	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,029	4.53
FINANCE -----	325	6.95	NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	5.25	NONMANUFACTURING -----	961	4.42
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL			WHOLESALE TRADE -----	165	5.32	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	498	3.76
OCCUPATIONS - MEN			WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,077	5.24	RETAIL TRADE -----	463	5.13
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	7,389	6.36	NONMANUFACTURING:	579	5.94	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	331	3.55
MANUFACTURING -----	1,866	5.65	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	463	4.45	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	286	5.54
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,523	6.59	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,968	5.70	NONMANUFACTURING -----	238	5.30
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,651	7.99	MANUFACTURING -----	157	6.32	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	54	6.76
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,652	4.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,811	5.65	GUARDS -----	925	3.61
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,051	6.44	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,207	5.62	NONMANUFACTURING -----	901	3.51
SERVICES -----	169	3.51	RETAIL TRADE -----	604	5.71	SERVICES -----	856	3.49
			SHIPPING PACKERS -----	207	4.86	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	925	3.61
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	198	4.87	NONMANUFACTURING -----	901	3.51
			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,923	4.67	SERVICES -----	856	3.49
			MANUFACTURING -----	989	5.21	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	5,751	3.11
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,934	4.39	MANUFACTURING -----	302	4.69
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	4.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,449	3.02
			WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,428	4.39	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	91	3.73
			RETAIL TRADE -----	447	4.35	RETAIL TRADE -----	265	3.69
						SERVICES -----	4,292	2.95

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Houston, Tex., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	April 1972 to April 1973	April 1973 to April 1974	April 1974 to April 1975	April 1975 to April 1976	April 1976 to August 1977		August 1977 to April 1978		April 1978 to April 1979
					16-month increase	Annual rate of increase	8-month increase	Annual rate of increase	
All industries:									
Office clerical.....	4.9	6.5	11.9	7.8	10.0	7.4	6.0	9.1	8.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.6	6.3	7.8	5.8	7.9	12.1	6.6
Industrial nurses.....	3.1	9.2	12.4	8.4	13.3	9.8	6.5	9.9	7.2
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.1	7.0	13.1	11.5	12.3	9.1	6.8	10.4	8.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.2	4.9	12.5	8.6	6.9	5.1	10.8	*	9.5
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical.....	4.9	4.9	12.7	8.1	11.0	8.1	5.8	8.8	7.8
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	3.5	9.9	12.2	8.1	12.9	9.5	6.7	10.2	5.8
Skilled maintenance trades.....	4.7	7.2	14.4	11.6	11.8	8.7	7.1	10.8	9.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.3	6.7	12.6	8.8	13.6	10.0	8.0	*	8.4
Nonmanufacturing:									
Office clerical.....	5.0	7.0	11.6	7.7	9.7	7.2	6.0	9.1	8.8
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.0	5.9	7.6	5.6	7.7	11.8	6.7
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	4.9	4.7	12.5	8.5	4.2	3.1	11.7	*	9.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

* Annualized rates of increase are not published for this occupational group because of the impact of the non-recurring January 1978 increase in minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typist	Typists		File clerks		Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- reception- ists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B	Class A
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	122	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	134	117	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	149	125	116	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	159	135	122	114	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	173	148	133	127	117	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	183	160	145	131	130	119	100																
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS--	166	139	126	112	113	(6)	102	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	180	147	134	124	116	106	95	97	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	176	157	147	141	136	141	116	113	115	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	195	163	145	130	132	(6)	114	122	111	105	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	209	175	159	146	147	146	128	131	137	118	120	100											
MESSENGERS-----	225	187	159	158	148	161	134	130	130	114	113	97	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	176	137	128	123	115	108	98	100	102	91	87	79	79	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	149	140	129	118	109	112	103	105	109	92	87	82	80	89	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	116	103	93	86	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	59	(6)	(6)	51	(6)	(6)	75	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	185	151	118	108	110	105	114	94	(6)	90	(6)	(6)	80	100	93	160	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A----	140	119	109	98	94	87	78	95	80	76	76	68	69	86	82	127	95	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B----	172	145	133	120	114	113	104	101	100	87	92	83	82	101	101	171	108	128	100				
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	150	129	118	111	104	99	89	91	90	82	71	75	75	92	90	103	(6)	126	88	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A----	151	132	115	105	100	113	93	92	91	79	81	69	71	93	93	116	86	108	89	100	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B----	166	145	130	119	114	118	105	103	102	90	92	82	78	101	96	139	111	123	100	110	121	100	
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																							
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters				Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses						
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafters- tracers	Class A	Class B	Class C							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	119	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	137	119	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	128	112	98	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	138	128	100	123	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	174	151	127	151	127	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A----	155	137	114	139	121	102	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B----	191	170	141	174	142	118	123	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C----	238	197	172	209	176	145	157	123	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	134	120	95	120	99	80	84	68	60	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	158	139	115	138	126	107	105	83	72	129	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	199	178	146	168	140	127	128	108	92	160	130	100											
DRAFTER-TRACERS-----	230	205	170	217	182	148	144	122	111	170	144	119	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	131	110	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	90	71	72	107	88	70	65	100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	(6)	(6)	(6)	79	127	100	78	(6)	117	100								
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	193	159	130	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	95	(6)	147	120	93	(6)	142	125	100							
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES--	155	132	112	123	121	99	104	86	66	135	101	86	83	(6)	100	(6)	100						

See note under table A-9 and footnote at end of tables.

**Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations,
Houston, Tex., April 1979**

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	96	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	101	106	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	102	101	100	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	97	101	95	99	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	94	102	89	100	100	100								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	102	103	101	100	101	100	100							
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS-----	102	103	99	100	97	99	100	100						
MILLWRIGHTS-----	99	100	(6)	100	99	99	(6)	100	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	153	160	153	(6)	160	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	(6)	102	(6)	(6)	102	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	100	99	(6)	98	98	(6)	101	(6)	97	79	95	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	98	101	97	100	101	100	99	103	105	80	(6)	114	100	
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	91	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	79	96	97	100										
SHIPPERS-----	82	104	(6)	99	100									
RECEIVERS-----	102	112	(6)	108	107	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	103	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	103	109	(6)	112	113	95	(6)	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	102	117	(6)	115	115	100	(6)	103	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	104	129	(6)	130	122	103	132	110	100	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	119	126	(6)	122	123	120	105	117	111	117	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	101	106	115	110	108	103	100	102	99	82	91	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	115	134	(6)	168	112	122	(6)	114	126	(6)	107	124	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	120	141	(6)	131	137	128	126	127	118	116	108	120	112	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

[illegible]

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400 and over				
SECRETARIES -----	4,157	40.0	\$ 249.50	\$ 236.50	\$ 209.00-279.50	-	-	2	-	16	62	87	208	298	404	364	703	578	397	352	181	162	131	85	73	54				
MANUFACTURING -----	932	40.0	256.50	237.00	207.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	52	87	96	69	159	98	88	75	27	35	36	32	25	34				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,225	40.0	248.00	236.50	209.50-277.50	-	-	2	-	15	60	71	156	211	308	295	544	480	309	277	154	127	95	53	48	20				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,006	40.0	259.50	253.00	223.50-294.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	10	53	65	91	173	158	108	142	88	48	31	15	11	2				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,165	39.5	257.00	246.00	213.00-287.50	-	-	-	-	5	15	29	54	79	90	76	171	194	124	82	51	62	57	31	33	12				
RETAIL TRADE -----	372	40.0	223.00	215.00	193.00-242.00	-	-	2	-	6	22	20	34	25	52	40	69	30	29	22	6	8	4	2	1	-				
FINANCE -----	351	39.5	220.00	214.00	201.50-230.00	-	-	-	-	2	7	11	20	40	68	60	76	31	19	9	5	1	-	1	-	1				
SERVICES -----	331	40.0	237.50	230.00	201.50-256.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	38	14	33	28	55	67	29	22	4	8	3	4	3	5				
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	200	39.5	328.00	332.00	282.00-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	9	25	24	20	25	33	19	21	14				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	331.00	335.50	282.00-376.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	23	15	16	20	22	17	21	14				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	40.0	335.00	329.00	314.50-357.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	3	7	3	4	1				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	800	39.5	283.00	276.00	249.50-316.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	11	24	98	145	147	114	81	75	51	21	24	4					
MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	269.00	262.50	240.00-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	23	25	35	18	5	8	1	-	3	2					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	671	39.5	286.00	279.50	250.00-318.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	19	75	120	112	96	76	67	50	21	21	2					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	205	40.0	292.00	291.00	261.00-319.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18	29	33	39	33	25	9	9	5	1				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	370	39.5	290.50	283.50	253.00-326.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	35	67	61	49	39	40	41	12	14	-				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	943	40.0	259.50	245.00	221.00-285.50	-	-	-	-	7	1	18	29	96	73	192	159	101	103	22	32	28	38	27	17					
MANUFACTURING -----	356	40.0	276.00	253.50	225.00-325.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	28	19	74	53	31	35	8	18	14	24	22	15					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	587	39.5	250.00	241.50	216.50-275.00	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	21	68	54	118	106	70	68	14	14	14	14	5	2					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	280.50	287.50	243.50-298.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6	6	8	18	2	-	6	3	1	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	277	39.5	253.50	249.00	228.50-274.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	11	21	17	45	70	48	28	10	9	1	6	2	1					
RETAIL TRADE -----	108	40.0	237.50	229.00	208.00-255.50	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	1	19	15	27	11	6	10	1	3	4	2	-	-					
SERVICES -----	85	40.0	251.00	230.00	213.00-284.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	11	19	10	5	10	1	2	3	3	2	1					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,102	40.0	230.50	221.00	201.50-247.50	-	-	-	6	14	36	84	121	138	140	232	141	72	40	22	19	14	6	-	17					
MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	248.00	218.00	196.00-273.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	48	25	25	33	11	10	10	8	4	10	6	-	17					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	875	40.0	226.00	221.50	202.00-246.00	-	-	-	6	14	34	66	73	113	115	199	130	62	30	14	15	4	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	307	40.0	251.50	246.00	228.00-266.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	46	81	78	34	26	14	15	4	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	273	40.0	213.50	211.50	196.00-230.00	-	-	-	4	8	13	28	32	45	35	70	24	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
RETAIL TRADE -----	115	40.0	201.00	198.00	180.00-216.50	-	-	-	2	6	17	17	16	17	13	17	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	1,022	40.0	220.00	212.00	195.50-238.00	-	-	2	-	8	40	48	104	143	153	120	151	98	45	65	34	5	5	-	1	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	185	40.0	210.50	205.50	192.00-224.50	-	-	-	1	2	13	27	31	40	20	29	7	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	837	40.0	222.00	214.00	195.50-244.00	-	-	2	-	7	38	35	77	112	113	100	122	91	35	62	32	5	5	-	1	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	407	40.0	240.00	229.00	207.50-276.00	-	-	-	2	4	5	8	50	56	40	68	45	31	56	31	5	5	-	1	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	164	40.0	228.50	201.50	190.00-225.00	-	-	-	1	7	15	19	35	21	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,761	39.5	228.00	217.50	191.00-263.00	-	-	13	24	45	55	123	143	174	176	177	190	174	177	72	116	68	11	8	1	3				
MANUFACTURING -----	480	40.0	258.00	257.50	211.00-303.00	-	-	-	2	4	11	30	35	15	17	28	34	65	60	50	68	38	11	8	1	3				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,281	39.5	217.00	209.50	190.00-240.50	-	-	13	24	41	44	93	108	159	159	149	165	109	117	22	48	30	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	768	40.0	209.00	199.00	182.00-229.00	-	-	13	22	36	36	72	78	130	88	64	65	43	74	-	29	18	-	-	-	-				
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,161	39.5	236.50	224.50	203.50-263.00	-	-	9	12	15	9	30	68	106	128	149	170	120	123	49	93	48	11	8	1	3				
MANUFACTURING -----	285	40.0	268.50	286.00	209.50-317.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	26	16	12	11	16	17	18	12	27	64	36	11	8	1	3				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	876	39.5	226.00	218.50	202.50-247.50	-	-	-	-	9	12	14	3	13	52	94	153	102	111	22	29	12	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	489	40.0	214.50	209.50	193.50-238.00	-	-	9	12	14	2	12	51	87	60	59	63	36	74	-	10	-	-	-	-	-				
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	600	40.0	212.50	195.50	177.50-249.50	-	-	4	14	30	46	84	75	68	48	28	29	54	54	23	23	20	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	195	40.0	243.00	250.00	214.50-274.50	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	19	3	6	12	17	47	48	23	4	2	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	405	40.0	198.00	186.50	172.50-203.50	-	-	-	4	12	27	41	80	56	65	42	12	7	6	-	19	18	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	279	40.0	199.50	181.00	170.00-202.50	-	-	4	10	22	34	60	27	43	28	5	2	7	-	-	19	18	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	and over		
						and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	70	39.5	\$ 202.50	\$ 205.00	\$ 182.50-239.00	-	-	-	12	4	-	1	11	5	4	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	70	39.5	202.50	205.00	182.50-239.00	-	-	-	12	4	-	1	11	5	4	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS -----	654	40.0	176.50	179.50	161.00-190.50	-	7	43	55	50	76	148	106	69	55	30	8	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	175.50	177.00	153.00-196.00	-	-	12	13	11	14	17	22	13	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	525	40.0	177.00	179.50	161.00-190.00	-	7	31	42	39	62	131	84	56	34	24	8	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	79	40.0	162.50	161.00	148.00-174.00	-	6	7	12	9	19	11	5	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	226	40.0	186.50	181.00	167.00-203.00	-	-	3	9	19	33	47	16	25	40	19	8	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	39.5	187.00	179.50	167.00-203.00	-	-	3	9	10	30	41	9	20	29	17	8	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	40.0	191.50	196.00	175.00-201.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	13	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	428	40.0	171.50	179.50	154.50-186.50	-	7	40	46	31	43	101	90	44	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	40.0	171.50	179.50	155.50-186.50	-	7	28	33	29	32	90	75	36	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	70	40.0	160.00	161.00	145.50-173.00	-	6	7	12	7	15	11	5	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS -----	262	39.5	169.00	150.00	135.50-177.00	9	30	45	48	37	18	12	13	7	7	2	5	6	1	7	8	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	190.00	155.00	138.00-223.00	-	9	10	2	6	-	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.5	164.00	149.50	135.00-168.00	9	21	35	46	31	18	10	10	4	6	-	3	2	-	4	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	47	40.0	182.00	156.50	150.00-168.00	-	-	2	12	18	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	66	39.5	185.50	172.00	149.50-200.00	-	2	10	7	5	7	7	7	3	6	-	3	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	105	39.5	174.50	155.00	144.00-184.00	-	3	14	26	15	9	8	11	2	3	-	1	6	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.5	173.00	154.00	144.00-181.50	-	2	12	26	9	9	6	9	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	124	40.0	141.50	138.00	128.00-153.00	9	27	31	22	18	9	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	143.00	142.50	126.50-155.00	9	19	23	20	18	9	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	154.00	153.00	142.50-158.50	-	-	2	12	14	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSENGERS -----	257	39.5	148.00	143.00	127.50-161.00	34	36	41	38	41	25	15	5	12	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.5	143.00	139.50	126.50-153.00	34	33	39	36	32	17	9	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	143.00	138.00	119.50-155.50	16	4	10	1	11	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	69	39.0	153.00	150.00	141.50-164.00	-	7	7	20	16	7	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	274	40.0	182.50	174.00	151.50-200.00	-	14	26	28	22	26	37	31	19	14	10	15	12	5	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	201.50	184.00	172.50-224.50	-	-	-	3	5	6	22	8	6	6	2	8	3	5	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	40.0	174.50	166.50	140.00-194.50	-	14	26	25	17	20	15	23	13	8	8	7	9	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	207.00	190.00	185.00-214.50	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	15	7	4	4	4	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	53	39.5	147.00	140.00	134.00-159.50	-	8	12	16	5	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	114	40.0	198.50	185.50	165.00-223.00	-	-	5	4	9	14	13	22	1	7	6	14	5	3	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	217.00	189.50	182.50-257.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	14	1	1	2	4	5	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	183.50	172.50	156.50-211.50	-	-	5	3	8	13	3	8	-	6	4	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS -----	325	40.0	185.00	152.00	126.00-244.00	36	71	24	28	16	13	7	2	9	12	6	18	25	16	10	18	5	3	4	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	88	40.0	232.50	224.00	200.50-252.50	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	8	12	6	18	16	4	1	3	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	40.0	167.50	136.00	126.00-172.00	36	71	24	22	16	7	7	2	1	-	-	-	9	12	9	15	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	166	40.0	131.50	126.00	120.00-136.00	36	71	21	13	10	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	238	40.0	148.00	136.00	126.00-161.50	36	71	24	28	16	13	7	2	9	12	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	40.0	134.00	126.00	122.00-144.00	36	71	24	22	16	7	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	166	40.0	131.50	126.00	120.00-136.00	36	71	21	13	10	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																												
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500 and over			
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	over			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,849	40.0	206.50	197.00	169.50-236.00	10	72	144	137	148	206	244	258	263	232	200	259	162	212	166	60	36	16	7	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
MANUFACTURING -----	798	40.0	215.00	202.50	173.50-246.50	-	-	32	40	39	55	53	82	83	77	55	70	52	44	48	36	10	5	-	-	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,051	40.0	203.00	195.50	165.50-233.50	10	72	112	97	109	151	191	176	180	155	145	189	110	168	118	24	26	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	637	40.0	231.00	230.00	203.50-263.00	-	-	5	5	14	13	31	23	54	59	68	107	44	126	79	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	567	40.0	218.00	202.00	178.50-245.50	-	-	8	11	19	39	70	65	64	38	41	56	34	31	33	18	23	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	677	40.0	168.50	161.00	138.50-190.00	10	72	98	70	61	68	67	63	46	33	26	23	24	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	63	40.0	198.00	195.50	184.00-207.00	-	-	-	2	-	5	7	14	7	13	8	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,026	40.0	241.00	228.50	198.50-286.00	-	-	-	3	11	23	27	81	127	109	87	106	86	85	153	55	34	15	7	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
MANUFACTURING -----	397	40.0	242.50	221.00	198.50-286.00	-	-	-	-	9	3	45	53	56	31	39	27	26	44	34	9	4	-	-	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
NONMANUFACTURING -----	629	40.0	240.50	232.50	199.00-284.50	-	-	-	3	11	14	24	36	74	53	56	67	59	59	109	21	25	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	168	40.0	264.50	281.50	246.50-287.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	7	5	6	11	12	32	77	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	282	40.0	248.00	232.00	202.00-291.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	45	22	30	38	23	20	29	16	23	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	106	40.0	210.50	207.00	189.00-235.00	-	-	-	-	8	3	5	13	14	13	10	16	16	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,823	40.0	186.50	180.00	155.50-211.50	10	72	144	134	137	183	217	177	136	123	113	153	76	127	13	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	401	40.0	187.50	177.00	155.50-214.00	-	-	32	40	39	46	50	37	30	21	24	31	25	18	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,422	40.0	186.50	182.00	155.50-211.50	10	72	112	94	98	137	167	140	106	102	89	122	51	109	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	469	40.0	219.00	217.50	197.00-246.00	-	-	5	5	13	12	29	17	47	54	62	96	32	94	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	285	39.5	188.50	181.00	167.50-200.50	-	-	8	11	19	39	62	54	19	16	11	18	11	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	571	40.0	160.50	154.00	137.50-179.00	10	72	98	70	53	65	62	50	32	20	16	7	8	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	251	40.0	219.50	195.50	180.00-263.00	-	2	10	2	17	19	12	50	16	19	10	11	15	25	12	11	8	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	122	40.0	242.50	239.50	184.50-286.00	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	33	4	13	1	1	10	14	8	8	7	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	198.00	187.50	165.50-225.00	-	2	10	2	7	19	11	17	12	6	9	10	5	11	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	40.0	237.50	263.00	190.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	1	2	1	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	50	40.0	179.00	169.50	146.50-202.50	-	2	10	2	4	7	3	5	4	2	1	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,005	40.0	199.50	193.00	173.50-213.00	-	2	8	23	52	101	127	156	139	119	83	75	38	17	20	39	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	242	40.0	208.50	200.00	180.00-223.00	-	-	-	1	12	18	29	33	28	32	23	25	14	9	8	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	763	39.5	197.00	190.00	172.50-209.50	-	2	8	22	40	83	98	123	111	87	60	50	24	8	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	189	40.0	220.00	203.50	184.50-255.50	-	-	-	3	1	6	23	26	28	25	20	7	9	2	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	310	39.5	194.00	189.50	173.50-209.50	-	-	-	7	19	35	36	62	43	33	31	26	9	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	163	40.0	185.00	181.00	164.00-200.00	-	2	4	5	6	34	27	19	23	19	6	9	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	393	39.5	217.00	206.00	188.00-227.00	-	-	-	-	3	21	33	51	57	53	52	44	19	12	5	37	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	95	40.0	225.50	213.50	192.00-242.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	14	12	9	16	7	8	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	298	39.5	214.00	203.50	186.50-224.50	-	-	-	-	3	20	28	38	43	41	43	28	12	4	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	40.0	245.00	213.00	195.50-302.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	4	10	12	3	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	114	39.5	210.00	205.00	190.50-218.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25	15	24	11	8	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	63	40.0	191.50	184.00	165.50-207.00	-	-	-	-	3	16	8	8	2	11	4	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	612	40.0	188.50	184.50	168.00-202.50	-	2	8	23	49	80	94	105	82	66	31	31	19	5	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	147	40.0	197.00	190.00	172.50-212.50	-	-	-	1	12	17	24	20	14	20	14	9	7	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	465	39.5	186.00	183.50	167.00-198.00	-	2	8	22	37	63	70	85	68	46	17	22	12	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	110	40.0	202.00	193.50	180.50-211.50	-	-	-	3	1	5	16	17	24	15	8	4	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	196	40.0	184.50	182.00	166.00-196.00	-	-	-	7	19	35	28	45	18	18	7	15	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	40.0	187.50	177.50	162.00-198.00	-	2	4	5	3	18	19	11	21	8	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 140 and under	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520	\$ 540 and over
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	676	39.5	\$ 394.50	\$ 385.50	\$ 339.50-435.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	29	54	70	60	90	63	80	53	43	27	21	23	18	28
MANUFACTURING -----	195	40.0	401.50	391.50	345.00-437.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	24	20	26	23	15	20	11	8	5	5	7	12	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	481	39.5	392.00	383.50	337.50-434.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	27	37	46	40	64	40	65	33	32	19	16	18	11	16
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	229	40.0	385.00	374.00	328.00-428.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	26	17	18	30	16	31	12	16	8	5	11	6	5
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	164	40.0	473.50	473.50	425.00-519.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	8	22	21	16	16	15	19	15	* 26
MANUFACTURING -----	53	40.0	481.50	471.50	425.50-534.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	9	8	5	4	2	6	12
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	470.00	474.00	418.50-516.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	18	12	8	11	11	17	9	14
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	476.50	483.00	424.50-517.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	5	3	4	11	4	5
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	308	39.5	394.00	391.50	360.00-421.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	36	34	54	47	51	30	23	11	6	4	3	2	
MANUFACTURING -----	102	40.0	388.50	386.50	358.50-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	10	22	21	11	11	3	3	1	3	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	206	39.5	397.00	396.00	361.50-427.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	21	24	32	26	40	19	20	8	5	1	2	2	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	90	40.0	395.00	402.50	355.00-433.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	5	8	21	7	11	5	1	-	2	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	204	39.5	332.00	328.00	301.50-360.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	28	48	33	26	31	8	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	164	39.5	333.00	328.00	299.50-366.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	26	32	24	16	28	8	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	93	40.0	330.50	317.00	297.50-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	22	6	3	25	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	326	39.5	342.00	334.50	299.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	6	30	21	27	37	62	46	23	20	18	13	1	5	6	3	1	7
MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	342.50	341.50	316.50-372.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	5	7	18	16	10	5	10	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	39.5	342.00	333.00	296.00-365.00	-	-	-	-	6	23	17	22	30	44	30	13	15	8	9	1	4	6	3	1	7
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	40.0	377.00	359.50	323.50-426.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	4	24	15	2	5	6	7	1	2	6	2	1	7
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	115	39.5	376.50	359.50	338.50-397.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	14	31	13	16	7	5	-	3	3	1	1	5
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.5	374.50	359.50	333.50-385.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	13	26	8	13	3	1	-	2	3	1	1	5
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	172	39.5	334.00	325.50	292.50-358.00	-	-	-	-	3	22	8	12	21	48	15	10	4	11	8	1	2	3	2	-	2
MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	327.50	326.50	308.50-347.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	6	17	11	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	338.00	323.50	286.50-363.00	-	-	-	-	3	15	6	7	15	31	4	5	2	5	8	1	2	3	2	-	2
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	589	40.0	248.00	240.00	207.50-270.50	3	44	60	108	78	84	92	32	16	21	20	10	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	257.00	243.50	218.50-276.00	-	12	8	25	36	34	21	7	5	4	6	3	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	415	40.0	244.00	236.50	201.50-267.00	3	32	52	83	42	50	71	25	11	17	14	7	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	165	40.0	258.00	263.00	232.50-270.50	3	4	9	18	11	26	61	8	4	9	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	54	40.0	230.50	235.50	201.00-248.00	-	5	7	10	11	12	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	99	40.0	311.50	294.50	253.50-351.50	-	-	-	1	9	19	11	10	9	8	10	4	5	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	306.50	302.50	252.50-343.00	-	-	-	1	8	9	5	8	6	7	7	4	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	335	40.0	242.50	232.50	209.50-270.50	-	19	27	89	49	49	42	22	7	12	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	122	40.0	243.00	233.00	214.50-264.50	-	12	5	23	25	24	15	5	2	2	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	242.50	231.00	207.50-270.50	-	7	22	66	24	25	27	17	5	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	40.0	264.00	261.00	230.50-279.50	-	-	3	9	10	11	18	4	-	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	155	40.0	218.50	218.00	187.50-263.00	3	25	33	18	20	16	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	40.0	218.00	210.50	186.50-263.00	3	25	30	16	10	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 13 at \$540 to \$560; 7 at \$560 to \$580; 4 at \$580 to \$600; and 2 at \$600 to \$620.

See footnotes at end of tables.

1. 1. The first part of the text is a list of the names of the people who were present at the meeting.
 2. 2. The second part of the text is a list of the topics that were discussed.
 3. 3. The third part of the text is a list of the actions that were taken.
 4. 4. The fourth part of the text is a list of the conclusions that were reached.
 5. 5. The fifth part of the text is a list of the recommendations that were made.
 6. 6. The sixth part of the text is a list of the next steps that will be taken.
 7. 7. The seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were responsible for the meeting.
 8. 8. The eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 9. 9. The ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 10. 10. The tenth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 11. 11. The eleventh part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 12. 12. The twelfth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 13. 13. The thirteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 14. 14. The fourteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 15. 15. The fifteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 16. 16. The sixteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 17. 17. The seventeenth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 18. 18. The eighteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 19. 19. The nineteenth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 20. 20. The twentieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 21. 21. The twenty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 22. 22. The twenty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 23. 23. The twenty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 24. 24. The twenty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 25. 25. The twenty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 26. 26. The twenty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 27. 27. The twenty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 28. 28. The twenty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 29. 29. The twenty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 30. 30. The thirtieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 31. 31. The thirty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 32. 32. The thirty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 33. 33. The thirty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 34. 34. The thirty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 35. 35. The thirty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 36. 36. The thirty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 37. 37. The thirty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 38. 38. The thirty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 39. 39. The thirty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 40. 40. The fortieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 41. 41. The forty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 42. 42. The forty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 43. 43. The forty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 44. 44. The forty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 45. 45. The forty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 46. 46. The forty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 47. 47. The forty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 48. 48. The forty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 49. 49. The forty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 50. 50. The fiftieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 51. 51. The fifty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 52. 52. The fifty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 53. 53. The fifty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 54. 54. The fifty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 55. 55. The fifty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 56. 56. The fifty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 57. 57. The fifty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 58. 58. The fifty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 59. 59. The fifty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 60. 60. The sixtieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 61. 61. The sixty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 62. 62. The sixty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 63. 63. The sixty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 64. 64. The sixty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 65. 65. The sixty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 66. 66. The sixty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 67. 67. The sixty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 68. 68. The sixty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 69. 69. The sixty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 70. 70. The seventieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 71. 71. The seventy-first part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 72. 72. The seventy-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 73. 73. The seventy-third part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 74. 74. The seventy-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 75. 75. The seventy-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 76. 76. The seventy-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 77. 77. The seventy-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 78. 78. The seventy-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 79. 79. The seventy-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 80. 80. The eightieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 81. 81. The eighty-first part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 82. 82. The eighty-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 83. 83. The eighty-third part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 84. 84. The eighty-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 85. 85. The eighty-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 86. 86. The eighty-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 87. 87. The eighty-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 88. 88. The eighty-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 89. 89. The eighty-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 90. 90. The ninetieth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 91. 91. The ninety-first part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 92. 92. The ninety-second part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 93. 93. The ninety-third part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 94. 94. The ninety-fourth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 95. 95. The ninety-fifth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 96. 96. The ninety-sixth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.
 97. 97. The ninety-seventh part of the text is a list of the people who were invited.
 98. 98. The ninety-eighth part of the text is a list of the people who were not invited.
 99. 99. The ninety-ninth part of the text is a list of the people who were present.
 100. 100. The hundredth part of the text is a list of the people who were not present.

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	and				
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
						140	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	over					
DRAFTERS -----	1,136	40.0	\$ 288.50	\$ 283.00	\$ 236.00-336.00	-	30	80	81	113	136	118	103	93	116	112	60	26	19	9	15	14	1	8	-	2					
MANUFACTURING -----	707	40.0	293.00	286.50	237.50-340.50	-	23	62	34	63	91	62	51	50	77	83	38	11	18	9	12	14	1	6	-	2					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	429	40.0	281.50	277.50	234.00-321.00	-	7	18	47	50	45	56	52	43	39	29	22	15	1	-	3	-	-	2	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	203	40.0	274.50	270.50	222.50-308.00	-	3	6	36	19	27	25	27	16	13	11	9	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	100	39.5	280.00	276.00	234.00-317.00	-	-	8	7	21	9	12	9	10	5	7	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	352	40.0	352.50	344.00	321.50-369.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	27	34	69	78	39	17	17	7	14	13	1	8	-	2					
MANUFACTURING -----	238	40.0	361.50	348.50	329.00-392.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	12	12	42	58	32	8	16	7	11	13	1	6	-	2					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	334.00	330.00	305.50-355.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	15	22	27	20	7	9	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	40.0	338.00	331.50	299.50-363.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	7	7	9	3	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	465	40.0	285.50	278.50	254.00-317.50	-	-	7	20	43	72	95	71	51	45	29	19	7	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	266	40.0	287.00	284.00	255.00-319.00	-	-	6	6	25	43	49	37	34	33	21	4	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	284.00	276.00	252.00-304.50	-	-	1	14	18	29	46	34	17	12	8	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	105	40.0	274.50	271.50	247.50-297.50	-	-	1	8	10	22	23	18	9	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	288	40.0	224.00	220.00	196.00-241.50	-	22	61	57	68	48	13	5	6	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	182	40.0	221.50	219.50	190.00-241.50	-	19	49	24	37	35	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	229.00	223.00	207.50-240.50	-	3	12	33	31	13	5	3	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	210.50	211.50	204.50-219.50	-	3	4	28	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,056	40.0	278.00	269.50	244.00-304.00	-	-	-	56	172	220	225	104	109	43	61	1	4	28	22	7	1	2	-	1	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	955	40.0	274.50	268.00	244.00-297.00	-	-	-	56	169	199	211	99	102	40	21	1	4	26	22	1	1	2	-	1	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	278	40.0	329.50	315.00	304.00-343.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	102	43	61	1	1	16	3	7	1	2	-	1	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	224	40.0	323.50	304.00	304.00-327.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	99	40	21	1	1	14	3	1	1	2	-	1	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	479	40.0	277.00	269.50	253.00-278.00	-	-	-	-	10	139	222	67	7	-	-	-	3	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	454	40.0	277.00	269.50	253.00-278.00	-	-	-	-	10	137	208	62	3	-	-	-	3	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C -----	299	40.0	232.50	233.50	225.00-240.50	-	-	-	56	162	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	110	40.0	305.50	300.50	257.00-340.50	-	-	-	1	7	20	15	11	16	11	9	11	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	304.50	292.50	260.50-347.00	-	-	-	-	5	15	15	7	13	6	5	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	81	39.5	\$ 151.00	STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED				ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	2,479	40.0	\$ 203.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	55	40.0	270.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,156	39.5	236.50	MANUFACTURING -----	759	40.0	210.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				MANUFACTURING -----	285	40.0	268.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,720	40.0	207.00
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	871	39.5	226.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	506	40.0	231.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	95	40.0	244.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	484	40.0	215.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	472	40.0	213.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	122	40.0	278.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	560	40.0	213.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	577	40.0	166.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	40.0	260.50	MANUFACTURING -----	195	40.0	243.00	SERVICES -----	59	40.0	198.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	69	40.0	265.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	365	39.5	198.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	904	40.0	236.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	239	40.0	199.50	MANUFACTURING -----	366	40.0	235.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	64	39.5	203.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	538	40.0	237.00
SECRETARIES -----	4,017	40.0	250.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.5	203.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	153	40.0	265.00
MANUFACTURING -----	932	40.0	256.50	TYPISTS:				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	213	40.0	242.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,085	40.0	248.00	MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	175.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	101	40.0	213.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	899	40.0	260.00	NONMANUFACTURING:				ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,575	40.0	184.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,165	39.5	257.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	72	40.0	163.50	MANUFACTURING -----	393	40.0	186.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	339	40.0	223.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	209	40.0	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,182	40.0	183.00
FINANCE -----	351	39.5	220.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	166	39.5	185.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	259	39.5	188.50
SERVICES -----	331	40.0	237.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B:				RETAIL TRADE -----	476	40.0	157.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	186	39.5	329.00	NONMANUFACTURING:				PAYROLL CLERKS -----	237	40.0	214.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	151	39.5	332.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	63	40.0	161.00	MANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	231.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	780	39.5	283.50	FILE CLERKS -----	233	39.5	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	125	39.5	199.00
MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	269.00	MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	190.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	241.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	39.5	286.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	39.5	167.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	962	40.0	200.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	185	40.0	295.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	63	39.5	187.00	MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	204.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	370	39.5	290.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	99	39.5	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	721	39.5	198.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	942	40.0	259.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	81	39.5	173.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	40.0	223.00
MANUFACTURING -----	356	40.0	276.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	103	39.5	138.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	308	39.5	194.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	586	39.5	250.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.5	138.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	139	40.0	186.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	280.50	MESSENGERS -----	161	39.5	145.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	389	39.5	217.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	277	39.5	253.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	39.5	139.00	MANUFACTURING -----	95	40.0	225.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	107	40.0	237.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	243	40.0	183.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	294	39.5	215.00
SERVICES -----	85	40.0	251.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	201.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	40.0	245.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	1,036	40.0	230.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	39.5	174.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	114	39.5	210.00
MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	248.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	114	40.0	198.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	59	40.0	193.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	809	40.0	225.50	MANUFACTURING -----	52	40.0	217.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	573	40.0	189.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	273	40.0	213.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	183.50	MANUFACTURING -----	146	40.0	197.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	115	40.0	201.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	270	40.0	167.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	427	39.5	186.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	1,015	40.0	219.50	MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	213.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	40.0	205.00
MANUFACTURING -----	185	40.0	210.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	155.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	194	40.0	184.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	830	40.0	221.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	161	40.0	132.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	80	40.0	181.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	400	40.0	238.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	223	40.0	145.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	164	40.0	208.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	40.0	134.00	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	1,716	39.5	229.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	161	40.0	132.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
MANUFACTURING -----	480	40.0	258.00					(BUSINESS) -----	465	39.5	403.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,236	39.5	217.50					MANUFACTURING -----	168	40.0	403.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	723	40.0	210.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	39.5	404.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	133	40.0	\$ 475.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	225	40.0	\$ 244.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	288	40.0	\$ 232.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	474.50	MANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	245.50				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	146	40.0	244.00				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	213	40.0	395.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	87	40.0	206.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	389.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	78	40.0	204.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	117	39.5	401.00	DRAFTERS -----	925	40.0	295.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	182	39.5	365.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	119	39.5	338.50	MANUFACTURING -----	604	40.0	298.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	155	39.0	361.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	340.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	40.0	289.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	84	39.5	323.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	334.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	81	39.5	276.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	39.0	323.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	329	40.0	355.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	39	40.0	324.00
MANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	339.50	MANUFACTURING -----	230	40.0	363.00				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	113	39.5	338.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	99	40.0	337.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	169	40.0	235.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	40.0	337.00	MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	239.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	392	40.0	251.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS R -----	362	40.0	286.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	97	40.0	234.00
MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	266.00	MANUFACTURING -----	212	40.0	287.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	59	40.0	232.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	275	40.0	245.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	40.0	286.50				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	80	40.0	319.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	40.0	281.00	DRAFTERS -----	176	40.0	264.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	312.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	220	40.0	223.50	MANUFACTURING -----	103	40.0	263.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	150	40.0	221.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	89	40.0	283.50
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,034	40.0	278.50	MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	287.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	941	40.0	275.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	99	40.0	304.50
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	276	40.0	330.00	MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	305.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	222	40.0	324.00				
				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R-----	470	40.0	277.00				
				MANUFACTURING -----	445	40.0	277.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979

[illegible]

* Workers were distributed as follows: 126 at \$4 to \$4.20; and 195 at \$4.80 to \$5.

ⁿ⁼² Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$4.40 to \$4.60; 16 at \$4.60 to \$4.80; and 5 at \$4.80 to \$5.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$9.60 to \$10; and 25 at \$10 to \$10.40.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 76 at \$9.60 to \$10; 5 at \$10 to \$10.40; and 1 at \$10.40 to \$10.80.

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Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Houston, Tex., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	267	9.36	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING -----	170	9.80	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	806	8.70
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,016	9.68	NONMANUFACTURING -----	800	8.72
MANUFACTURING -----	959	9.73	RETAIL TRADE -----	439	8.56
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	201	8.95	SHIPRERS -----	61	7.48
MANUFACTURING -----	102	9.39	RECEIVERS -----	231	7.13
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	655	9.57	MANUFACTURING -----	122	7.70
MANUFACTURING -----	545	9.67	WAREHOUSEMEN:		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,491	9.32	MANUFACTURING -----	252	5.93
MANUFACTURING -----	1,239	9.39	ORDER FILLERS -----	639	6.84
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS			NONMANUFACTURING -----	581	6.81
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	564	8.28	RETAIL TRADE -----	242	6.66
MANUFACTURING -----	132	8.15	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	835	5.39
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	1,220	9.52	MANUFACTURING -----	413	5.68
MANUFACTURING -----	837	9.71	NONMANUFACTURING -----	422	5.10
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	60	9.76	RETAIL TRADE -----	346	4.53
MANUFACTURING -----	60	9.76	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	834	7.00
MILLWRIGHTS -----	197	9.41	MANUFACTURING -----	564	6.63
MANUFACTURING -----	133	9.56	NONMANUFACTURING -----	270	7.78
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS:			RETAIL TRADE -----	166	7.70
MANUFACTURING -----	85	7.95	GUARDS -----	591	6.25
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	277	8.33	MANUFACTURING -----	322	7.65
MANUFACTURING -----	277	8.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	269	4.58
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	227	8.50	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	591	6.25
MANUFACTURING -----	227	8.50	MANUFACTURING -----	322	7.65
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	414	8.15	NONMANUFACTURING -----	269	4.58
MANUFACTURING -----	208	9.52	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,133	3.60
NONMANUFACTURING -----	206	6.77	MANUFACTURING -----	492	5.40
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL			NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,641	3.26
OCCUPATIONS - MEN			RETAIL TRADE -----	322	4.24
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,845	8.00	SERVICES -----	2,190	3.01
MANUFACTURING -----	434	6.74	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,411	8.38	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
RETAIL TRADE -----	636	7.69	ORDER FILLERS -----	227	4.56
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	106	6.19	NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	4.53
NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	4.91	RETAIL TRADE -----	220	4.53
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	652	8.17	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	269	5.52
MANUFACTURING -----	105	7.47	NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	5.33
NONMANUFACTURING -----	547	8.31	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,593	3.07
			MANUFACTURING -----	131	4.44
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,462	3.02
			RETAIL TRADE -----	162	3.93
			SERVICES -----	3,242	2.95

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Houston, Tex.,¹ April 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	2,262	342	533,679	100	239,134
MANUFACTURING -----	50	584	100	169,306	32	79,584
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,678	242	364,373	68	159,550
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	199	39	64,833	12	41,878
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	341	42	63,522	12	19,878
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	491	68	115,923	22	59,266
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	249	25	45,566	9	13,028
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	398	68	74,529	14	25,500
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	173	109	257,768	100	198,057
MANUFACTURING -----	500	72	38	96,387	37	67,337
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	101	71	161,381	63	130,720
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	19	14	43,886	17	37,826
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	18	11	21,922	9	14,781
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	41	27	66,829	26	52,927
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	6	5	10,695	4	9,120
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	17	14	18,049	7	16,066

¹ The Houston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the inter-relationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 ¹	2025-24, \$1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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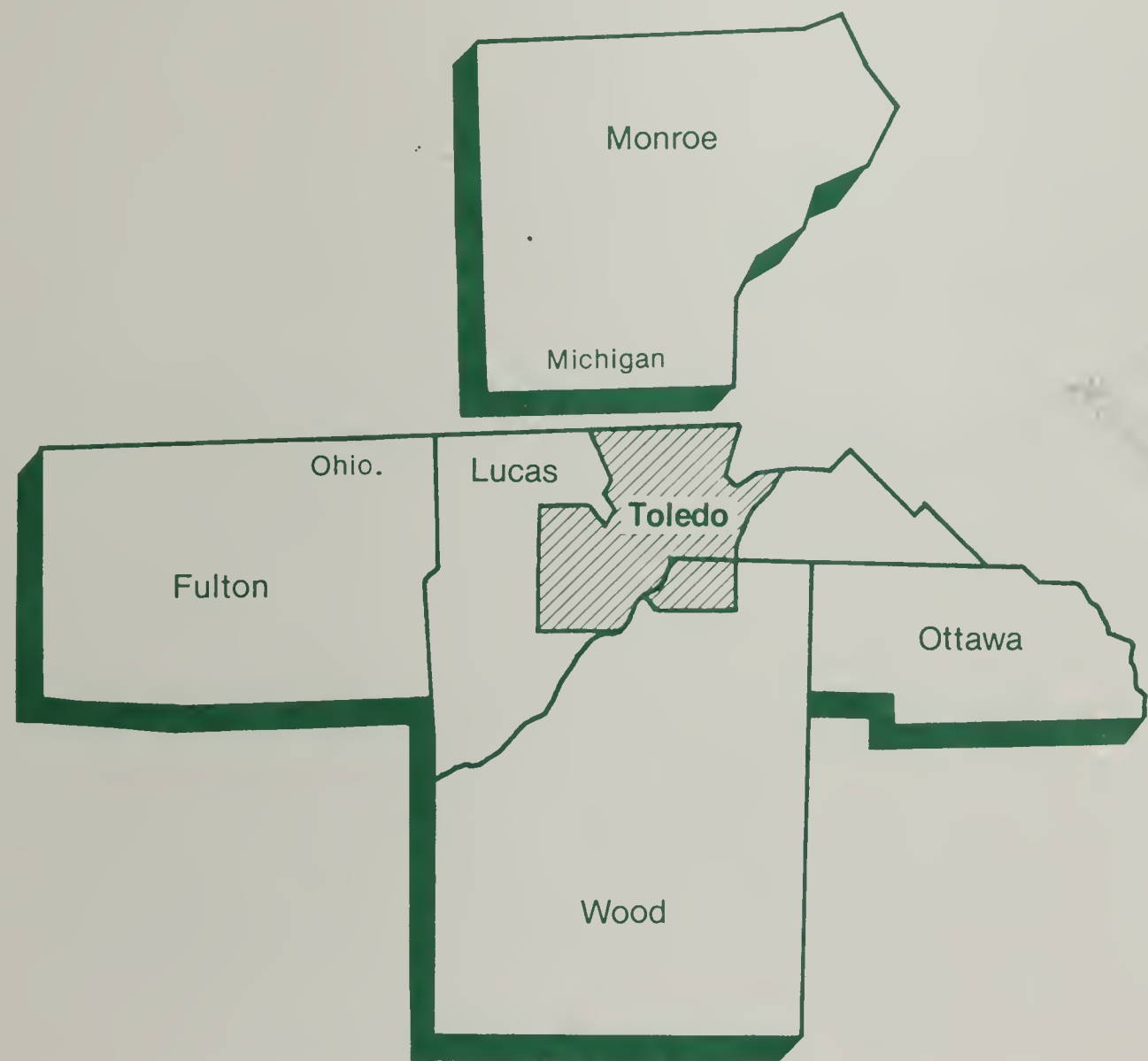
Area Wage Survey

Toledo, Ohio—Michigan, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-16



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Toledo, Ohio-Michigan, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the Toledo area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Toledo, Ohio—Michigan, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

August 1979

Bulletin 2050-16

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report had no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						110 and under	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	over				
MESSENGERS -----	86	39.5	\$ 170.50	\$ 151.50	\$ 127.50-178.00	-	22	15	4	6	8	12	3	-	-	3	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	169.50	161.00	135.00-178.00	-	12	8	3	5	8	10	3	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	29	39.0	173.00	138.00	123.00-237.00	-	10	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	100	39.5	173.50	154.00	130.00-200.00	20	1	18	3	15	1	12	1	4	7	2	5	3	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.5	233.00	219.50	179.50-285.50	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	152.50	138.00	118.00-172.00	20	1	18	-	15	1	8	-	2	4	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	172	39.0	171.50	150.00	142.00-202.00	6	1	15	49	22	23	3	5	3	11	23	6	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	89	39.5	172.00	150.00	140.00-209.50	-	-	15	24	10	9	2	5	1	3	12	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	38.5	170.50	152.50	142.50-202.00	6	1	-	25	12	14	1	-	2	8	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS -----	213	39.0	181.00	165.00	136.50-229.00	23	17	29	16	-	29	8	1	11	17	26	26	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	163	39.5	185.00	178.50	138.00-229.00	14	14	14	7	-	29	8	1	11	17	24	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	45	39.5	227.00	245.50	165.00-259.00	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	6	14	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	168	39.0	168.50	146.00	131.50-209.50	23	17	29	16	-	14	8	1	11	17	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	132	39.5	179.00	178.50	138.00-217.00	14	14	14	7	-	14	8	1	11	17	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	834	39.5	205.50	194.50	170.00-227.50	10	16	28	46	57	43	101	50	138	97	89	35	25	25	36	18	7	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	400	39.5	225.50	211.50	179.50-265.00	-	-	17	10	29	21	25	35	41	55	40	20	21	21	31	14	7	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	434	39.5	187.50	190.00	164.00-203.00	10	16	11	36	28	22	76	15	97	42	49	15	4	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	40.0	254.00	246.00	220.50-289.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	14	6	4	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	279	39.5	237.50	212.50	193.50-280.50	-	-	1	-	-	12	25	26	40	54	29	6	16	7	25	18	7	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	176	40.0	257.00	231.50	200.00-312.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	28	31	27	4	15	3	20	14	7	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	39.0	204.50	190.00	175.00-205.00	-	-	1	-	-	10	25	14	12	23	2	2	1	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	555	39.5	189.50	186.00	156.00-215.50	10	16	27	46	57	31	76	24	98	43	60	29	9	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	224	39.5	200.50	186.00	160.00-227.50	-	-	17	10	29	19	25	23	13	24	13	16	6	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	331	39.5	182.00	191.00	155.50-199.00	10	16	10	36	28	12	51	1	85	19	47	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	45	38.5	200.00	191.00	164.00-195.00	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	-	16	1	1	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	38.0	178.00	167.00	164.00-191.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	30	38.5	189.00	191.00	164.00-194.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	183	39.5	210.00	190.00	160.00-244.00	-	-	16	9	17	22	11	16	7	16	20	16	4	7	2	15	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	114	39.5	222.00	207.00	158.00-265.00	-	-	14	-	17	8	4	8	4	7	9	13	4	4	2	15	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.0	190.50	188.00	161.00-216.00	-	-	2	9	-	14	7	8	3	9	11	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	351	39.5	206.50	190.00	163.50-231.50	-	5	9	14	44	36	27	42	29	40	20	24	8	12	29	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	214	40.0	218.00	195.50	178.50-261.00	-	-	7	-	11	21	20	33	24	26	13	5	6	12	25	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.0	188.50	169.00	155.50-216.00	-	5	2	14	33	15	7	9	5	14	7	19	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	179	39.5	223.50	202.50	172.50-283.50	-	1	7	5	19	9	13	22	11	19	14	1	8	11	28	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	237.00	218.50	187.00-311.50	-	-	7	-	9	-	8	16	6	18	11	1	6	11	24	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	38.5	191.00	170.50	159.50-195.00	-	1	-	5	10	9	5	6	5	1	3	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	172	39.5	189.00	184.00	161.00-213.00	-	4	2	9	25	27	14	20	18	21	6	23	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	191.00	184.50	168.00-196.50	-	-	-	-	2	21	12	17	18	8	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	187.00	163.50	152.00-224.50	-	4	2	9	23	6	2	3	-	13	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 500	\$ 540	\$ 580	\$ 620		
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	184	39.5	\$ 405.50	\$ 423.50	\$ 330.00-\$ 466.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	8	17	14	6	16	12	6	16	18	34	21	4	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	117	39.5	406.00	425.50	350.00-466.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	4	13	2	4	8	9	5	16	13	18	14	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	67	39.0	405.00	381.00	328.50-465.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	12	2	8	3	1	-	5	16	7	3	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	79	39.5	445.00	459.00	385.50-499.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	7	10	2	4	12	18	18	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	449.50	459.50	395.50-499.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	8	1	4	11	14	14	1	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	99	39.0	382.00	369.50	314.50-453.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	3	14	13	4	9	2	4	12	6	16	3	3	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	358.00	352.50	306.50-427.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	10	2	4	3	1	4	12	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	45	39.0	411.00	389.50	328.00-476.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	-	6	1	-	-	4	12	3	3	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	150	39.5	307.00	299.00	254.00-341.50	-	-	-	-	8	17	16	10	29	7	24	11	11	7	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	114	39.5	326.00	326.50	297.00-356.00	-	-	-	-	7	10	4	26	6	23	10	11	7	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	39.0	247.00	240.00	221.00-267.00	-	-	-	-	8	10	6	6	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	49	39.0	361.00	345.00	326.50-383.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	17	6	7	5	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	46	39.0	366.00	345.00	326.50-385.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	6	7	5	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	61	39.5	289.00	280.50	241.50-336.00	-	-	-	-	14	10	6	10	3	6	4	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	45	40.0	300.00	297.50	249.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	7	8	3	8	2	5	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	40	39.5	268.00	277.50	242.00-299.00	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	4	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	219	39.5	234.50	217.00	182.00-267.50	8	13	26	32	36	19	25	8	12	13	3	12	6	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	107	40.0	262.50	241.50	204.00-306.00	-	-	8	12	15	17	13	8	2	10	3	7	6	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	207.00	198.00	171.00-240.00	8	13	18	20	21	2	12	-	10	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	75	39.5	275.00	251.50	201.50-342.50	-	-	3	10	10	6	13	2	-	8	3	10	6	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	55	39.5	287.50	301.50	201.50-346.50	-	-	2	6	7	4	6	2	-	8	3	7	6	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	95	39.0	235.50	222.50	198.30-266.00	-	1	8	17	20	12	12	4	12	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	39	39.5	246.50	236.00	220.50-262.50	-	-	3	3	4	12	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	39.0	227.50	203.50	198.00-285.00	-	1	5	14	16	-	5	-	10	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	49	39.5	170.00	171.00	141.50-180.00	8	12	15	5	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	39.5	157.50	150.00	140.00-172.50	8	12	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS -----	436	40.0	295.00	298.00	230.00-345.00	3	3	21	32	36	28	16	55	38	43	41	38	35	3	12	11	5	8	8	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	305.00	303.00	238.50-347.50	-	-	1	21	19	20	5	20	23	27	23	18	27	3	1	2	2	7	8	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	50	40.0	274.00	267.00	267.00-301.00	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	26	-	4	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	168	40.0	357.50	339.00	319.50-374.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	13	28	31	12	33	2	11	10	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	349.00	325.00	301.50-368.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	13	18	18	5	25	2	-	1	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	116	40.0	296.00	287.50	256.00-322.50	-	-	-	-	18	12	17	25	11	10	14	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	299.50	286.00	251.00-321.50	-	-	-	-	12	4	8	10	9	5	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	137	40.0	232.00	213.00	184.50-267.00	-	-	15	31	34	10	3	27	-	4	-	10	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	238.50	209.50	191.00-238.50	-	-	-	20	19	8	-	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	40.0	226.50	218.50	184.50-267.00	-	-	15	11	15	2	3	26	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	71	39.5	316.00	314.00	306.00-324.50	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	1	4	38	1	2	8	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	73	40.0	323.50	320.50	281.00-356.50	-	-	-	-	3	4	11	9	1	19	8	8	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	325.50	320.50	291.50-363.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	9	1	19	7	8	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	29	39.0	\$ 195.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	351	39.5	206.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	40	40.0	292.00					MANUFACTURING -----	214	40.0	218.00
MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	306.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	192	39.5	181.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	39.0	188.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	32	40.0	316.50	MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	191.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	179	39.5	223.50
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	30	40.0	277.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	39.0	173.50	MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	237.00
MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	277.50	FILE CLERKS -----	177	38.0	142.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	38.5	191.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	166	38.0	138.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	172	39.5	189.00
SECRETARIES -----	1,012	39.5	249.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	27	38.5	142.50	MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	191.00
MANUFACTURING -----	689	40.0	262.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	38.5	142.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	187.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	39.0	222.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	141	38.0	140.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	40.0	210.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	37.5	137.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	173	39.5	407.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	83	39.5	300.50	MESSENGERS -----	54	39.5	154.00	MANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	404.50
MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	318.50	MANUFACTURING -----	40	40.0	161.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.0	412.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	199	39.5	269.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	100	39.5	173.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	75	39.5	444.50
MANUFACTURING -----	165	40.0	279.00	MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.5	233.00	MANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	448.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	34	39.0	219.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	152.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	94	39.0	382.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	418	40.0	247.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	172	39.0	171.50	MANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	355.50
MANUFACTURING -----	318	40.0	252.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	39.5	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	39.0	415.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	39.0	231.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	38.5	170.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	97	40.0	311.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	133	40.0	229.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	196	39.0	179.00	MANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	324.00
MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	249.50	MANUFACTURING -----	158	39.5	183.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	28	40.0	386.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	197.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	35	39.5	218.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	46	39.5	280.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	40.0	200.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	161	39.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	35	40.0	285.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	151	40.0	234.50	MANUFACTURING -----	131	39.5	178.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	135	39.5	239.00
MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	226.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	787	39.5	201.50	MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	268.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	141	40.0	240.50	MANUFACTURING -----	372	39.5	219.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	39.0	208.50
MANUFACTURING -----	70	39.5	223.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	415	39.5	185.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	63	39.5	269.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	257.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	40.0	242.00	MANUFACTURING -----	47	39.5	279.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	41	40.0	270.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	244	39.5	228.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	47	39.0	241.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	100	40.0	228.00	MANUFACTURING -----	153	39.5	246.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	39.0	232.50
MANUFACTURING -----	57	39.5	212.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.0	198.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	25	39.5	159.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	40.0	250.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	543	39.5	189.50	DRAFTERS -----	377	40.0	303.50
TYPISTS -----	258	39.0	186.50	MANUFACTURING -----	219	39.5	200.50	MANUFACTURING -----	217	40.0	308.00
MANUFACTURING -----	107	39.5	206.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	324	39.5	182.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	151	39.0	172.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	45	38.5	200.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	66	38.5	202.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	38.0	178.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	38.5	170.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	30	38.5	189.00				
				PAYROLL CLERKS -----	149	39.0	197.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	84	39.0	202.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	39.0	191.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	67	39.5	\$ 318.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	84	39.5	\$ 226.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	164	40.0	358.00					MANUFACTURING -----	38	39.5	252.50
MANUFACTURING -----	193	40.0	350.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	39.0	205.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	111	40.0	298.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	48	39.5	230.00
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	299.50					NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	39.0	221.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS C:				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	53	39.0	300.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	67	40.0	318.50
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	242.50	MANUFACTURING -----	35	39.0	330.00	MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	321.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

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See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,127	\$ 8.68	\$ 9.18	\$ 7.73-10.28	-	-	8	10	11	-	-	4	-	25	23	35	16	41	57	40	39	95	12	225	113	-	373	
MANUFACTURING -----	250	7.47	7.55	6.40- 8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	15	14	41	8	36	21	62	8	9	25	-	373	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	877	9.02	9.44	9.18-10.28	-	-	8	10	11	-	-	4	-	18	19	20	2	-	49	4	18	33	4	216	88	-	373	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	621	9.86	10.28	9.18-10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	216	31	-	373	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	39	5.58	5.89	3.75- 6.02	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	161	6.40	6.37	5.00- 8.15	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	4	-	25	23	9	7	1	2	1	27	37	1	-	6	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	68	7.39	8.16	6.37- 8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	7	1	2	-	9	37	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	5.67	5.25	5.00- 7.67	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	4	-	18	19	9	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	6	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	69	8.62	8.60	8.03- 9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	25	4	2	32	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	838	9.29	9.48	9.18-10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	40	55	33	-	33	-	223	75	-	373	
MANUFACTURING -----	87	6.98	6.41	6.40- 7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	40	6	30	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	751	9.56	9.48	9.18-10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	49	3	-	33	-	216	75	-	373	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	620	9.86	10.28	9.18-10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	31	-	373	
SHIPPERS -----	166	6.57	6.51	5.98- 6.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	11	16	6	71	21	-	11	6	4	1	-	-	2	
MANUFACTURING -----	93	6.64	6.51	5.98- 6.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	16	6	33	6	-	7	6	4	1	-	-	2	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	6.48	6.67	6.49- 6.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	11	-	-	38	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	155	6.02	5.96	5.38- 6.83	-	-	-	4	1	10	2	2	-	13	37	16	15	15	13	6	7	6	8	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	75	6.49	6.18	5.96- 7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	12	15	7	8	5	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	5.58	5.49	4.92- 6.67	-	-	-	4	1	10	2	2	-	6	28	4	-	8	5	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	141	6.90	7.88	6.06- 8.47	-	-	8	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	-	2	42	-	-	-	8	-	64	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	124	7.10	8.47	6.06- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	717	6.24	6.28	5.33- 6.83	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	2	18	135	48	51	228	46	59	22	49	50	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	181	6.26	5.33	5.12- 8.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	75	7	21	-	-	19	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	536	6.23	6.28	5.79- 6.78	-	6	2	-	1	-	2	-	9	60	41	30	228	46	40	22	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	6.72	7.31	5.73- 7.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	319	6.19	6.41	5.96- 6.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	5	42	106	60	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	401	6.97	8.39	4.45- 8.39	-	-	2	21	-	21	17	30	30	-	-	-	6	-	9	15	2	229	19	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	383	7.07	8.39	4.53- 8.39	-	-	-	21	-	15	15	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	-	229	19	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,011	7.82	7.61	6.73- 9.43	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	23	17	2	18	107	71	15	165	79	49	34	65	4	250	-	105	
MANUFACTURING -----	574	6.89	6.98	5.87- 7.61	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	18	15	-	18	107	25	-	163	71	47	34	65	4	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	437	9.04	9.43	9.43- 9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	46	15	2	8	2	-	-	-	250	-	105	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,459	7.24	7.58	6.26- 8.39	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	34	36	115	342	63	27	102	311	101	243	-	-	-	64	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,309	7.13	7.58	6.26- 8.22	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	34	36	115	288	51	27	102	291	101	243	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	8.19	7.88	6.33-10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	12	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	64	
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	84	6.38	6.35	5.79- 7.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	26	12	8	5	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	
GUARDS -----	1,198	4.04	3.10	2.90- 4.45	378	265	86	69	35	19	24	19	52	27	10	18	5	2	59	6	77	1	28	16	1	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	195	6.89	7.14	5.41- 7.70	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	11	21	7	12	3	-	42	-	48	-	23	16	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,003	3.48	3.00	2.90- 3.45	378	265	86	69	35	16	21	13	41	6	3	6	2	2	17	6	29	1	5	-	1	1	-	
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	1,155	3.90	3.00	2.90- 4.00	378	265	86	69	35	19	24	19	52	27	10	18	5	2	59	-	48	-	23	16	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	195	6.89	7.14	5.41- 7.70	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	11	21	7	12	3	-	42	-	48	-	23	16	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	960	3.29	3.00	2.90- 3.35	378	265	86	69	35	16	21	13	41	6	3	6	2	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	1,836	5.50	5.13	3.90- 7.51	74	16	217	68	36	122	180	77	54	139	22	29	80	57	193	131	58	283	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	924	7.04	7.07	6.24- 8.06	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	15	105	8	27	76	44	187	119	57	276	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	912	3.94	3.90	3.35- 4.15	74	16	217	61	36	122	180	74	39	34	14	2	4	13	6	12	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	6.09	5.90	5.05- 7.22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	19	6	-	-	13	1	12	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	30	\$ 8.71	BOILER TENDERS -----	84	\$ 8.26	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	306	\$ 6.92
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	691	9.25	MANUFACTURING -----	84	8.26	MANUFACTURING -----	304	6.91
MANUFACTURING -----	619	9.30				MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	977	7.84
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	8.85				MANUFACTURING -----	548	6.87
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	60	8.39	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING -----	429	9.09
MANUFACTURING -----	40	8.88				FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,409	7.24
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	196	9.18	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,127	8.68	MANUFACTURING -----	1,260	7.12
MANUFACTURING -----	180	9.19	MANUFACTURING -----	250	7.47	NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	8.19
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -			NONMANUFACTURING -----	877	9.02			
MANUFACTURING -----	901	8.81	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	621	9.86	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	75	6.35
NONMANUFACTURING -----	753	9.04	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	39	5.58			
	148	7.64				GUARDS -----	1,039	4.14
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	492	9.76	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	161	6.40	MANUFACTURING -----	179	6.98
MANUFACTURING -----	116	8.96	MANUFACTURING -----	68	7.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	860	3.55
NONMANUFACTURING -----	376	10.01	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	5.67			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	346	10.20	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	69	8.62	GUARDS, CLASS P -----	996	3.98
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	271	9.30	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	838	9.29	MANUFACTURING -----	179	6.98
MANUFACTURING -----	264	9.32	MANUFACTURING -----	87	6.98	NONMANUFACTURING -----	817	3.32
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	122	8.80	NONMANUFACTURING -----	751	9.56	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	1,293	5.96
MANUFACTURING -----	87	9.51	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	620	9.86	MANUFACTURING -----	817	7.11
MILLWRIGHTS -----	574	9.44	SHIPPERS -----	159	6.53	NONMANUFACTURING -----	476	3.98
MANUFACTURING -----	574	9.44	MANUFACTURING -----	87	6.54			
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	89	7.44	NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	6.52	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	80	7.55	RECEIVERS -----	142	6.08			
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -			MANUFACTURING -----	70	6.42	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:		
MANUFACTURING -----	202	9.85	NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	5.74	MANUFACTURING -----	2	7.32
	202	9.85	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	131	7.10			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	989	9.61	MANUFACTURING -----	122	7.07	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	50	7.36
MANUFACTURING -----	989	9.61	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	622	6.25	MANUFACTURING -----	49	7.35
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	77	8.60	MANUFACTURING -----	176	6.27			
MANUFACTURING -----	72	8.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	446	6.25	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	528	4.39
			ORDER FILLERS -----	238	6.60	MANUFACTURING -----	107	6.49
						NONMANUFACTURING -----	421	3.85

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	April 1972 to April 1973	April 1973 to April 1974	April 1974 to May 1975		May 1975 to May 1976	May 1976 to May 1977	May 1977 to May 1978	May 1978 to May 1979
			13-month increase	12-month increase				
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	4.7	6.6	11.1	10.2	7.1	6.8	9.4	7.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.2
Industrial nurses.....	6.2	6.2	12.7	11.7	7.7	7.3	11.0	9.0
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.5	8.0	11.1	10.2	7.8	8.9	9.1	8.7
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.6	8.1	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.9	9.3	7.6
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	4.5	6.3	11.7	10.8	6.9	7.5	8.9	6.2
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.4	8.6	7.3	8.1	8.7	6.1
Industrial nurses.....	5.9	6.2	12.8	11.8	7.8	7.3	11.0	9.0
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.4	8.1	11.7	10.8	7.6	8.9	9.2	8.7
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.7	8.6	13.2	12.1	8.1	8.0	9.7	9.6
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	4.7	7.3	9.5	8.7	7.8	5.5	10.3	7.2
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	9.1	7.3	6.4	5.9	8.6	7.6	9.3	4.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		File clerks		Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- reception- ists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Book- keeping- machine operators, Class A	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General	Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	116	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	129	114	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	(6)	(6)	112	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	(6)	134	115	113	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	(6)	(6)	122	117	(6)	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	(6)	137	136	(6)	98	(6)	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	147	129	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	176	155	142	126	(6)	(6)	(6)	116	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	196	(6)	(6)	128	(6)	(6)	(6)	124	116	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	(6)	156	167	151	(6)	(6)	(6)	133	117	(6)	100											
MESSENGERS.....	201	182	166	159	(6)	(6)	142	120	122	109	101	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	142	127	121	102	(6)	(6)	100	107	87	77	75	79	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS.....	202	141	138	124	117	125	109	82	95	(6)	96	89	(6)	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	131	100	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	(6)	143	136	117	139	(6)	95	(6)	82	(6)	(6)	62	(6)	102	(6)	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	135	124	113	94	109	93	85	90	76	(6)	73	74	93	83	113	78	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	162	142	132	123	(6)	106	103	105	86	88	88	83	105	96	149	97	123	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	(6)	144	120	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	102	80	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	127	110	113	106	123	96	89	91	81	75	76	72	87	88	116	92	106	95	(6)	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	139	131	119	107	110	101	95	97	87	77	79	82	99	98	104	86	104	98	(6)	107	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	162	141	126	131	132	(6)	108	108	91	94	84	80	115	102	(6)	101	117	103	(6)	123	120	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																						
Computer systems analysts (business)		Computer programmers (business)					Computer operators			Drafters			Registered industrial nurses									
Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B			Class C							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	115	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	120	103	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	142	118	120	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	(6)	139	(6)	125	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	151	130	135	116	97	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	189	164	166	137	113	125	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	207	185	(6)	161	128	138	107	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	136	117	112	81	(6)	82	70	73	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	155	114	125	99	(6)	90	82	83	124	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	213	150	164	139	(6)	112	124	(6)	173	138	100											
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	141	120	(6)	96	(6)	100	79	70	116	101	65	100										

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	97	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	103	104	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	98	99	97	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	98	101	98	102	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	99	103	97	103	101	100								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	101	98	101	101	100	100							
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	99	103	100	101	102	102	100	100						
MILLWRIGHTS.....	99	102	99	103	102	99	101	100	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	(6)	119	121	120	117	128	111	(6)	(6)	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	96	100	96	101	99	98	99	98	99	(6)	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	97	96	96	98	98	95	97	97	96	75	98	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	97	100	97	103	100	98	99	100	99	(6)	100	103	100	
BOILER TENDERS.....	99	103	98	106	101	101	100	100	100	85	101	103	102	100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer											
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	97	100	100										
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	125	100									
RECEIVERS.....	103	100	122	121	107	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	106	(6)	111	101	101	(6)	100						
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	125	(6)	101	(6)	102	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	140	(6)	138	(6)	116	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	(6)	106	129	105	104	103	(6)	106	103	100	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	99	101	101	110	97	(6)	99	103	98	97	100		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	(6)	(6)	105	(6)	100	100	100	
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	102	98	(6)	100
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	(6)	123	(6)	155	113	112	(6)	117	111	104	108	106	(6)	107 100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Toledo, Ohio—Mich.,¹ May 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	522	141	132,828	100	82,182
MANUFACTURING -----	50	211	53	75,735	57	49,038
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	311	88	57,093	43	33,144
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	46	20	14,903	11	11,974
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	70	13	6,888	5	1,884
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	119	26	23,370	18	12,506
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	24	8	5,164	4	3,058
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	52	21	6,768	5	3,722

¹ The Toledo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood Counties, Ohio; and Monroe County, Mich. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The public transportation system is municipally owned and operated and excluded from the scope of the survey.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	Class E	Class D
LS-2	Class D	Class C
LS-3	Class C	Class B
LS-4	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

- Forklift operator
- Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
 Albany, Ga.
 Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 Alexandria-Leesville, La.
 Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
 Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Asheville, N.C.
 Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
 Austin, Tex.
 Bakersfield, Calif.
 Baton Rouge, La.
 Battle Creek, Mich.
 Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange
 and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
 Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-
 Moss Point, Miss.
 Binghamton, N.Y.
 Birmingham, Ala.
 Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
 Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
 Brunswick, Ga.
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
 Charleston-North Charleston-
 Walterboro, S.C.
 Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
 Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
 Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
 Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
 Columbus, Miss.
 Connecticut (statewide)
 Decatur, Ill.
 Des Moines, Iowa
 Dothan, Ala.
 Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
 El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces,
 Tex.-N. Mex.
 Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
 Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood
 and West Palm Beach-
 Boca Raton, Fla.
 Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
 Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
 Goldsboro, N.C.
 Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
 Guam, Territory of
 Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
 Knoxville, Tenn.
 La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
 Laredo, Tex.
 Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
 Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
 Lima, Ohio
 Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
 Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
 Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
 Macon, Ga.
 Madison, Wis.
 Maine (statewide)
 Mansfield, Ohio
 McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg
 and Brownsville-Harlingen-
 San Benito, Tex.
 Meridian, Miss.
 Middlesex, Monmouth, and
 Ocean Counties, N.J.
 Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City,
 Ala.-Fla.
 Montana (statewide)
 Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
 New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
 New Hampshire (statewide)
 North Dakota (statewide)
 Northern New York
 Northwest Texas
 Orlando, Fla.
 Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
 Peoria, Ill.
 Phoenix, Ariz.
 Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Pueblo, Colo.
 Puerto Rico
 Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
 Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-
 Ontario, Calif.
 Salina, Kans.
 Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
 Sandusky, Ohio
 Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-
 Lompoc, Calif.
 Savannah, Ga.
 Selma, Ala.
 Sherman-Denison, Tex.
 Shreveport, La.
 South Dakota (statewide)
 Southeastern Massachusetts
 Southern Idaho
 Southwest Virginia
 Spokane, Wash.
 Springfield, Ill.
 Stockton, Calif.
 Tacoma, Wash.
 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Topeka, Kans.
 Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
 Tulsa, Okla.
 Upper Peninsula, Mich.
 Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
 Vermont (statewide)
 Virgin Islands of the U.S.
 Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
 Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
 West Virginia (statewide)
 Western and Northern
 Massachusetts
 Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus,
 Tex.-Okla.
 Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-
 Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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3426
2050-17

Area Wage Survey

ILIR

San Antonio, Texas, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-17



Enclosure
May 1979
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the San Antonio, Texas, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Dallas, Tex., under the general direction of Boyd B. O'Neal, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings in the San Antonio area is available for the moving and storage industry (May 1979). Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for municipal workers in the city of San Antonio is also available. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

San Antonio, Texas, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

August 1979

Bulletin 2050-17

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report had no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 270	\$ 280	\$ 290	\$ 300	\$ 310						
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	over						
SECRETARIES -----	1-100	39.5	\$ 188.50	\$ 183.00	\$ 161.00-205.50	9	3	21	73	136	161	113	129	111	91	63	49	24	43	19	11	17	7	3	3	14						
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	194.50	193.00	168.00-214.50	-	-	-	6	23	38	28	19	37	21	18	26	4	17	7	3	3	-	1	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	849	39.5	184.50	180.00	160.00-202.50	9	3	21	67	113	123	85	110	74	70	45	23	20	26	12	8	14	7	2	3	14						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	40.0	219.00	228.00	165.00-268.00	-	-	-	8	3	18	4	4	1	-	4	6	4	3	7	3	9	4	2	1	6						
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	203	39.5	210.50	207.00	184.00-233.00	-	-	-	-	11	7	16	31	11	31	28	11	11	19	11	6	4	3	1	2	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	42	40.0	232.00	238.00	214.00-248.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	3	4	11	6	3	-	-	1	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	39.5	205.00	205.50	180.00-218.50	-	-	-	-	11	7	16	30	4	29	25	7	7	8	5	3	4	3	-	1	-	-					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	232	39.5	210.00	203.50	185.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	3	17	30	25	29	21	23	33	6	21	7	1	5	2	2	1	6						
MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	212.00	220.00	195.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9	4	8	22	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	39.5	209.00	199.50	178.50-229.50	-	-	-	-	2	15	27	22	20	17	15	11	6	16	6	1	2	2	2	1	6						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	255.50	252.50	229.50-286.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	1	6	1	2	2	2	1	6						
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	305	39.0	184.50	182.50	164.00-196.00	-	-	-	17	35	47	43	54	44	35	5	5	3	2	1	2	7	2	-	-	3						
MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	187.00	189.00	175.00-200.00	-	-	-	2	1	6	15	11	16	14	4	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	39.0	184.00	179.50	161.50-196.00	-	-	-	15	34	41	28	43	28	21	1	5	3	2	1	2	7	2	-	-	3						
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	315	39.5	159.00	157.50	149.50-167.00	9	3	21	56	81	86	24	11	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	167.00	164.50	157.00-170.00	-	-	-	4	21	30	10	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	238	39.5	156.50	154.00	147.50-166.00	9	3	21	52	60	56	14	7	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	40.0	160.00	165.00	146.00-166.00	-	-	-	8	-	15	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
STENOGRAPHERS -----	210	40.0	189.00	172.00	149.50-228.00	-	1	15	49	24	7	16	15	13	8	7	8	4	4	2	30	-	-	1	3	3						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	40.0	189.00	171.00	148.50-228.00	-	1	15	49	23	6	16	15	10	8	7	7	4	4	2	30	-	-	1	3	3						
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	95	39.5	167.00	149.50	144.00-171.00	-	1	6	44	16	2	9	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	3					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	39.5	165.50	149.50	144.00-160.50	-	1	6	44	15	2	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3					
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	89	38.0	142.00	138.00	132.00-142.00	-	13	43	14	5	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS -----	226	39.0	146.50	140.00	132.00-155.00	3	42	64	43	18	28	4	13	8	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	217	39.0	146.50	140.00	131.00-160.00	3	41	61	41	16	27	4	13	8	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	134	39.0	152.50	144.50	139.00-163.00	2	4	30	35	15	28	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.0	153.00	145.50	139.00-165.50	2	4	28	34	15	27	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	92	39.0	137.00	133.50	123.00-138.00	1	38	34	8	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.0	137.00	133.50	123.00-138.00	1	37	33	7	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS -----	362	39.0	126.00	121.00	116.00-129.50	173	98	49	10	20	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	362	39.0	126.00	121.00	116.00-129.50	173	98	49	10	20	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	291	39.0	125.50	121.00	116.00-126.50	136	94	30	3	16	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	291	39.0	125.50	121.00	116.00-126.50	136	94	30	3	16	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	168	40.0	132.50	128.00	116.00-135.00	63	33	41	4	7	2	4	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	131.50	126.00	116.00-132.00	60	32	40	1	7	1	2	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	190	39.5	144.50	141.00	132.50-156.00	1	24	46	46	29	8	24	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	155.50	152.00	140.00-166.00	-	5	4	10	9	8	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	146	39.5	146.50	140.00	132.50-152.00	1	19	42	36	20	-	23	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 270	\$ 280	\$ 290	\$ 300	\$ 310 and over					
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	over					
ORDER CLERKS -----	306	39.5	\$ 151.50	\$ 144.00	\$ 128.00-160.00	6	75	49	40	30	52	12	12	5	-	10	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	184.00	172.00	162.00-210.00	-	1	-	10	2	5	12	1	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	39.5	144.50	138.00	126.00-160.00	6	74	49	30	28	47	-	11	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	262	40.0	141.50	140.00	126.00-156.00	6	75	49	40	30	52	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	39.5	140.50	136.00	126.00-156.00	6	74	49	30	28	47	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,479	40.0	171.50	161.00	145.50-189.50	12	108	150	258	168	211	90	126	54	69	21	41	16	5	142	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	170.00	165.50	150.00-184.00	-	11	9	39	44	34	23	31	15	15	4	2	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,238	40.0	171.50	160.00	142.00-190.00	12	97	141	219	124	177	67	95	39	54	17	39	9	2	138	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	359	40.0	190.00	186.50	170.00-200.00	-	-	1	12	22	45	45	85	33	48	21	20	7	5	7	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	190.00	184.00	170.00-205.00	-	-	-	6	5	7	14	24	6	8	4	2	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	269	39.5	190.00	189.50	170.00-200.00	-	-	1	6	17	38	31	61	27	40	17	18	-	2	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	205.00	186.00	164.00-232.00	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	5	-	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,120	40.0	165.00	152.00	140.00-172.00	12	108	149	246	146	166	45	41	21	21	-	21	9	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	151	40.0	158.00	155.00	148.00-165.00	-	11	9	33	39	27	9	7	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	969	40.0	166.50	151.50	138.50-175.00	12	97	140	213	107	139	36	34	12	14	-	21	9	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	27	40.0	149.50	149.50	130.00-163.00	-	-	10	4	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	27	40.0	149.50	149.50	130.00-163.00	-	-	10	4	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	134	40.0	175.50	167.00	149.50-200.00	2	6	12	14	25	12	13	12	3	5	9	8	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	180.50	169.00	147.00-215.00	2	6	6	8	9	6	5	8	-	1	9	1	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	169.00	161.00	151.00-184.50	-	-	6	6	16	6	8	4	3	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	435	39.5	159.00	152.00	136.00-165.50	13	48	71	59	72	85	23	7	26	5	-	1	3	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	160.00	154.00	146.00-165.00	-	-	8	21	26	9	-	1	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	39.5	159.00	152.00	132.00-165.50	13	48	63	38	46	76	23	6	11	3	-	1	3	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	233.50	238.50	174.00-321.00	-	-	2	4	-	5	3	3	-	3	-	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	*13	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	146	39.5	177.50	162.50	146.00-183.50	-	4	15	21	21	29	14	6	14	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.0	179.50	164.00	146.00-181.00	-	4	13	17	13	27	14	5	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	*13	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	289	39.5	150.00	148.00	132.00-160.00	13	44	56	38	51	56	9	1	10	-	-	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	58	40.0	157.00	152.00	146.00-161.00	-	-	6	17	18	7	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	231	39.5	148.00	144.00	130.00-160.00	13	44	50	21	33	49	9	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

* Workers were at \$320 to \$330.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 270	\$ 280	\$ 290	\$ 300	\$ 310	\$ 320	\$ 330	\$ 340	\$ 350	\$ 360 and over			
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	over			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	187	39.0	\$ 330.50	\$ 329.00	\$ 302.00-356.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	1	14	5												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	39.0	327.00	329.00	308.50-351.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	1	12	3												
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	91	38.5	330.00	329.00	320.50-342.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-												
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	135	39.5	246.00	246.00	223.50-270.00	-	-	-	1	4	12	3	2	8	3	2	17	27	11	10	12												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	247.50	246.00	228.50-271.00	-	-	-	1	4	12	3	-	4	3	1	16	22	7	7	9												
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	63	39.5	248.50	250.50	238.00-267.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	14	8	10	10												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	47	39.0	245.50	249.00	230.00-268.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	8	9	4	7	7												
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	51	39.0	213.00	219.00	178.50-246.00	-	-	-	1	-	12	3	2	6	2	2	8	12	3	-	-												
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	234	39.5	184.00	174.00	157.00-210.00	4	18	18	24	29	42	10	17	11	18	16	8	8	1	1	1												
MANUFACTURING -----	49	40.0	198.50	194.00	171.00-226.00	-	-	2	3	7	2	4	10	3	5	1	5	7	-	-	-												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	185	39.5	180.00	172.50	150.00-206.00	4	18	16	21	22	40	6	7	8	13	15	3	1	1	1	1												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	42	39.5	231.00	222.50	209.00-255.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	10	5	3	2	1	1	1												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	142	39.5	179.50	172.50	161.00-201.00	1	12	9	12	23	37	2	10	6	8	11	5	6	-	-	-												
MANUFACTURING -----	32	40.0	196.00	194.00	164.50-231.00	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	8	-	2	1	4	5	-	-	-												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	39.5	175.00	172.50	159.00-178.50	1	12	7	9	18	36	1	2	6	6	10	1	1	-	-	-												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	50	39.5	157.00	150.00	140.00-173.50	3	6	9	12	6	4	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-												
NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	39.5	155.50	150.00	140.00-170.50	3	6	9	12	4	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-												
DRAFTERS -----	310	40.0	210.00	200.00	170.00-246.00	9	4	17	9	27	22	27	33	22	25	15	5	26	10	18	2												
MANUFACTURING -----	271	40.0	207.50	198.00	170.00-246.00	9	3	16	8	27	21	22	30	20	23	9	4	19	8	18	-												
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	29	40.0	278.50	287.00	230.00-325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	-												
MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	278.50	287.50	230.00-325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	-												
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	131	40.0	231.50	241.00	196.00-260.00	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	18	9	5	10	2	17	9	17	1												
MANUFACTURING -----	110	40.0	229.00	242.50	191.00-260.00	-	-	-	1	6	7	5	18	8	4	4	1	12	8	17	-												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	125	40.0	185.00	180.00	168.00-200.00	-	3	10	4	17	15	21	15	10	17	5	-	6	1	-	1												
MANUFACTURING -----	109	40.0	183.00	180.00	160.00-200.00	-	3	9	3	17	14	17	12	9	16	5	-	4	-	-	-												
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	284	40.0	229.00	221.50	199.00-266.50	-	-	2	7	20	13	12	18	29	38	21	6	16	24	7	22												
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	95	40.0	221.50	224.00	205.00-249.00	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	3	9	16	7	6	15	16	3	4												

* Workers were distributed as follows: 12 at \$360 to \$380; 4 at \$380 to \$400; 4 at \$400 to \$420; 11 at \$420 to \$440; 2 at \$440 to \$460; 3 at \$460 to \$480; and 2 at \$480 to \$500.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$360 to \$380; and 1 at \$380 to \$400.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MFN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS -----	75	40.0	\$ 173.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	168	40.0	\$ 132.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	109	39.5	\$ 247.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS 8 -----	55	40.0	156.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	131.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.0	248.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	74	40.0	182.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	190	39.5	148.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	49	39.5	250.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	155.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	39.0	248.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				146	39.5	146.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	40	39.0	207.00	
SECRETARIES -----	1,096	39.5	188.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	231	39.5	144.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	183	39.5	187.50
MANUFACTURING -----	251	40.0	194.50	MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	159.50	MANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	190.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	845	39.5	186.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	39.5	141.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	39.5	186.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	84	40.0	215.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	207	39.5	138.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	39	39.5	231.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	203	39.5	210.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	39.5	136.00	MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	278.50
MANUFACTURING -----	42	40.0	232.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,405	40.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	278.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	161	39.5	205.00	MANUFACTURING -----	227	40.0	169.00	MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	278.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	232	39.5	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,178	40.0	171.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	110	39.5	180.00
MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	212.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	337	40.0	191.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	181.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	39.5	209.00	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	188.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	34	39.5	160.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	40.0	255.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	39.5	191.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	39.5	158.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	301	39.0	183.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	36	40.0	205.00	DRAFTERS -----	292	40.0	208.50
MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	187.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,068	40.0	164.50	MANUFACTURING -----	253	40.0	206.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	232	39.0	182.50	MANUFACTURING -----	146	40.0	158.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	29	40.0	278.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	315	39.5	159.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	922	40.0	165.00	MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	278.50
MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	167.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	131	40.0	175.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	118	40.0	228.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	238	39.5	156.50	MANUFACTURING -----	72	40.0	180.00	MANUFACTURING -----	97	40.0	224.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	40.0	160.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	169.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	120	40.0	184.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	205	40.0	189.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	413	39.5	159.50	MANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	184.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	189.50	MANUFACTURING -----	80	40.0	160.00				
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	95	39.5	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	333	39.5	159.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	39.5	165.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	40.0	237.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	26	39.0	241.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	89	38.0	142.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	138	39.5	179.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	51	40.0	172.50
TYPISTS -----	222	39.0	146.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.0	182.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	151.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	39.0	146.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	275	39.5	149.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	32	40.0	177.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	132	39.0	153.00	MANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	157.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	39.0	153.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	39.5	147.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	90	39.0	137.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	136.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	124	39.0	349.50				
FILE CLERKS -----	347	39.0	126.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	38.5	350.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	39.0	126.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	62	38.5	338.00				
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	277	39.0	125.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	277	39.0	125.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

[illegible]

* Workers were distributed as follows: 10 at \$ 8.20 to \$ 8.60; 3 at \$ 8.60 to \$ 9; 12 at \$ 9 to \$ 9.40; and 4 at \$ 10.60 to \$ 11.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.80 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20			
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60			
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	2,537	\$ 5.48	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.55- 8.77	25	128	161	594	164	116	133	156	37	67	36	7	27	54	26	25	15	43	25	35	33	-	630			
MANUFACTURING -----	532	4.02	4.00	3.55- 4.30	-	31	34	72	31	76	124	75	20	19	19	2	14	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,005	5.86	4.37	3.55- 9.30	25	97	127	522	133	40	9	81	17	48	17	5	13	51	14	25	15	43	25	35	33	-	630			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	787	8.28	9.30	9.30- 9.40	-	-	3	27	39	9	3	71	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	214	3.49	3.35	3.20- 3.68	12	37	58	48	26	5	4	2	5	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	37	3.79	3.69	3.50- 4.10	-	-	2	10	10	4	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	3.43	3.25	3.15- 3.50	12	37	56	38	16	1	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,319	5.97	4.04	3.55- 9.30	13	60	71	345	82	45	53	35	16	8	6	5	25	12	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	519			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.22	4.04	4.03- 4.40	-	-	-	1	4	12	44	13	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,229	6.10	4.20	3.55- 9.30	13	60	71	344	78	33	9	22	12	8	6	5	13	12	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	519			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	579	8.77	9.30	9.30- 9.40	-	-	-	27	6	9	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	519			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	166	4.17	4.03	3.55- 4.39	-	-	17	30	13	6	30	30	8	18	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	160	4.18	4.03	3.55- 4.43	-	-	17	30	13	-	30	30	8	18	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	803	5.56	4.37	3.72- 7.64	-	22	11	160	40	60	43	85	7	29	25	2	2	40	-	15	15	43	25	35	33	-	111			
MANUFACTURING -----	210	3.95	3.96	3.57- 4.18	-	22	11	20	1	60	43	26	2	1	19	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	593	6.13	5.89	3.72- 8.00	-	-	-	140	39	-	-	59	5	28	6	-	-	39	-	15	15	43	25	35	33	-	111			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	7.01	9.30	4.37- 9.30	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111			
SHIPPERS -----	66	4.52	3.85	3.50- 4.50	-	-	-	23	7	7	5	6	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	30	3.85	3.85	3.50- 4.09	-	-	-	9	5	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	5.07	4.15	3.50- 7.16	-	-	-	14	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	-			
RECEIVERS -----	101	4.77	4.20	3.50- 5.58	-	2	11	13	10	14	-	12	1	2	2	2	7	4	1	-	2	3	15	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	26	3.97	3.87	3.64- 4.34	-	-	5	-	3	8	-	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	5.05	4.30	3.50- 6.98	-	2	6	13	7	6	-	4	-	2	2	2	6	4	1	-	2	3	15	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	117	4.07	4.10	3.52- 4.35	-	-	16	16	3	17	19	26	1	5	6	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	62	3.99	4.16	3.39- 4.35	-	-	16	10	3	1	4	15	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	4.17	4.10	3.95- 4.20	-	-	-	6	-	16	15	11	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	265	3.80	3.55	3.35- 4.10	-	8	71	102	-	10	21	8	4	3	5	15	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	229	3.70	3.55	3.25- 3.55	-	8	71	100	-	2	13	7	2	3	-	15	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	555	4.17	3.35	3.13- 5.64	50	99	144	43	39	11	13	3	4	-	6	-	1	8	20	53	61	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	536	4.19	3.35	3.15- 5.78	45	94	144	43	39	11	4	3	4	-	6	-	1	8	20	53	61	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	81	3.74	3.85	3.12- 4.13	11	12	6	2	-	29	2	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	65	3.87	3.90	3.28- 4.36	4	7	6	-	-	29	-	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	722	4.22	3.55	3.35- 4.99	9	76	141	157	38	17	12	5	60	18	17	10	42	7	46	64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	204	3.62	3.44	3.28- 3.74	3	6	64	66	17	15	10	5	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	518	4.46	3.70	3.35- 5.55	6	70	77	91	21	2	2	-	59	18	-	10	42	7	46	64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	477	4.76	5.13	3.59- 5.13	-	44	26	50	43	25	17	7	3	13	6	136	4	11	4	27	52	9	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	310	4.41	4.88	3.59- 5.13	-	44	12	25	31	11	14	4	2	12	4	136	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	5.39	5.64	3.60- 7.15	-	-	14	25	12	14	3	3	1	1	2	-	4	11	-	16	52	9	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS -----	630	3.16	3.00	2.90- 3.25	263	186	54	51	14	17	24	12	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	73	3.79	3.88	3.45- 4.14	-	9	7	11	5	16	13	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	557	3.08	3.00	2.90- 3.15	263	177	47	40	9	1	11	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	630	3.16	3.00	2.90- 3.25	263	186	54	51	14	17	24	12	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	73	3.79	3.88	3.45- 4.14	-	9	7	11	5	16	13	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	557	3.08	3.00	2.90- 3.15	263	177	47	40	9	1	11	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,764	3.19	2.90	2.90- 3.32	1682	179	572	30	55	14	22	22	10	57	77	8	7	11	12	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	260	3.98	3.70	3.20- 4.95	35	28	45	4	30	6	7	4	1	17	75	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,504	3.11	2.90	2.90- 3.32	1647	151	527	26	25	8	15	18	9	40	2	8	6	4	12	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	4.31	4.27	3.25- 4.57	2	9	1	5	1	-	-	14	2	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	93	6.35	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	116	4.08
MANUFACTURING -----	68	6.43	MANUFACTURING -----	61	4.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	25	6.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	4.17
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	227	6.33	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	265	3.80
MANUFACTURING -----	214	6.27	NONMANUFACTURING -----	229	3.70
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	298	6.04	ORDER FILLERS -----	418	4.46
MANUFACTURING -----	80	5.53	NONMANUFACTURING -----	399	4.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	6.22	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	64	3.93
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	33	4.78	MANUFACTURING -----	52	4.09
MANUFACTURING -----	25	4.81	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	682	4.14
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	50	6.26	MANUFACTURING -----	197	3.63
MANUFACTURING -----	28	6.53	NONMANUFACTURING -----	485	4.35
BOILER TENDERS -----	26	4.43	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	477	4.76
			MANUFACTURING -----	310	4.41
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	5.39
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUARDS -----	555	3.17
			MANUFACTURING -----	73	3.79
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	482	3.07
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	2,520	5.46	GUARDS, CLASS R -----	555	3.17
MANUFACTURING -----	527	4.03	MANUFACTURING -----	73	3.79
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,993	5.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	482	3.07
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	775	8.26	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,804	3.27
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	209	3.49	MANUFACTURING -----	230	4.00
MANUFACTURING -----	32	3.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,574	3.16
NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	3.43	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	4.31
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,307	5.94			
MANUFACTURING -----	90	4.22	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,217	6.06			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	567	8.75	ORDER FILLERS -----	137	3.28
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	166	4.17	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	3.28
MANUFACTURING -----	160	4.18			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	803	5.56	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	960	3.04
MANUFACTURING -----	210	3.95	MANUFACTURING -----	30	3.84
NONMANUFACTURING -----	593	6.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	930	3.01
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	7.01			
SHIPPERS -----	52	4.65			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	5.07			
RECEIVERS -----	101	4.77			
MANUFACTURING -----	26	3.97			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	5.05			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, San Antonio, Tex., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1972 to May 1973	May 1973 to May 1974	May 1974 to May 1975	May 1975 to May 1976	May 1976 to May 1977	May 1977 to May 1978	May 1978 to May 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	5.2	9.9	8.6	8.3	6.0	7.8	8.5
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.6	3.0	7.3	6.9	4.4
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.2	9.1	6.6	8.3	9.4	6.5	9.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	4.5	10.9	8.8	9.2	11.0	9.9	7.9
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.7	8.8	9.2	10.4	8.9	9.0	8.3
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	5.0	10.5	8.5	8.5	5.7	7.9	8.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.8	2.4	6.8	6.6	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	4.3	11.8	9.1	8.9	11.4	10.0	7.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																	
	Secretaries				Steno- graphers, general	Tran- scribing- machine typist	Typists		File clerks, class B	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Book- keeping- machine operators, class B	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E			Class A	Class B					Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	115	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	130	117	100															
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	147	124	114	100														
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	111	139	118	(6)	100													
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100												
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	156	137	(6)	116	(6)	96	100											
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	173	(6)	132	115	113	(6)	114	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	183	156	(6)	116	(6)	(6)	111	(6)	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	149	128	119	117	(6)	(6)	(6)	81	88	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	137	136	119	103	113	96	112	(6)	107	(6)	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	112	138	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	102	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	112	107	94	89	87	79	80	72	70	83	77	88	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	132	133	115	107	99	(6)	97	(6)	80	104	97	100	125	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91	(6)	(6)	118	87	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	121	100	117	102	90	(6)	85	82	(6)	79	89	(6)	111	88	101	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	140	124	110	107	97	(6)	86	82	(6)	(6)	87	(6)	116	95	(6)	105	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	155	135	126	(6)	107	100	101	94	91	107	98	111	123	105	(6)	118	120	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																		
	Computer systems analysts (business), class B	Computer programmers (business)		Computer operators			Drafters			Electronics technicians, class B								
		Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	130	100																
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	(6)	118	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	139	110	99	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	171	133	115	130	100													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	(6)	153	(6)	137	116	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	77	(6)	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	128	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	158	129	100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100								

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, San Antonio, Tex., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Electricians	Mechanics		Trades helpers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders								
		Machinery	Motor vehicles											
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	100													
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	100	100												
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	117	151	100											
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	132	131	120	100										
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	104	103	101	87	100									
BOILER TENDERS-----	138	126	116	93	113	100								
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	95	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	95	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	78	99	106	100										
SHIPPERS-----	94	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS-----	(6)	94	(6)	98	99	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	88	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	83	106	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	106	101	(6)	119	113	116	122	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	109	100	(6)	(6)	110	103	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	106	107	(6)	123	(6)	(6)	120	(6)	(6)	(6)	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	95	99	(6)	107	89	106	(6)	(6)	92	101	84	100		
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	103	104	107	112	(6)	106	121	105	(6)	100	96	99	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	(6)	122	111	116	109	124	129	(6)	103	113	100	111	108	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> <u>Continued</u>
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, San Antonio, Tex.,¹ May 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	580	148	118,032	100	61,303
MANUFACTURING -----	50	136	40	33,088	28	18,075
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	444	108	84,944	72	43,228
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	49	19	12,007	10	8,849
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	79	13	7,506	6	1,562
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	161	29	39,618	34	17,968
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	74	12	12,371	10	7,486
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	81	35	13,442	11	7,363

¹ The San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Bexar, Comal, and Guadalupe Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. San Antonio's electric, gas, and transit systems are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller).

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
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Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries of accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.50. A copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$ 1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$ 1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Wichita, Kansas, Metropolitan Area April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050- 18



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an April 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Wichita, Kansas, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Kansas City, Mo., under the general direction of Edward Chaiken, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings in the Wichita area is available for the moving and storage industry (April 1979). Also available are union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Wichita, Kansas, Metropolitan Area April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

September 1979

Bulletin 2050-18

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360			
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340	360	380			
SECRETARIES -----	1,012	40.0	\$ 231.00	\$ 237.00	\$ 197.00-252.50	-	-	-	13	45	46	57	37	65	47	66	76	83	127	142	96	24	42	29	15	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	697	40.0	242.50	245.00	225.00-255.00	-	-	-	2	11	19	26	13	19	31	28	57	70	117	138	82	21	31	22	10	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	315	40.0	206.50	196.00	172.00-222.00	-	-	-	11	34	27	31	24	46	16	38	19	13	10	4	14	3	11	7	5	2	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	267.50	257.50	238.00-306.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	5	12	2	2	10	1	7	4	4	2	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	57	40.0	252.00	261.50	225.00-265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	2	1	5	26	-	2	-	2	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	45	40.0	257.00	264.00	234.00-265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	1	4	25	-	2	-	1	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	230	40.0	239.50	248.50	216.00-260.00	-	-	-	4	3	12	5	11	7	10	20	8	7	48	34	33	6	10	3	9	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	257.00	253.50	247.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	2	1	7	47	33	32	6	4	3	9	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	205.00	201.50	180.00-216.00	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	10	7	7	18	7	-	1	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	394	40.0	235.00	240.00	220.00-250.00	-	-	-	2	16	15	21	7	24	9	5	24	59	59	95	14	8	10	26	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	274	40.0	248.00	245.00	237.00-250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	4	21	56	52	93	2	7	7	19	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	40.0	206.00	196.00	168.00-244.50	-	-	-	2	16	15	18	4	22	4	1	3	3	7	2	12	1	3	7	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	269.00	264.00	248.50-264.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	10	1	1	4	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	225	40.0	227.50	217.50	192.00-257.00	-	-	-	2	5	10	19	13	24	17	25	15	14	18	8	23	10	20	-	-	2	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	234.00	233.00	194.50-275.50	-	-	-	-	4	6	15	7	8	17	10	10	5	17	8	23	8	18	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	213.00	211.50	190.00-225.00	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	6	16	-	15	5	9	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	91	40.0	196.00	193.00	167.00-223.50	-	-	-	3	18	8	10	5	9	6	7	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	69	40.0	196.00	197.00	177.00-223.50	-	-	-	2	7	8	8	2	9	6	6	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS -----	288	40.0	227.50	238.00	195.00-251.50	-	-	3	9	5	16	7	21	19	10	18	13	54	36	28	13	17	13	6	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	231.50	238.00	218.50-249.50	-	-	-	-	3	9	6	15	12	1	13	13	52	34	22	12	16	3	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	217.50	202.00	167.00-259.00	-	-	3	9	2	7	1	6	7	9	5	-	2	2	6	1	1	10	6	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	40.0	239.00	211.50	191.50-305.50	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	5	9	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	6	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	172	40.0	232.50	238.00	207.00-257.00	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	11	13	5	14	5	36	9	27	13	17	5	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	210.00	203.00	181.00-249.00	-	-	-	3	2	3	1	6	2	5	1	-	2	2	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	116	40.0	220.50	230.00	187.00-240.00	-	-	3	6	1	9	4	10	6	5	4	8	18	27	1	-	-	8	6	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	223.50	202.00	160.00-300.00	-	-	3	6	-	4	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	6	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	33	40.0	244.00	211.50	191.50-305.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	6	-	-	-		
TYPISTS -----	337	39.5	155.00	144.00	133.50-160.00	2	44	84	94	26	16	8	14	4	1	5	19	9	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	182.00	174.00	146.50-227.00	2	8	12	13	11	9	4	11	1	1	5	19	9	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	39.5	141.00	140.00	131.00-145.00	-	36	72	81	15	7	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	71	40.0	175.50	161.00	150.00-191.50	-	2	1	14	15	9	6	5	4	-	-	5	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	198.00	193.50	161.00-232.50	-	2	-	1	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	5	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	162.00	150.00	144.00-173.00	-	-	-	1	13	12	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	266	39.5	149.50	140.00	131.00-145.00	2	42	83	80	11	7	2	9	-	1	5	14	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	177.00	160.00	141.50-222.50	2	6	12	12	8	6	2	9	-	1	5	14	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	179	39.5	136.00	136.00	130.00-143.00	-	36	71	68	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FILE CLERKS -----	201	39.5	154.00	126.50	122.00-172.50	33	83	29	2	3	-	5	4	-	4	7	4	7	7	2	3	-	-	6	2	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.5	137.00	125.50	122.00-132.50	33	82	29	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-		
MESSENGERS -----	54	40.0	190.00	209.50	132.00-234.00	4	8	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	6	5	6	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	28	40.0	223.50	227.00	218.50-240.00	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	40.0	154.00	130.00	122.00-183.00	4	8	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Wichita, Kans., April 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 250	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380						
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340	360	380							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	67	40.0	\$ 193.00	\$ 181.00	\$ 152.00-232.00	-	6	5	3	10	2	5	8	3	1	1	2	6	2	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	230.00	232.00	181.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	-	-	1	1	6	2	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	34	40.0	157.00	152.50	138.00-184.00	-	6	5	3	8	1	1	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	90	39.5	158.50	150.00	140.00-169.50	-	5	7	22	20	13	7	3	8	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	39.5	169.00	164.50	140.00-196.00	-	-	5	7	6	-	5	3	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS -----	54	39.5	152.00	150.00	140.00-168.00	-	5	2	15	14	13	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	212.00	207.00	173.00-252.00	-	-	-	11	11	10	4	24	2	8	4	9	6	3	13	2	16	8	-	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	60	40.0	221.50	207.00	182.50-281.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	9	2	8	1	-	3	3	2	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	186.00	180.00	150.00-207.00	-	-	-	11	11	9	4	22	1	6	1	-	3	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	34	40.0	193.50	185.00	167.50-207.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	7	1	6	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	748	40.0	201.50	186.50	154.50-238.00	-	44	47	64	58	43	92	42	72	13	24	19	45	21	56	29	14	1	24	40	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	220	40.0	206.00	195.50	176.00-243.50	-	-	10	19	9	8	23	27	22	3	9	14	16	15	15	19	10	1	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	528	40.0	199.50	178.00	150.50-238.00	-	44	37	45	49	35	69	15	50	10	15	5	29	6	41	10	4	-	24	40	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	208	40.0	250.00	251.50	207.50-332.00	-	24	8	5	1	-	1	4	3	7	10	2	25	2	41	8	3	-	24	40	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	290	40.0	236.00	235.00	189.50-266.00	-	-	2	3	3	10	28	27	37	5	9	13	35	19	22	22	14	1	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	220.50	222.50	182.00-253.00	-	-	2	1	1	4	17	20	3	2	3	9	9	13	6	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	177	40.0	246.00	238.00	194.00-274.50	-	-	-	2	2	6	11	7	34	3	6	4	26	6	16	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	96	40.0	289.00	274.50	238.00-341.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	22	2	16	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	458	40.0	179.50	160.00	144.00-198.50	-	44	45	61	55	33	64	15	35	8	15	6	10	2	34	7	-	-	24	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	40.0	190.50	192.00	153.50-226.00	-	-	8	18	8	4	6	7	19	1	6	5	7	2	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	351	40.0	176.00	160.00	140.00-180.00	-	44	37	43	47	29	58	8	16	7	9	1	3	-	25	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-					
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	112	40.0	216.50	211.50	133.00-251.50	-	24	8	5	1	-	1	4	3	5	9	-	3	-	25	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-					
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	50	40.0	183.50	170.00	161.50-179.00	-	-	-	-	1	23	13	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	106	40.0	193.50	180.00	157.00-228.00	-	-	4	8	16	20	5	9	5	3	3	7	6	2	6	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	40.0	219.00	224.00	181.00-254.00	-	-	-	-	8	3	3	6	1	3	3	7	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	49	40.0	164.00	160.00	150.50-166.00	-	-	4	8	8	17	2	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	342	40.0	198.50	190.00	161.00-237.00	-	13	1	12	42	29	59	14	21	19	15	9	32	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	40.0	206.50	206.00	175.00-238.00	-	-	-	1	12	16	30	8	13	17	11	8	25	19	26	6	4	4	4	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	156	40.0	188.50	170.00	153.00-216.00	-	13	1	11	30	13	29	6	8	2	4	1	7	4	9	6	4	4	4	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	27	40.0	229.00	211.50	170.00-317.00	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	128	40.0	214.00	207.00	180.50-238.50	-	-	-	-	5	2	22	8	9	19	8	3	20	15	7	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	40.0	205.50	204.00	180.50-237.00	-	-	-	-	4	2	15	6	8	17	6	2	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	214	40.0	189.00	170.00	158.00-233.50	-	13	1	12	37	27	37	6	12	-	7	6	12	8	28	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	208.00	219.50	170.00-246.50	-	-	-	1	8	14	15	2	5	-	5	6	11	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	172.50	160.00	150.00-174.00	-	13	1	11	29	13	22	4	7	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	229.00	211.50	170.00-317.00	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
						140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	and		
						and under																							over
						150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	over			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	180	40.0	\$ 373.00	\$ 365.00	\$ 338.00-404.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	12	13	16	25	31	24	18	15	10	6	4			
MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	354.50	365.00	320.00-379.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	6	9	8	20	7	4	5	2	-	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	54	40.0	426.00	424.00	386.00-446.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	8	10	8	6	4			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	104	40.0	362.50	365.00	342.50-391.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	11	23	25	14	10	5	2	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	355.50	365.00	348.00-365.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	8	19	4	-	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	40.0	367.00	360.00	340.00-398.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	15	6	10	10	4	2	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	136	40.0	311.50	310.50	287.50-337.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	8	15	24	24	29	14	14	2	2	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	42	40.0	293.00	297.00	275.50-319.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	5	11	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	40.0	320.00	322.50	292.00-347.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	13	16	24	11	13	1	2	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	40	40.0	334.00	328.00	311.00-355.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	13	7	5	2	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	331.50	327.50	308.00-347.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	10	5	4	1	2	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	70	40.0	316.50	318.00	291.50-338.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	16	13	16	7	9	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	40.0	325.50	322.50	301.50-359.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	14	6	9	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	26	40.0	265.00	268.00	249.50-286.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	252	40.0	236.50	241.00	190.00-270.00	4	13	7	20	18	11	30	22	48	31	19	7	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	237.00	247.50	201.00-270.00	-	-	1	4	11	3	13	4	16	14	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	173	40.0	236.50	238.00	188.50-265.50	4	13	6	16	7	8	17	18	32	17	11	4	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	69	40.0	281.00	285.00	230.50-332.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	12	2	3	8	13	5	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	258.50	272.00	206.50-289.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	2	4	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	40.0	298.50	321.50	266.50-341.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	4	5	2	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	104	40.0	228.50	227.50	192.50-264.00	-	-	3	6	15	9	17	7	17	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	41	39.5	227.50	247.50	190.00-253.50	-	-	-	2	10	2	4	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	40.0	228.50	210.00	198.50-265.50	-	-	3	4	5	7	13	7	4	12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	79	40.0	209.00	227.50	167.50-259.00	4	13	4	14	1	-	1	13	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	209.50	231.50	164.50-259.00	4	13	3	12	-	-	1	10	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS -----	390	40.0	287.50	284.00	255.00-320.50	4	-	8	3	9	4	12	22	47	62	69	43	36	24	22	13	8	4	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	310	40.0	294.00	288.00	260.00-325.50	-	-	-	3	8	4	9	16	34	50	59	38	30	20	14	13	8	4	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	142	40.0	321.00	304.50	282.00-369.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	22	40	10	16	8	16	12	8	4	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	321.00	299.00	282.50-369.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	20	36	8	10	4	8	12	8	4	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	162	40.0	288.00	290.50	255.00-323.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	12	25	28	14	30	20	16	6	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	297.00	306.00	263.50-329.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	16	19	8	27	20	16	6	1	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	86	40.0	231.50	247.50	186.50-266.50	4	-	8	3	9	2	4	9	17	12	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	245.00	254.00	220.00-275.00	-	-	-	3	8	2	4	8	17	11	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	87	40.0	253.50	254.00	219.50-277.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	10	19	18	12	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	253.00	253.50	218.50-279.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	10	17	16	12	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	33	40.0	259.00	253.50	224.00-266.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	29	40.0	259.00	253.00	224.00-265.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	36	40.0	271.00	270.00	240.00-282.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	11	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	35	40.0	270.00	270.00	239.50-275.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	11	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
ORDER CLERKS -----	54	40.0	\$ 258.50	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	153	40.0	\$ 380.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	68	40.0	252.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	254	39.5	149.50	MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	363.00
NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	40.0	282.50	MANUFACTURING -----	87	40.0	177.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	51	40.0	428.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	51	40.0	263.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	39.5	135.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	91	40.0	363.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	40.0	268.00	FILE CLERKS -----	181	39.5	150.00	MANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	357.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MESSAGERS -----	33	40.0	180.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	40.0	366.50
SECRETARIES -----	996	40.0	232.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	64	40.0	196.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	110	40.0	316.50
MANUFACTURING -----	696	40.0	242.50	MANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	230.00	MANUFACTURING -----	37	40.0	301.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	40.0	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	40.0	160.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	40.0	324.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	267.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	90	39.5	158.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	30	40.0	334.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	57	40.0	252.00	MANUFACTURING -----	36	39.5	169.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	66	40.0	318.00
MANUFACTURING -----	45	40.0	257.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	152.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	326.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	230	40.0	239.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	77	40.0	180.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	157	40.0	246.50
MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	239.50	MANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	189.50	MANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	244.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	205.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS R -----	59	40.0	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	40.0	248.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	394	40.0	235.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	668	40.0	196.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	59	40.0	289.00
MANUFACTURING -----	274	40.0	248.00	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	40.0	301.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	40.0	206.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	469	40.0	194.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	60	40.0	237.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	25	40.0	269.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	177	40.0	244.50	MANUFACTURING -----	27	39.5	232.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	225	40.0	227.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	239	40.0	230.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	40.0	241.00
MANUFACTURING -----	156	40.0	234.00	MANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	216.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	38	40.0	196.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	213.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	40.0	240.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	194.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	90	40.0	196.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	40.0	281.50	DRAFTERS -----	344	40.0	291.00
MANUFACTURING -----	68	40.0	195.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R -----	429	40.0	178.00	MANUFACTURING -----	271	40.0	296.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	286	40.0	227.00	MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	187.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	131	40.0	320.50
MANUFACTURING -----	211	40.0	231.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	329	40.0	175.00	MANUFACTURING -----	101	40.0	320.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	214.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	103	40.0	217.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	143	40.0	291.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	42	40.0	235.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	50	40.0	183.50	MANUFACTURING -----	109	40.0	302.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	172	40.0	232.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	96	40.0	194.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	70	40.0	236.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	40.0	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	219.00	MANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	244.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	114	40.0	218.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	42	40.0	162.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	87	40.0	253.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	40.0	218.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	338	40.0	199.00	MANUFACTURING -----	83	40.0	253.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	31	40.0	238.50	MANUFACTURING -----	186	40.0	206.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R -----	33	40.0	259.00
TYPISTS -----	325	39.5	155.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	40.0	189.50	MANUFACTURING -----	29	40.0	259.00
MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	182.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	40.0	229.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	211	39.5	141.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	128	40.0	214.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	71	40.0	175.50	MANUFACTURING -----	86	40.0	205.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	27	40.0	198.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	210	40.0	190.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	40.0	162.00	MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	208.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	40.0	173.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	229.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Wichita, Kans., April 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	27	40.0	\$ 335.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS -----	46	40.0	260.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	26	40.0	291.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	44	40.0	\$ 216.50	MANUFACTURING -----	39	40.0	278.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	95	40.0	220.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	40.0	215.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	35	40.0	270.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	40.0	221.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	41	40.0	220.50	MANUFACTURING -----	34	40.0	269.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	41	40.0	220.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of--																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80			
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20			
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	646	8.06	9.38	5.70-10.18	-	5	13	11	-	-	2	2	4	11	94	25	17	15	21	7	12	-	6	47	163	27	164			
MANUFACTURING -----	86	6.25	6.07	5.60-6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	25	13	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	560	8.34	9.38	6.92-10.18	-	5	13	11	-	-	2	2	4	4	86	-	4	5	8	7	12	-	6	47	153	27	164			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	377	9.58	9.45	9.38-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	11	-	6	6	153	27	164			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	44	4.28	4.12	3.25-5.09	-	5	13	3	-	-	2	-	2	6	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	38	4.19	3.50	3.25-5.35	-	5	13	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	371	7.95	9.38	5.60-9.38	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	13	12	1	21	7	10	-	6	6	153	-	54			
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.12	6.09	5.60-6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	8	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	334	8.16	9.38	5.18-9.38	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	4	-	8	7	10	-	6	6	153	-	54			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	129	9.16	9.45	8.71-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	27	50			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	9.45	9.45	8.87-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	27	50			
SHIPPERS -----	70	5.84	6.04	5.37-6.38	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	3	7	20	19	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	64	6.00	6.05	5.74-6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	7	20	19	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-			
RECEIVERS -----	133	6.70	7.57	5.88-7.57	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	2	-	1	2	15	25	2	1	1	45	20	4	-	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	119	6.94	7.57	6.04-7.57	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	15	25	2	-	-	45	20	4	-	3	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	81	4.94	4.85	4.50-4.85	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	14	43	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	76	4.98	4.85	4.50-4.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	41	2	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	317	4.83	4.71	4.25-5.25	-	-	2	-	12	16	39	54	28	69	37	19	5	15	17	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	254	4.78	4.71	4.36-5.05	-	-	-	-	12	16	15	42	28	67	34	19	2	14	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	5.03	4.25	4.00-6.51	-	-	2	-	-	-	24	12	-	2	3	-	3	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	81	5.31	4.84	4.49-5.70	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	8	18	14	6	9	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	75	5.42	4.89	4.49-5.70	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	18	14	6	9	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	436	5.35	5.40	3.50-5.73	-	64	26	24	15	6	8	31	1	35	6	120	4	-	34	6	4	-	-	10	-	-	42			
MANUFACTURING -----	131	5.21	5.33	4.20-6.67	-	-	2	24	-	-	4	24	1	7	6	17	4	-	34	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	5.41	5.50	3.30-5.73	-	64	24	-	15	6	4	7	-	28	-	103	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	42			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	10.04	10.18	10.18-10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	42			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	205	7.41	8.05	6.19-8.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	6	12	37	2	4	3	8	100	-	18	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	177	7.15	8.05	6.03-8.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	6	12	37	2	4	3	8	100	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS -----	280	4.67	4.20	3.64-5.85	29	11	6	21	12	1	60	11	8	15	26	9	27	30	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	138	5.69	5.92	5.00-6.34	-	-	-	12	-	-	3	2	4	13	25	8	27	30	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	38	4.74	4.65	4.27-5.15	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	5	7	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	242	4.66	4.00	3.50-5.95	29	11	6	21	12	-	52	6	3	8	20	8	22	30	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	121	5.75	5.95	5.17-6.34	-	-	-	12	-	-	3	2	2	8	20	8	22	30	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	854	3.74	3.12	2.90-4.04	321	134	92	41	31	5	20	13	22	19	43	52	6	11	2	2	39	-	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	177	5.69	5.55	4.75-6.45	-	-	2	4	4	-	2	8	20	11	24	50	6	2	2	2	39	-	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	677	3.24	3.00	2.90-3.27	321	134	90	37	27	5	18	5	2	8	19	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	47	7.19	SHIPPERS -----	50	6.23
MANUFACTURING -----	45	7.16	MANUFACTURING -----	47	6.34
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	123	7.76	RECEIVERS -----	109	6.84
MANUFACTURING -----	117	7.73	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	71	4.96
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	28	7.20	MANUFACTURING -----	66	5.00
MANUFACTURING -----	27	7.28	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	261	4.79
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	32	8.92	MANUFACTURING -----	210	4.80
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	178	7.63	NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	4.73
MANUFACTURING -----	164	7.57	MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS -----	359	5.76
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	160	8.21	MANUFACTURING -----	117	5.37
MANUFACTURING -----	31	7.42	NONMANUFACTURING -----	242	5.94
NONMANUFACTURING -----	129	8.39	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	10.04
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	209	7.81	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	200	7.41
MANUFACTURING -----	209	7.81	MANUFACTURING -----	172	7.14
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	49	7.56	GUAROS -----	240	4.76
MANUFACTURING -----	45	7.60	MANUFACTURING -----	130	5.68
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			GUAROS, CLASS B -----	214	4.77
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	623	8.18	MANUFACTURING -----	117	5.74
MANUFACTURING -----	86	6.25	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	531	3.93
NONMANUFACTURING -----	537	8.48	MANUFACTURING -----	135	5.65
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	377	9.58	NONMANUFACTURING -----	396	3.34
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	32	4.67	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	4.62	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	51	4.93
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	360	7.99	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	44	5.10
MANUFACTURING -----	37	6.12	MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS -----	77	3.45
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	8.20	GUAROS -----	36	4.07
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	129	9.16	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	320	3.44
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	9.45	MANUFACTURING -----	42	5.81
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	278	3.08

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Wichita, Kans., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	April 1972 to April 1973	April 1973 to April 1974	April 1974 to April 1975	April 1975 to April 1976	April 1976 to April 1977	April 1977 to April 1978	April 1978 to April 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	4.6	6.8	9.6	8.3	7.8	7.8	10.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.1	7.1	4.2	7.6	8.2
Industrial nurses.....	5.6	7.8	5.8	9.9	8.8	6.8	12.9
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.0	6.0	9.4	11.6	9.7	8.1	10.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.6	4.4	10.3	10.1	7.7	9.2	13.1
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	4.7	6.0	10.3	8.8	7.4	8.3	12.3
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	5.4	7.8	5.7	9.9	8.8	6.8	13.1
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.6	5.1	9.0	12.5	8.3	7.9	11.5
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.3	3.2	8.9	13.4	3.7	6.3	10.3
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	(⁶)	7.8	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.3	8.6
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.0	5.4	11.0	6.9	10.6	9.8	13.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																	
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General	Class A	Class B					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	111	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	113	110	100															
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	128	123	111	100														
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	125	100													
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	136	126	122	(6)	(6)	100												
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	(6)	122	(6)	(6)	(6)	119	100											
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	131	(6)	114	114	(6)	105	(6)	100										
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	143	130	120	141	105	113	(6)	112	100									
MESSENGERS-----	136	130	118	127	(6)	(6)	105	104	94	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	128	118	109	111	(6)	(6)	98	98	88	90	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	(6)	129	130	118	109	123	102	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	90	103	(6)	(6)	(6)	83	90	96	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	114	110	102	99	87	95	87	89	77	81	91	83	92	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	136	124	119	115	96	95	93	104	86	88	116	102	104	120	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	133	119	109	107	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	90	88	100	88	104	109	96	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	125	113	109	107	(6)	101	89	95	88	85	94	95	99	106	84	97	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	129	123	116	115	102	104	97	96	88	94	102	100	110	115	100	104	100	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																		
	Computer systems analysts (business)		Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters			Electronics technicians, class B	Registered industrial nurses					
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	119	100																
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	144	120	100															
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	156	128	112	100														
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	188	147	(6)	118	100													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	151	130	124	110	100	100												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	181	157	156	135	108	121	100											
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	(6)	168	180	150	120	129	118	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	142	122	117	104	90	90	83	(6)	100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	165	136	(6)	(6)	98	98	96	(6)	119	100								
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	191	164	(6)	148	125	124	108	(6)	149	125	100							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	(6)	87	(6)	115	101	83	100						
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	169	138	146	(6)	107	109	100	(6)	115	101	86	(6)	100	100				

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Wichita, Kans., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—												
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers					
					Machinery	Motor vehicles							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	97	100											
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	101	105	100										
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	95	98	96	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	98	100	96	103	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	99	102	97	(6)	102	100							
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	88	90	85	95	91	88	100						
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	100	103	99	105	102	100	114	100	100				
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
	Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Tractor-trailer								Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	98	100										
SHIPPERS-----	(6)	115	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS-----	(6)	103	(6)	103	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	115	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	144	97	117	104	117	(6)	(6)	106	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	(6)	(6)	102	96	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	94	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	110	(6)	99	96	(6)	(6)	91	94	98	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	139	167	(6)	(6)	105	113	111	101	101	109	105	104	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Wichita, Kans.,¹ April 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	310	90	87,631	100	62,948
MANUFACTURING -----	50	94	30	55,328	63	47,616
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	216	60	32,303	37	15,332
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	22	11	5,619	6	4,280
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	28	6	2,802	3	718
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	97	17	15,753	18	5,898
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	29	7	3,764	4	1,938
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	40	19	4,365	5	2,498

¹ The Wichita Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Butler and Sedgwick Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Wichita's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- S-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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San Jose, California, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-19



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the San Jose, California, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Susan Holland, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Area Wage Survey

San Jose, California, Metropolitan Area March 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

September 1979

Bulletin 2050-19

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-11 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 AND UNDER	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460
SECRETARIES.....	4,026	40.0	\$250.50	\$244.00	\$218.50-\$275.00	-	-	1	4	17	64	63	239	653	737	791	584	254	348	144	71	28	17	7	3	1
MANUFACTURING.....	2,852	40.0	254.50	247.50	222.50- 277.00	-	-	-	-	3	26	19	141	457	561	565	380	156	327	126	56	14	13	4	3	1
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,174	40.0	241.50	240.00	210.00- 269.00	-	-	1	4	14	38	44	98	196	176	226	204	98	21	18	15	14	4	3	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	122	40.0	304.50	291.00	266.00- 336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	30	21	10	12	9	12	1	3	3	1
MANUFACTURING.....	98	40.0	314.50	297.00	275.00- 357.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	22	21	10	10	9	11	1	3	3	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	690	40.0	276.00	271.00	243.00- 305.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	55	90	101	138	89	84	61	40	8	11	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	568	40.0	275.50	268.00	242.00- 308.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	43	80	94	107	60	76	54	33	2	10	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	122	40.0	278.00	276.00	253.50- 298.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	10	7	31	29	8	7	7	6	1	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	1,576	40.0	252.00	250.00	230.00- 272.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	41	210	283	441	286	127	90	48	20	1	-	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,029	40.0	251.50	247.50	225.00- 267.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	179	200	275	140	64	79	46	14	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	547	40.0	253.50	254.00	238.50- 275.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	10	31	83	166	146	63	11	2	6	-	-	3	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	978	40.0	232.50	230.00	210.00- 248.50	-	-	-	2	8	19	11	99	222	270	193	99	9	10	22	2	7	5	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	642	40.0	235.50	235.00	214.00- 251.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	74	101	192	155	82	3	8	16	-	2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	336	40.0	227.50	218.50	207.00- 238.50	-	-	-	2	8	10	11	25	121	78	38	17	6	2	6	2	7	3	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	610	40.0	240.00	220.50	201.50- 301.50	-	-	-	1	2	28	26	84	153	90	35	29	8	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	474	40.0	253.50	232.00	214.00- 318.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	25	121	86	35	29	8	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	194.00	195.00	185.00- 200.50	-	-	-	1	1	20	19	59	32	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS.....	246	40.0	217.00	216.00	185.00- 246.00	-	1	-	4	17	21	29	26	43	28	42	17	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	170	40.0	227.00	222.50	194.50- 251.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	18	21	37	23	35	15	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	76	40.0	194.50	180.00	170.50- 218.00	-	1	-	4	12	20	11	5	6	5	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	144	40.0	205.50	194.00	180.00- 219.00	-	-	-	3	15	18	24	17	31	14	9	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	102	40.0	233.00	241.00	217.50- 255.00	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	9	12	14	33	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS.....	710	40.0	207.50	193.00	170.00- 254.00	21	32	38	37	45	66	83	77	61	43	45	48	47	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	382	40.0	231.00	230.50	184.00- 291.00	-	6	6	11	16	45	36	38	29	11	33	39	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	328	39.5	180.50	180.00	155.50- 200.00	21	26	32	26	29	21	47	39	32	32	12	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	529	40.0	223.00	207.50	184.00- 266.50	-	2	11	24	27	50	54	61	56	42	44	44	47	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	283	40.0	250.00	262.50	200.00- 299.00	-	-	-	-	-	29	7	29	28	10	33	35	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	246	39.5	192.00	184.50	168.50- 215.00	-	2	11	24	27	21	47	32	28	32	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	181	40.0	162.50	159.50	134.50- 184.00	21	30	27	13	18	16	29	16	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	99	40.0	176.00	176.00	162.50- 186.50	-	6	6	11	16	16	29	9	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS.....	268	39.5	153.50	140.00	132.50- 162.00	52	80	28	39	26	4	8	3	3	4	16	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	76	40.0	190.00	164.00	161.50- 238.00	-	4	11	3	23	2	6	1	3	4	14	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	192	39.5	139.00	134.00	126.50- 147.00	52	76	17	36	3	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	77	40.0	181.50	164.00	155.00- 190.00	-	5	8	14	18	3	8	3	-	2	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	181	39.5	136.00	132.50	126.50- 146.00	52	75	20	25	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	161	39.5	135.00	132.50	126.50- 138.00	52	71	10	24	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, San Jose, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 AND UNDER	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460						
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460							
MESSENGERS.....	139	39.5	\$185.00	\$172.50	\$161.00-\$200.00	-	-	2	26	31	19	11	9	25	6	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	120	39.5	186.50	172.50	161.00- 210.00	-	-	-	25	22	18	9	8	22	6	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	144	40.0	207.00	195.00	174.00- 230.50	3	3	19	3	5	14	19	10	21	14	11	3	7	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	84	39.5	225.00	214.50	182.50- 254.00	-	-	-	3	4	12	9	4	15	8	9	3	7	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	60	40.0	182.00	184.00	149.50- 205.50	3	3	19	-	1	2	10	6	6	6	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	342	39.5	173.00	172.50	156.00- 187.00	-	21	21	59	57	63	48	28	26	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	206	39.5	171.50	172.50	150.00- 183.00	-	21	19	15	32	44	44	7	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	175.00	160.00	156.00- 190.50	-	-	2	44	25	19	4	21	8	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS.....	215	39.0	200.00	196.50	171.00- 247.00	-	-	4	26	21	50	3	6	48	2	49	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	129	38.5	207.00	201.50	177.00- 253.00	-	-	4	23	-	21	-	-	38	2	35	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	170	39.0	186.00	177.00	161.00- 201.50	-	-	4	26	21	50	3	6	41	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	105	38.5	194.50	201.50	159.00- 201.50	-	-	4	23	-	21	-	-	38	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	2,268	40.0	203.50	196.00	177.00- 224.00	2	22	32	75	218	286	325	256	459	222	118	156	61	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	1,464	40.0	203.00	196.00	179.50- 223.00	2	6	14	45	108	200	237	195	278	182	79	63	35	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	804	40.0	204.50	198.00	172.50- 227.50	-	16	18	30	110	86	88	61	181	40	39	93	26	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	1,029	40.0	223.00	212.00	200.00- 240.00	-	-	3	-	4	20	87	143	343	171	91	76	55	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	743	40.0	222.00	213.00	198.00- 238.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	75	108	221	139	72	52	35	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	286	39.5	226.00	212.00	201.50- 244.00	-	-	3	-	1	2	12	35	122	32	19	24	20	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1,239	40.0	187.00	180.00	168.00- 196.00	2	22	29	75	214	266	238	113	116	51	27	80	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	721	40.0	183.50	180.00	170.00- 191.00	2	6	14	45	105	182	162	87	57	43	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	518	40.0	192.50	183.00	164.50- 209.50	-	16	15	30	109	84	76	26	59	8	20	69	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	235	39.5	217.50	214.00	183.50- 240.50	-	-	-	4	27	6	39	11	55	30	16	27	3	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	141	39.5	210.50	208.50	180.00- 224.50	-	-	-	2	23	5	18	5	48	13	14	2	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	94	39.5	228.00	220.00	185.00- 268.00	-	-	-	2	4	1	21	6	7	17	2	25	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	959	39.5	208.00	200.00	183.00- 222.50	-	-	22	23	88	63	89	193	213	83	49	64	39	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	465	39.5	215.50	207.50	191.00- 236.00	-	-	20	1	18	41	28	70	134	45	32	28	15	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	494	39.5	201.50	190.00	180.00- 215.50	-	-	2	22	70	22	61	123	79	38	17	36	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	283	40.0	246.00	242.50	210.00- 275.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	11	64	40	28	53	36	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	156	40.0	247.00	232.00	206.00- 295.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	8	39	22	13	17	12	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	127	39.5	245.00	245.00	218.50- 269.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	25	18	15	36	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	676	39.5	192.50	190.00	176.00- 207.00	-	-	22	23	88	58	76	182	149	43	21	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	309	39.5	200.00	198.50	179.50- 213.00	-	-	20	1	18	40	17	62	95	23	19	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	367	39.5	186.00	190.00	169.00- 196.00	-	-	2	22	70	18	59	120	54	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	160 AND UNDER	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660			
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660	700			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	1,186	40.0	\$445.50	\$448.50	\$382.00-\$502.50	-	-	-	4	-	1	42	40	51	45	110	92	87	100	57	252	121	142	27	11	4			
MANUFACTURING.....	528	40.0	445.50	444.00	383.50-488.00	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	12	14	28	67	40	48	40	41	119	53	39	12	6	4			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	658	40.0	446.00	452.50	379.50-518.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	28	37	17	43	52	39	60	16	133	68	103	15	5	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	394	40.0	519.50	518.50	488.00-562.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	4	3	13	14	116	73	124	23	11	4				
MANUFACTURING.....	162	40.0	512.50	497.50	481.50-558.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	9	11	58	36	26	8	6	4			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	232	40.0	524.00	540.50	492.50-566.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	2	4	3	58	37	98	15	5	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	610	40.0	430.00	421.50	385.00-467.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	9	38	84	63	83	85	41	132	46	18	4	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	336	40.0	421.00	413.00	376.00-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	28	65	38	47	29	28	57	15	13	4	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	274	39.5	441.00	431.50	407.50-489.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	10	19	25	36	56	13	75	31	5	-	-	-			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	182	40.0	339.00	329.00	301.50-374.50	-	-	-	4	-	-	40	34	38	7	23	25	1	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	1,222	40.0	351.50	345.50	317.00-389.00	-	-	-	22	43	36	116	120	199	152	140	160	107	61	26	36	1	3	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	923	40.0	358.00	355.00	324.00-397.00	-	-	-	17	10	28	66	86	159	123	105	111	96	59	24	35	1	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	299	40.0	331.50	333.50	299.00-364.00	-	-	-	5	33	8	50	34	40	29	35	49	11	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	424	40.0	391.00	389.00	362.50-416.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	45	37	72	108	68	46	19	20	1	3	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	290	40.0	400.00	399.00	370.00-423.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	34	40	59	57	44	17	19	1	3	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	134	40.0	372.00	379.50	341.00-389.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	30	3	32	49	11	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	427	40.0	346.50	342.00	317.00-377.00	-	-	-	8	8	12	50	46	82	84	38	31	32	14	7	15	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	330	40.0	354.00	345.50	325.00-385.00	-	-	-	8	7	10	18	23	72	58	35	31	32	14	7	15	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	97	40.0	319.50	317.00	299.00-344.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	32	23	10	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	369	40.0	312.00	310.00	287.00-338.00	-	-	-	14	35	24	63	72	72	31	30	21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	68	40.0	269.50	253.00	253.00-290.00	-	-	-	5	32	6	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	856	40.0	267.50	261.00	229.00-305.50	16	52	108	139	111	93	88	98	49	37	42	20	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	551	40.0	278.50	274.00	230.50-318.00	2	23	71	64	67	69	53	69	40	28	42	20	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	305	40.0	247.50	236.00	213.50-282.00	14	29	37	75	44	24	35	29	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	300	40.0	301.50	307.00	279.00-326.00	-	-	-	52	12	12	39	90	42	26	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	172	40.0	323.00	318.00	305.50-341.50	-	-	-	-	3	10	14	65	36	17	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	128	40.0	272.00	281.50	235.50-302.50	-	-	-	52	9	2	25	25	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	361	40.0	262.00	254.00	230.00-277.00	-	5	55	53	83	80	35	4	3	8	32	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	243	40.0	270.50	264.50	230.50-283.00	-	5	24	37	49	59	26	-	-	8	32	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	118	40.0	245.00	249.50	219.50-263.00	-	-	31	16	34	21	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	195	40.0	226.00	213.00	198.00-239.00	16	47	53	34	16	1	14	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	237.50	221.50	208.00-245.50	2	18	47	27	15	-	13	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, San Jose, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	160 AND UNDER	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580	620	660
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660		
DRAFTERS.....	933	40.0	\$285.00	\$277.00	\$236.00-\$325.50	22	44	90	85	118	120	101	81	85	59	34	41	27	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	794	40.0	285.00	276.00	237.00- 324.00	22	33	75	70	108	108	76	71	76	40	31	35	25	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	139	39.5	285.00	290.00	233.00- 333.00	-	11	15	15	10	12	25	10	9	19	3	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	319	40.0	341.50	331.00	305.50- 386.50	-	-	-	1	16	31	26	46	48	24	33	41	27	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	292	40.0	342.00	330.00	305.50- 387.50	-	-	-	-	15	28	23	43	46	23	30	35	25	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	377	40.0	276.00	269.00	249.00- 302.50	-	2	16	44	85	79	52	32	31	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	318	40.0	273.00	268.50	249.00- 293.50	-	2	13	34	81	70	45	25	30	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	59	39.0	293.50	290.00	244.50- 356.00	-	-	3	10	4	9	7	7	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	217	40.0	224.50	219.50	199.00- 242.50	20	41	60	37	17	10	23	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	164	40.0	217.00	216.00	194.50- 229.50	20	30	48	33	12	10	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	53	39.5	248.00	232.50	205.00- 290.00	-	11	12	4	5	-	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	4,053	40.0	290.00	282.00	249.00- 326.50	17	122	216	374	665	527	550	406	371	215	232	150	147	43	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	3,881	40.0	287.00	280.00	247.50- 323.00	17	122	216	374	664	521	519	393	353	203	209	137	135	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	172	40.0	365.00	369.50	314.00- 416.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	31	13	18	12	23	13	12	25	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	1,386	40.0	346.50	344.00	315.50- 378.00	-	-	-	-	11	40	127	227	253	181	214	127	145	43	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,307	40.0	342.00	339.50	313.00- 370.00	-	-	-	-	11	40	127	227	253	180	202	114	135	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	79	40.0	419.00	425.00	397.00- 436.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13	10	25	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	1,500	40.0	276.50	275.00	253.50- 294.50	-	6	62	141	275	346	368	125	103	32	17	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,412	40.0	274.00	273.00	252.00- 291.00	-	6	62	141	274	340	339	114	85	21	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C.....	1,167	40.0	241.00	242.00	220.00- 257.50	17	116	154	233	379	141	55	54	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,162	40.0	240.50	242.00	220.00- 257.50	17	116	154	233	379	141	53	52	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	50	40.0	342.00	337.50	320.50- 363.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	14	7	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS.....	55	39.5	\$200.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	342	39.5	\$173.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	866	40.0	\$355.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING.....	206	39.5	171.50	MANUFACTURING.....	636	40.0	362.50
SECRETARIES:				NONMANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	175.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	230	40.0	335.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	978	40.0	240.50	ORDER CLERKS.....	209	39.0	199.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	274	40.0	395.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B:				MANUFACTURING.....	126	38.5	206.00	MANUFACTURING.....	182	40.0	400.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	110	40.0	275.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	165	39.0	186.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	92	40.0	385.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	1,318	40.0	250.00	MANUFACTURING.....	103	38.5	193.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	292	40.0	356.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	494	39.5	251.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	1,892	40.0	199.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	81	40.0	322.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	524	40.0	243.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1,226	40.0	199.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C:			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	194.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	666	40.0	200.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	40.0	271.50
STENOGRAPHERS.....	212	40.0	219.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	845	40.0	221.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	570	40.0	269.50
MANUFACTURING.....	149	40.0	231.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	252	39.5	227.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	210	40.0	243.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	134	40.0	205.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1,047	40.0	182.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	210	40.0	297.00
TYPISTS.....	682	40.0	208.00	MANUFACTURING.....	633	40.0	181.00	MANUFACTURING.....	119	40.0	325.50
MANUFACTURING.....	356	40.0	233.00	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	208	39.5	216.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	91	40.0	260.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	326	39.5	180.00	MANUFACTURING.....	123	39.5	210.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	247	40.0	265.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	513	40.0	222.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	85	39.5	225.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	85	40.0	241.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	244	39.5	192.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	795	39.5	206.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	113	40.0	226.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	169	40.0	162.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	422	39.5	195.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS:			
MANUFACTURING.....	87	40.0	178.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	609	39.5	191.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	164	40.0	367.50
FILE CLERKS.....	261	39.5	152.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	354	39.5	186.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A:			
MANUFACTURING.....	69	40.0	189.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				NONMANUFACTURING.....	77	40.0	420.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	192	39.5	139.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	895	40.0	458.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C:	860	40.0	245.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	70	40.0	180.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	566	40.0	455.50	MANUFACTURING.....	855	40.0	244.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	181	39.5	136.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	332	40.0	526.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	161	39.5	135.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	218	40.0	527.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
MESSENGERS.....	82	39.5	175.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				NONMANUFACTURING.....	87	40.0	255.00
MANUFACTURING.....	79	39.5	175.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	237	39.5	443.00				
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	116	39.5	206.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	138	40.0	345.50				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	51	40.0	175.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers,
San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	
					AND UNDER	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100	\$9.39	\$9.37	\$9.37- \$9.52	-	-	-	1	5	8	2	44	22	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	98	9.39	9.37	9.37- 9.52	-	-	-	1	5	8	2	42	22	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	234	9.36	9.91	8.21- 10.45	-	1	22	5	20	13	12	26	-	60	73	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	192	9.30	9.91	8.21- 10.45	-	1	21	5	19	13	9	8	-	57	57	2	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	68	9.36	9.32	8.57- 9.92	-	-	-	14	-	5	1	15	6	12	6	4	-	5	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	62	9.39	9.74	8.57- 9.92	-	-	-	14	-	5	1	9	6	12	6	4	-	5	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).. MANUFACTURING.....	302 302	8.50 8.50	8.57 8.57	8.21- 9.16 8.21- 9.16	- -	8 8	35 35	4 4	18 18	132 132	29 29	16 16	49 49	11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	139	9.18	9.03	8.74- 9.74	10	-	-	-	5	9	38	29	22	4	11	-	-	-	-	11	
MANUFACTURING.....	59	9.15	9.21	8.65- 9.84	-	-	-	-	5	9	13	12	5	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	80	9.21	9.03	8.79- 9.74	10	-	-	-	-	-	25	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	78	9.21	9.03	8.79- 9.74	10	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	224	10.44	10.43	10.21- 11.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	5	19	20	87	21	52	6	2	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	224	10.44	10.43	10.21- 11.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	5	19	20	87	21	52	6	2	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																					
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.80 AND UNDER 3.00	3.00	3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00
						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	1,807	\$8.80	\$8.94	\$8.56- \$9.68	-	-	-	38	6	1	22	-	5	8	23	3	283	7	139	488	-	669	40	25	4	46
MANUFACTURING.....	475	8.82	9.53	8.56- 9.71	-	-	-	38	4	-	17	-	4	8	2	2	2	3	70	16	-	259	-	-	4	46
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,332	8.79	8.94	8.57- 9.68	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	1	-	21	1	281	4	69	472	-	410	40	25	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	636	9.23	9.68	8.67- 9.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	62	232	-	291	40	10	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	50	6.78	6.26	5.30- 8.26	-	-	-	3	2	1	19	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	4	-	5	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	934	8.71	8.94	7.59- 9.68	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	5	8	23	1	281	1	27	189	-	392	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	147	9.01	9.58	8.56- 9.73	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	8	2	-	-	1	27	-	-	101	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	787	8.65	8.94	7.59- 9.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	21	1	281	-	-	189	-	291	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	474	9.21	8.73	8.67- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	232	-	126	-	15	-	46
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	305	9.35	9.53	8.74- 9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	63	-	146	40	10	4	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	112	9.25	8.96	8.74- 9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	51	-	-	40	10	-	-
SHIPPERS.....	74	6.35	5.94	5.94- 6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	34	4	6	7	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVERS.....	235	7.51	8.50	5.94- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	68	21	9	-	2	4	82	24	22	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	101	8.10	8.55	8.55- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	2	-	54	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	134	7.07	5.94	5.94- 8.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	68	-	9	-	-	4	28	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	151	4.98	4.82	4.61- 5.24	-	-	-	27	7	55	33	14	3	5	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	145	4.94	4.75	4.61- 5.21	-	-	-	27	7	54	33	12	3	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	882	6.22	6.22	4.54- 8.29	-	-	38	61	135	84	32	37	33	93	87	-	35	11	100	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	475	5.20	4.63	4.21- 5.50	-	-	37	61	135	84	28	28	6	20	-	-	-	11	37	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	407	7.41	7.59	6.22- 8.74	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	9	27	73	87	-	35	-	63	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	227	5.42	5.66	4.90- 5.66	-	-	5	6	15	34	5	144	4	-	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	91	5.07	4.80	4.53- 5.45	-	-	5	6	15	34	5	8	4	-	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	376	7.17	8.29	5.88- 8.29	-	3	6	6	1	17	11	11	57	61	9	-	-	-	164	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	181	7.90	8.29	8.29- 8.29	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	1	9	4	9	-	-	-	109	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	626	7.47	7.31	6.96- 8.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	96	-	48	175	73	43	146	11	-	10	-	7	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	574	7.42	7.31	6.99- 8.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	48	175	73	43	129	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	52	8.04	8.44	5.77- 9.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	10	-	7	-	-
GUARDS.....	1,920	4.08	3.72	3.25- 4.01	9	565	584	319	100	85	52	25	15	8	15	7	11	116	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	396	5.86	5.00	4.25- 8.03	-	-	-	63	85	42	36	8	-	5	14	7	11	116	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,524	3.61	3.50	3.25- 3.75	9	565	584	256	15	43	16	17	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	1,772	3.76	3.50	3.25- 4.00	9	565	584	319	99	85	51	24	15	3	1	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	252	4.70	4.46	4.22- 4.96	-	-	-	63	85	42	36	8	-	-	1	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,520	3.61	3.50	3.25- 3.75	9	565	584	256	14	43	15	16	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	2,168	5.27	5.11	5.05- 5.57	-	8	162	152	94	116	1064	109	81	203	28	69	7	2	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	731	5.68	5.39	4.64- 6.55	-	4	59	31	76	94	102	62	60	73	20	69	7	1	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,437	5.07	5.11	5.11- 5.20	-	4	103	121	18	22	962	47	21	130	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100	\$9.39	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING.....	98	9.39	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	474	\$9.21
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	225	9.38	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER....	305	9.35
MANUFACTURING.....	183	9.33	NONMANUFACTURING.....	112	9.25
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	63	9.40	RECEIVERS.....	213	7.41
MANUFACTURING.....	57	9.44	MANUFACTURING.....	101	8.10
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	287	8.51	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	135	5.02
MANUFACTURING.....	287	8.51	MANUFACTURING.....	129	4.97
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	139	9.18	WAREHOUSEMEN.....	735	6.47
MANUFACTURING.....	59	9.15	NONMANUFACTURING.....	376	7.40
NONMANUFACTURING.....	80	9.21	FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	553	7.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	78	9.21	MANUFACTURING.....	512	7.47
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	203	10.50	GUARDS.....	1,431	4.14
MANUFACTURING.....	203	10.50	MANUFACTURING.....	341	6.02
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,090	3.55
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	1,804	8.80	GUARDS, CLASS B.....	1,293	3.74
MANUFACTURING.....	472	8.81	MANUFACTURING.....	203	4.75
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,332	8.79	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,090	3.55
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	636	9.23	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	1,683	5.33
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	50	6.78	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,157	5.06
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	931	8.70	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING.....	144	8.99	GUARDS:		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	787	8.65	MANUFACTURING.....	55	4.87

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, San Jose, Calif., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	March 1972 to March 1973	March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977	March 1977 to March 1978	March 1978 to March 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	6.0	6.9	10.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.3
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	9.6
Industrial nurses.....	2.5	7.4	10.6	10.6	7.6	6.6	11.3
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.2	7.9	13.2	9.8	8.0	7.4	8.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.4	6.3	13.4	7.9	6.7	7.5	9.2
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	5.9	7.1	10.6	8.4	8.0	6.8	8.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.1	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.7
Industrial nurses.....	4.5	7.2	10.3	11.6	6.9	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.7	7.7	12.7	9.9	7.8	7.4	8.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.8	6.4	11.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	(⁶)
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.0	6.6	11.2	7.6	6.1	7.2	5.5
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.2
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.0	5.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.0	7.0	9.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																			
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		File clerks		Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General	Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	114	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	129	117	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	143	124	113	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	142	130	127	112	100															
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	145	127	123	(6)	109	100														
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	170	144	133	126	(6)	116	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	136	127	123	109	106	105	(6)	100												
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	(6)	156	157	151	146	(6)	(6)	120	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	160	145	128	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	136	(6)	116	100									
MESSENGERS-----	191	154	142	125	(6)	(6)	(6)	106	108	(6)	90	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	157	130	117	115	109	97	92	92	78	79	81	84	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	167	158	136	123	114	(6)	103	105	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	107	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	134	(6)	88	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	146	125	110	107	98	84	85	92	70	72	62	79	91	82	93	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	174	150	137	125	120	(6)	90	110	87	85	76	88	104	99	111	121	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	138	126	113	106	106	(6)	(6)	98	79	(6)	63	77	91	95	109	106	89	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	143	121	113	107	101	96	85	94	78	(6)	73	82	96	91	95	101	88	103	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	165	139	127	121	114	(6)	99	108	91	92	78	86	106	92	(6)	118	100	121	130	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																				
Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters			Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses					
Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	121	100																		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	152	133	100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	138	118	102	100																
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	160	134	120	118	100															
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	187	153	138	137	118	100														
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	185	148	145	132	113	100	100													
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	209	171	159	155	134	117	117	100												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	217	184	169	189	159	140	135	118	100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	151	126	114	118	112	104	99	84	73	100										
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	185	157	148	142	135	120	114	99	84	123	100									
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	208	186	158	160	152	124	129	113	108	156	130	100								
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	157	129	(6)	121	100	89	89	75	65	94	78	67	100							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	194	163	(6)	147	125	112	109	90	77	115	95	79	123	100						
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	229	183	(6)	183	147	127	125	102	83	135	113	96	146	118	100					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	158	123	107	116	96	85	95	81	71	95	78	68	101	83	70	100				

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—												
	Carpenters		Electricians		Machinists		Mechanics				Tool and die makers		
							Machinery		Motor vehicles				
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	98		100										
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	(6)		99		100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	102		103		103		100						
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	99		102		107		97			100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	(6)		96		(6)		90			92		100	
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—												
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									
	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100											
	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100										
	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	(6)	100									
	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	96	(6)	100								
	SHIPPERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
	RECEIVERS-----	(6)	107	(6)	139	98	100						
	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
	WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	120	98	99	(6)	100				
	SHIPPING PACKERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	108	100			
	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	139	(6)	(6)	(6)	131	(6)	100		
	FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	(6)	107	(6)	(6)	102	101	(6)	104	(6)	90	100	
	GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	(6)	121	(6)	142	118	117	104	119	(6)	104	116	101	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																			
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
						AND UNDER	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
SECRETARIES.....	3,162	40.0	\$254.50	\$247.50	\$223.00-\$280.00	-	-	1	4	16	47	44	110	483	633	600	429	199	348	121	71	28	17	7	3
MANUFACTURING.....	2,618	40.0	256.50	249.50	225.00- 283.00	-	-	-	-	3	26	19	73	394	540	525	359	156	327	105	56	14	13	4	3
NONMANUFACTURING.....	544	39.5	245.50	238.00	207.50- 273.00	-	-	1	4	13	21	25	37	89	93	75	70	43	21	16	15	14	4	3	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	103	40.0	312.50	296.00	275.00- 357.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	23	21	10	10	9	12	1	3	3
MANUFACTURING.....	98	40.0	314.50	297.00	275.00- 357.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	22	21	10	10	9	11	1	3	3
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	595	40.0	278.00	270.00	244.00- 311.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	46	69	99	104	66	84	55	40	8	11	1	-
MANUFACTURING.....	529	40.0	277.50	270.00	250.00- 310.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	36	59	94	102	60	76	48	33	2	10	1	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	1,123	40.0	252.00	249.50	225.00- 275.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	38	150	227	268	172	95	90	33	20	1	-	3	-
MANUFACTURING.....	918	40.0	252.00	247.50	225.00- 271.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	142	200	235	124	64	79	31	14	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	205	39.5	254.00	259.00	231.00- 281.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	10	8	27	33	48	31	11	2	6	-	-	3	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	786	40.0	239.00	236.00	219.00- 254.00	-	-	-	2	8	19	8	21	140	247	187	99	9	10	22	2	7	5	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	559	40.0	241.00	238.00	225.00- 256.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	83	192	155	82	3	8	16	-	-	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	227	40.0	234.00	224.50	207.00- 249.00	-	-	-	2	8	10	8	12	57	55	32	17	6	2	6	2	7	3	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	505	40.0	250.00	228.00	211.00- 315.00	-	-	-	1	1	11	10	36	134	86	35	29	8	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	473	40.0	253.50	232.50	214.00- 318.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	25	120	86	35	29	8	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS.....	232	40.0	214.50	213.50	184.00- 244.50	-	1	-	4	17	21	29	26	39	28	39	13	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	162	40.0	226.00	222.50	194.00- 251.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	18	21	33	23	35	11	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	144	40.0	205.50	194.00	180.00- 219.00	-	-	-	3	15	18	24	17	31	14	9	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	88	40.0	230.00	240.00	203.50- 254.00	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	9	8	14	30	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS.....	371	40.0	230.00	237.50	177.00- 291.00	-	11	17	16	36	17	22	27	26	14	34	39	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	306	40.0	242.50	258.00	190.50- 295.00	-	6	6	11	16	17	15	16	24	11	33	39	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	65	39.5	171.00	161.00	153.00- 191.00	-	5	11	5	20	-	7	11	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	284	40.0	247.50	262.50	200.00- 299.00	-	2	11	3	18	1	14	18	24	13	33	35	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	87	39.5	172.50	166.50	154.00- 182.00	-	9	6	13	18	16	8	9	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	71	40.0	171.00	166.50	154.00- 178.00	-	6	6	11	16	16	8	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS.....	61	40.0	196.50	182.00	150.00- 241.00	-	4	11	3	8	2	6	1	3	4	14	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	61	40.0	196.50	182.00	150.00- 241.00	-	4	11	3	8	2	6	1	3	4	14	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS.....	95	40.0	181.50	169.50	155.50- 193.50	-	-	2	25	21	12	11	9	5	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	82	40.0	182.50	170.00	155.00- 199.00	-	-	-	25	15	11	9	8	4	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	108	40.0	214.00	204.00	180.50- 237.00	3	3	-	3	5	13	14	10	16	14	11	3	1	9	-	2	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	78	39.5	220.00	208.00	181.00- 245.50	-	-	-	3	4	12	9	4	15	8	9	3	1	8	-	1	1	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	90	40.0	180.50	182.50	172.50- 187.00	-	-	4	-	12	16	46	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	83	40.0	180.00	182.50	172.50- 187.00	-	-	4	-	10	16	42	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 AND UNDER	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440
						130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460
COUNTING CLERKS.....	1,427	40.0	\$205.00	\$196.50	\$178.50-\$225.00	2	16	23	55	110	174	201	179	272	141	81	101	39	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,162	40.0	201.50	196.00	179.00- 218.50	2	6	14	45	86	151	178	159	246	130	62	47	16	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	265	39.5	219.50	209.50	176.00- 261.00	-	10	9	10	24	23	23	20	26	11	19	54	23	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	718	40.0	221.50	210.00	196.00- 237.00	-	-	3	-	4	20	81	111	221	111	57	41	36	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	642	40.0	218.00	210.00	196.00- 230.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	75	101	210	108	55	36	16	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	76	39.0	247.50	252.50	195.50- 296.00	-	-	3	-	1	2	6	10	11	3	2	5	20	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	709	40.0	188.50	180.00	167.00- 196.50	2	16	20	55	106	154	120	68	51	30	24	60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	520	40.0	181.50	178.50	166.00- 190.50	2	6	14	45	83	133	103	58	36	22	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	189	40.0	208.50	196.00	168.00- 261.00	-	10	6	10	23	21	17	10	15	8	17	49	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ROLL CLERKS.....	149	39.5	218.50	210.50	184.00- 237.00	-	-	-	2	9	6	22	11	45	21	5	17	3	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	92	40.0	212.00	209.50	194.50- 220.00	-	-	-	2	5	5	10	5	42	13	3	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	39.5	228.50	233.00	184.00- 267.00	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	6	3	8	2	15	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	563	39.5	219.00	210.00	195.50- 242.00	-	-	4	1	23	51	32	67	193	46	40	58	15	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	381	40.0	218.50	210.00	190.00- 240.50	-	-	4	1	18	41	28	41	127	25	26	22	15	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	182	38.5	219.50	211.00	200.50- 244.00	-	-	-	-	5	10	4	26	66	21	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	224	40.0	243.00	238.50	205.50- 269.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	10	62	23	19	47	12	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	136	40.0	246.50	231.50	205.50- 296.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	7	39	15	7	11	12	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	88	39.5	238.00	243.50	209.50- 269.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	23	8	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	339	39.5	202.50	201.50	184.00- 213.00	-	-	4	1	23	46	19	57	131	23	21	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	245	40.0	202.50	200.00	179.50- 213.00	-	-	4	1	18	40	17	34	88	10	19	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	160 AND UNDER	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660	700						
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660	700							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	600	39.5	\$448.50	\$448.50	\$385.50-\$497.00	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	16	19	29	73	31	57	50	46	128	65	43	23	9	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	499	40.0	446.00	444.00	379.50- 494.00	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	12	14	28	67	26	48	40	41	104	53	39	12	6	-	-						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	190	40.0	509.50	503.00	460.00- 564.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	4	3	10	13	51	39	29	19	9	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	147	40.0	515.50	504.00	478.00- 561.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	9	11	43	36	26	8	6	-	-						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	376	39.5	425.50	420.00	376.00- 460.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	9	28	69	26	53	38	31	73	24	14	4	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	322	40.0	422.50	415.00	376.00- 460.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	28	65	24	47	29	28	57	15	13	4	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)....	979	40.0	355.50	352.00	320.00- 395.50	-	-	-	21	19	35	76	93	165	118	115	119	100	61	26	36	1	3	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	897	40.0	358.50	355.00	324.00- 398.00	-	-	-	17	10	28	60	86	159	109	105	105	96	59	24	35	1	3	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	82	40.0	323.50	313.50	282.00- 372.00	-	-	-	4	9	7	16	7	6	9	10	5	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	316	40.0	397.50	397.50	367.00- 423.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	20	36	47	58	61	46	19	20	1	3	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	284	40.0	400.00	399.50	369.00- 423.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	34	40	53	57	44	17	19	1	3	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	335	40.0	352.50	345.00	322.50- 385.00	-	-	-	8	8	11	19	28	73	51	38	31	32	14	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	310	40.0	355.50	347.00	325.00- 391.50	-	-	-	8	7	10	12	23	72	44	35	31	32	14	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	647	40.0	272.00	265.00	224.50- 314.50	16	52	83	67	76	75	57	77	49	30	42	20	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	517	40.0	280.00	276.00	231.00- 322.00	2	23	71	50	60	69	40	69	40	28	42	20	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	130	39.5	239.50	233.50	195.50- 283.00	14	29	12	17	16	6	17	8	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	209	40.0	316.00	315.00	300.00- 336.00	-	-	-	4	12	12	21	72	42	19	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	172	40.0	323.00	318.00	305.50- 341.50	-	-	-	-	3	10	14	65	36	17	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	259	40.0	270.50	265.00	236.50- 286.00	-	5	31	30	55	62	29	1	3	8	32	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	223	40.0	272.00	265.00	241.00- 281.50	-	5	24	23	49	59	20	-	-	8	32	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	179	40.0	222.00	209.50	195.50- 231.00	16	47	52	33	9	1	7	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	122	40.0	233.50	214.00	208.00- 239.00	2	18	47	27	8	-	6	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS.....	646	40.0	277.50	265.00	230.50- 315.00	8	23	76	78	109	93	62	57	37	25	17	21	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	570	40.0	282.00	270.00	237.00- 319.00	8	12	61	63	101	81	55	52	35	24	17	21	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	235	40.0	333.00	323.50	287.50- 383.50	-	-	-	1	16	31	26	39	28	17	16	21	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	221	40.0	335.50	327.50	289.00- 385.00	-	-	-	-	15	28	23	36	26	16	16	21	23	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	251	40.0	262.50	257.00	240.00- 279.50	-	2	16	37	78	57	28	15	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	219	40.0	263.50	257.00	242.00- 281.00	-	2	13	27	74	48	24	13	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	140	39.5	221.50	217.00	202.00- 233.00	6	20	46	37	15	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	110	40.0	224.50	222.00	204.00- 239.50	6	9	34	33	12	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	160 AND UNDER	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660	700
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	580	620	660	700	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	3,690	40.0	\$289.50	\$282.00	\$248.00-\$327.00	17	122	181	351	626	473	502	366	321	203	212	139	139	20	14		2	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	3,647	40.0	288.00	281.00	247.50- 324.50	17	122	181	351	626	473	500	364	319	203	201	137	135	18	-		-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A, MANUFACTURING.....	1,263	40.0	345.50	344.00	313.50- 375.00	-	-	-	-	11	40	112	212	223	180	194	116	137	20	14		2	2	-	-	-	-
	1,239	40.0	343.50	341.50	313.00- 372.50	-	-	-	-	11	40	112	212	223	180	194	114	135	18	-		-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B, MANUFACTURING.....	1,332	40.0	275.00	274.50	250.00- 294.00	-	6	62	141	242	300	335	100	83	21	17	23	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
	1,318	40.0	274.00	274.00	250.00- 292.00	-	6	62	141	242	300	335	100	81	21	7	23	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C, MANUFACTURING.....	1,095	40.0	242.00	242.50	222.00- 259.00	17	116	119	210	373	133	55	54	15	2	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
	1,090	40.0	241.50	242.50	221.50- 258.00	17	116	119	210	373	133	53	52	15	2	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	50	40.0	342.00	337.50	320.50- 363.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	14	7	10	5	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
STENOGRAPHERS.....	198	40.0	\$217.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-	90	40.0	\$180.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)....	675	40.0	\$361.00
MANUFACTURING.....	141	40.0	230.50	RECEPTIONISTS.....				83	40.0	180.00	MANUFACTURING.....
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	134	40.0	205.00	MANUFACTURING.....				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	198	40.0	400.00
TYPISTS.....	343	40.0	232.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				MANUFACTURING.....	182	40.0	400.00
MANUFACTURING.....	280	40.0	246.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:				COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	437	40.0	277.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	63	39.5	170.00	MANUFACTURING.....	439	40.0	178.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	77	39.5	245.50
TYPISTS, CLASS 8.....	75	39.5	174.50	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	122	39.5	216.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	142	40.0	319.50
FILE CLERKS.....	54	40.0	196.00	MANUFACTURING.....	74	40.0	211.00	MANUFACTURING.....	119	40.0	325.50
MANUFACTURING.....	54	40.0	196.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	111	40.0	226.50
				KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	278	39.5	203.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--													
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	6.80 AND UNDER	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	167	\$9.85	\$9.92	\$9.91-\$10.45	6	-	2	6	8	9	4	57	2	73	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	146	9.82	9.91	9.91- 10.45	5	-	1	6	6	8	4	57	2	57	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	120	9.14	9.44	8.61- 9.52	-	1	5	14	12	12	65	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	120	9.14	9.44	8.61- 9.52	-	1	5	14	12	12	65	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	222	10.45	10.43	10.26- 11.00	-	-	-	-	7	9	8	19	15	95	41	22	4	2
MANUFACTURING.....	222	10.45	10.43	10.26- 11.00	-	-	-	-	7	9	8	19	15	95	41	22	4	2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																		
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
					AND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					HIGHER	3.20	3.40	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	113	\$8.60	\$9.73	\$8.02- \$9.73	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	-	-	5	2	-	3	3	11	1	12	-	64
RECEIVERS.....	117	8.45	8.55	8.55- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	82	23	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	8.50	8.55	8.50- 9.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	22	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	132	5.02	4.85	4.61- 5.37	-	-	-	5	20	31	31	26	7	3	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	126	4.97	4.84	4.57- 5.21	-	-	-	5	20	31	30	26	5	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	351	5.35	4.64	4.27- 5.76	-	-	1	52	55	94	37	21	6	7	4	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	281	4.67	4.50	4.20- 4.86	-	-	-	52	55	94	37	20	6	4	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	63	5.22	4.80	4.22- 6.03	-	-	-	10	11	10	5	9	-	4	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	63	5.22	4.80	4.22- 6.03	-	-	-	10	11	10	5	9	-	4	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS.....	144	6.64	6.49	5.07- 8.52	-	3	3	6	4	12	11	10	17	6	1	9	-	-	6	56	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	212	7.94	8.52	7.31- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	44	-	12	128	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	194	7.89	8.52	7.31- 8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	44	-	6	116	-	-	-
GUARDS.....	466	5.76	5.00	4.25- 7.97	-	-	-	48	96	36	61	40	8	14	15	6	9	18	106	9	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	388	5.89	5.90	4.25- 8.03	-	-	-	40	79	33	57	17	-	-	14	6	9	18	106	9	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	318	4.80	4.50	4.14- 5.06	-	-	-	48	96	35	60	39	8	14	1	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	244	4.70	4.44	4.16- 5.00	-	-	-	40	79	33	57	17	-	-	1	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	791	5.75	5.66	4.73- 6.51	7	1	28	40	37	94	82	78	83	119	69	21	58	1	73	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	580	5.81	5.65	4.65- 6.92	3	1	20	36	29	74	59	57	58	45	48	19	58	-	73	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	211	5.56	5.75	4.93- 6.33	4	-	8	4	8	20	23	21	25	74	21	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, San Jose, Calif., March 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	158	\$9.91	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	116	\$5.08
MANUFACTURING.....	137	9.90	MANUFACTURING.....	110	5.62
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	105	9.26	GUARDS.....	362	5.91
MANUFACTURING.....	105	9.26	MANUFACTURING.....	333	6.06
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	201	10.50	GUARDS, CLASS B.....	224	4.69
MANUFACTURING.....	201	10.50	MANUFACTURING.....	195	4.76
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	110	8.57	GUARDS:		
			MANUFACTURING.....	55	4.87

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> Continued
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Stenographers, general	Registered industrial nurses
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Carpenters
Messengers	Electricians
Switchboard operators	Painters
Order clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Mechanics (machinery)
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, San Jose, Calif.,¹ March 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	878	140	285,807	100	141,978
MANUFACTURING -----	50	377	47	177,409	62	92,944
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	501	93	108,398	38	49,034
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	31	11	12,803	4	10,909
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	50	8	10,142	4	4,440
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	206	26	41,322	14	13,358
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	70	10	11,636	4	4,581
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	144	38	32,495	11	15,746
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	92	49	186,622	100	127,056
MANUFACTURING -----	500	54	24	137,450	74	89,187
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	38	25	49,172	26	37,869
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	3	3	9,661	5	9,661
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	2	2	3,591	2	3,591
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	15	9	17,043	9	10,605
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	4	3	4,389	2	3,444
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	14	8	14,488	8	10,568

¹ The San Jose Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Santa Clara County. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1 -----	Class E	Class D
LS-2 -----	Class D	Class C
LS-3 -----	Class C	Class B
LS-4 -----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a through working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

- Forklift operator
- Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978 ¹	2025-28, \$1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$1.20
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Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
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Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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2050-20

Area Wage Survey

Atlanta, Georgia, Metropolitan Area May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-20



DEPOSITORY
SEP 25 1979
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Atlanta, Georgia, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., under the general direction of Jerry G. Adams, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Atlanta area are available for the hotels and motels (May 1978), and computer and data processing services (March 1978) industries. Also available are reports on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for municipal workers in the city of Atlanta, as well as listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings only is also available for the moving and storage industry (May 1979). Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Atlanta, Georgia, Metropolitan Area May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

September 1979

Bulletin 2050-20

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500 and over		
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	over		
FILE CLERKS -----	1,195	38.5	\$ 144.50	\$ 135.00	\$ 122.00-157.50	285	189	267	102	68	55	74	39	66	11	1	13	11	2	6	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,152	38.5	144.00	135.00	120.00-157.50	285	171	259	99	66	55	71	39	66	11	-	12	10	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	38.5	180.50	151.50	135.50-199.00	-	1	22	9	6	5	1	3	11	1	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	406	39.0	157.50	144.50	134.00-177.00	15	56	108	61	39	12	17	9	51	9	1	13	11	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	39.0	156.50	144.50	134.00-177.00	15	54	102	61	37	12	17	9	51	9	-	12	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	764	38.5	135.50	129.50	116.00-144.50	270	133	159	40	29	39	56	29	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	740	38.5	135.50	129.50	116.00-144.50	270	117	157	37	29	39	53	29	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSENGERS -----	254	39.0	167.00	144.50	134.00-207.50	32	29	49	33	11	7	9	4	7	10	7	31	19	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	39.0	168.00	144.50	134.00-218.50	32	24	43	33	10	7	6	4	3	10	6	31	19	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	37.5	193.50	180.00	148.00-242.50	-	-	10	8	7	3	3	2	2	1	-	10	13	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	196	39.5	185.50	162.00	145.50-215.00	-	7	22	24	22	32	10	18	5	5	4	10	13	17	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	39.5	182.50	161.00	144.00-207.00	-	7	22	20	21	30	9	16	3	4	4	9	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	39.0	241.50	241.00	195.50-274.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	-	1	-	8	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	700	39.5	171.00	163.50	144.00-190.00	3	72	68	64	107	94	98	15	43	29	12	66	21	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	169.00	154.00	150.00-191.00	3	3	9	7	37	4	18	3	6	15	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	584	39.5	171.50	163.50	142.50-190.00	-	69	59	57	70	90	80	12	37	14	3	65	20	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS -----	485	40.0	179.00	164.00	142.00-195.00	-	12	77	38	113	59	19	8	56	18	13	18	9	9	7	-	15	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	185	40.0	184.00	190.00	150.00-210.00	-	9	9	18	18	20	-	7	37	18	13	18	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	40.0	174.50	152.00	142.00-167.00	-	3	68	20	95	39	19	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	15	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	448	40.0	169.00	156.00	142.00-190.00	-	12	77	38	113	59	19	8	56	15	10	15	3	9	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	182.00	190.00	150.00-205.00	-	9	9	18	18	20	-	7	37	15	10	15	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	278	40.0	161.00	150.00	139.00-164.00	-	3	68	20	95	39	19	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	4,410	39.5	190.50	176.50	155.50-216.00	27	28	251	428	644	460	490	323	370	188	171	276	239	246	99	118	41	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	458	40.0	198.00	190.00	160.50-216.00	-	-	18	40	38	38	59	34	44	48	40	36	11	8	4	27	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,952	39.5	190.00	175.00	154.50-216.50	27	28	233	388	606	422	431	289	326	140	131	240	228	238	95	91	36	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	798	38.5	228.00	237.00	184.00-264.50	-	-	28	39	18	18	73	43	41	42	45	60	117	167	41	39	25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,596	39.5	216.50	201.50	178.50-262.50	1	1	29	47	87	160	119	150	190	71	68	165	101	179	90	110	17	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	137	39.5	239.00	216.00	191.00-305.50	-	-	-	6	6	3	1	9	21	8	18	13	6	5	3	26	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,459	39.5	214.50	199.00	176.00-259.00	1	1	29	41	81	157	118	141	169	63	50	150	95	174	87	84	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	342	38.5	251.00	264.50	231.00-279.50	-	-	9	12	6	6	6	15	-	16	2	24	25	137	41	39	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,814	39.5	176.00	164.50	150.00-192.00	26	27	222	381	557	300	371	173	180	117	103	111	138	67	9	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	321	40.0	180.50	175.00	158.00-204.00	-	-	18	34	32	35	58	25	23	40	22	23	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,493	39.5	175.50	161.50	150.00-190.00	26	27	204	347	525	265	313	148	157	77	81	88	133	64	8	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	456	38.5	211.00	208.00	172.50-242.50	-	-	19	27	12	12	67	28	41	26	43	36	92	30	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	162	38.5	178.50	184.00	150.00-224.50	-	-	38	-	33	3	1	33	-	3	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	38.0	173.00	150.00	136.00-224.50	-	-	38	-	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	80	40.0	147.50	150.00	136.00-150.00	-	-	38	-	33	3	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640	\$ 640 and over				
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	over					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	1,175	39.0	\$ 395.00	\$ 388.00	\$ 327.00-451.00	-	-	1	-	12	7	50	51	64	61	115	85	74	154	168	116	84	69	40	22	2	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	150	39.5	419.00	401.50	371.50-460.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	12	8	11	30	31	18	11	4	8	5	1	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,025	39.0	391.50	384.00	326.50-451.00	-	-	1	-	12	6	48	48	62	58	103	77	63	124	137	98	73	65	32	17	1	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	363	39.0	456.50	427.00	384.50-526.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	22	68	68	31	39	36	38	22	2	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	80	39.5	439.00	408.50	384.50-450.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	23	21	11	1	-	7	5	1					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	283	39.0	461.50	441.50	384.00-534.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	12	45	47	20	38	36	31	17	1	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	443	39.0	390.00	368.00	324.50-441.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	31	46	67	29	45	15	47	62	42	33	2	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	61	39.5	408.00	401.50	330.00-476.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	11	5	-	6	10	7	10	4	1	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	382	39.0	387.00	366.00	321.00-457.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	30	43	56	24	45	9	37	55	32	29	1	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	369	38.5	341.00	347.50	276.50-393.50	-	-	1	-	12	7	44	33	33	15	31	36	7	71	53	23	3	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	360	38.5	341.50	347.50	276.50-393.50	-	-	1	-	12	6	42	33	32	15	31	33	6	70	53	23	3	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	667	39.0	345.00	344.00	287.50-400.50	-	-	-	-	20	25	73	41	45	66	60	48	45	76	108	30	15	10	4	1	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	307.00	293.50	250.00-330.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	11	16	17	16	5	2	5	7	-	1	5	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	540	39.0	354.00	359.00	300.00-404.50	-	-	-	-	20	20	36	30	29	49	44	43	43	71	101	30	14	5	4	1	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	369	39.0	379.50	390.00	330.00-410.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	9	23	28	26	28	28	61	94	29	14	5	4	1	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	183	40.0	390.00	391.00	331.00-423.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	5	9	23	17	16	14	49	6	13	10	4	1	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	40.0	390.00	393.00	333.00-424.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	6	18	15	15	10	42	6	12	5	4	1	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	319	39.0	346.50	350.00	298.00-400.00	-	-	-	-	4	10	31	14	28	39	26	18	16	53	56	22	2	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	288.50	289.00	250.00-310.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	12	12	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	253	38.5	362.00	385.50	315.00-404.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	9	8	16	27	17	15	15	52	56	22	2	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	38.5	384.00	394.50	353.50-408.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	12	15	13	12	50	54	22	2	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	165	39.0	291.50	274.00	245.50-332.50	-	-	-	-	16	15	35	18	12	18	11	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.5	298.50	299.00	247.50-353.50	-	-	-	-	16	10	21	14	9	16	9	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	39.0	321.50	318.50	273.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	8	9	16	9	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	1,079	39.0	256.00	244.00	199.50-301.00	2	22	146	110	132	87	172	91	40	30	44	72	49	40	23	17	2	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	187	40.0	262.00	229.00	204.00-341.00	-	2	12	18	49	20	14	3	8	4	8	37	-	-	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	892	39.0	255.00	251.00	194.00-294.00	2	20	134	92	83	67	158	88	32	26	36	35	49	40	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	390	38.0	263.50	257.00	221.00-301.00	-	-	45	37	13	17	117	56	5	8	27	24	12	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	178	40.0	324.00	341.00	269.50-369.50	-	-	-	2	9	11	21	4	10	13	14	43	22	7	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	40.0	324.00	334.00	249.00-375.50	-	-	-	-	6	10	17	4	9	12	7	7	22	7	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	28	40.0	332.50	357.00	230.00-410.50	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	446	39.0	254.50	232.00	207.00-289.00	-	-	17	64	101	65	31	49	25	11	28	5	12	19	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	102	40.0	241.00	215.00	204.00-240.00	-	-	6	8	45	12	10	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	344	39.0	258.50	236.00	207.50-292.50	-	-	11	56	56	53	21	46	19	9	27	5	12	19	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	144	38.0	279.00	261.50	214.00-339.50	-	-	7	25	8	9	2	29	4	3	25	3	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640		
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																												
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	455	38.5	\$ 231.50	\$ 229.00	\$ 170.00-257.00	2	22	129	44	22	11	120	38	5	6	2	24	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	427	38.5	232.50	240.50	170.00-257.00	2	20	123	36	21	4	120	38	4	5	2	23	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS -----	1,125	39.5	248.50	249.50	200.00-287.50	-	17	172	79	116	101	165	152	80	122	48	30	26	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	324	40.0	245.50	235.50	195.00-286.00	-	6	43	44	53	18	24	50	16	27	12	8	15	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	801	39.0	249.50	249.50	209.50-289.00	-	11	129	35	63	83	141	102	64	95	36	22	11	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	240	37.5	248.00	249.50	221.00-263.50	-	-	10	18	26	36	89	21	8	15	12	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	314	40.0	311.50	312.00	284.00-330.00	-	-	-	6	-	4	10	51	39	95	37	30	25	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	123	40.0	305.50	309.00	275.00-344.50	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	33	15	25	10	8	15	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	39.5	315.00	312.00	298.50-330.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	18	24	70	27	22	10	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	418	39.5	224.00	220.00	180.00-265.00	-	6	87	40	73	66	30	76	12	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	129	40.0	216.50	207.00	194.50-242.50	-	-	16	27	43	10	18	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	289	39.5	227.50	226.00	178.00-268.00	-	6	71	13	30	56	12	66	11	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	38.0	251.00	239.00	220.00-275.50	-	-	-	1	14	17	3	16	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	235	39.0	220.50	217.00	170.00-264.50	-	11	65	18	25	22	31	24	29	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	64	40.0	197.00	172.50	161.50-228.50	-	6	27	3	10	5	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	38.5	229.50	222.50	179.50-274.50	-	5	38	15	15	17	25	17	29	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	158	38.0	229.00	247.00	218.50-249.50	-	-	20	15	18	9	94	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	469	39.5	314.00	353.50	250.00-358.50	-	-	-	21	24	44	46	18	15	7	19	255	1	2	14	3	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	260	40.0	298.00	325.00	235.00-358.50	-	-	-	21	22	37	24	11	7	2	16	114	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C -----	90	39.5	227.50	234.00	218.00-241.00	-	-	-	21	10	33	22	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	89	39.5	317.00	318.00	280.50-348.00	-	-	-	-	7	2	10	1	8	17	18	11	4	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	325.50	331.00	291.00-348.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	1	4	11	10	7	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$
MESSENGERS -----	161	38.5	176.50	STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED				BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS ----	162	38.5	178.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	412	38.5	219.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	38.0	173.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	37.5	194.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	400	38.5	219.00				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS: -----				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	276	38.5	226.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS 8 -----	80	40.0	147.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	313	38.5	168.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	38.5	238.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	284	38.5	168.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	449	39.5	183.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	142	39.5	262.00	TYPISTS -----	1,045	39.0	165.50	MANUFACTURING -----	112	40.0	185.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	256.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,000	39.0	164.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	183.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	39.5	278.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	122	39.5	207.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	45	38.5	266.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R: -----				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	181	39.5	214.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	1,816	39.5	197.00
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	39.5	210.00	MANUFACTURING -----	311	39.5	193.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	38.0	217.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	39.0	235.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,505	39.5	198.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				TYPISTS, CLASS R -----	864	39.0	155.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	307	38.5	244.50
SECRETARIES -----	3,553	39.5	235.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	835	38.5	155.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	650	39.5	232.00
MANUFACTURING -----	922	39.0	237.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	39.5	187.00	MANUFACTURING -----	88	40.0	234.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,631	39.5	234.00	FILE CLERKS -----	1,127	38.5	144.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	562	39.5	231.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	500	38.5	292.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,084	38.5	143.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	161	39.0	276.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	196	39.5	274.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.5	172.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	1,166	39.5	178.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	39.5	273.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS R -----	383	39.0	159.00	MANUFACTURING -----	223	39.5	176.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	60	38.5	312.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	367	39.0	158.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	943	39.5	178.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	787	39.5	257.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	724	38.5	134.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	146	38.0	209.50
MANUFACTURING -----	132	39.0	269.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	700	38.5	134.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	655	39.5	254.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	170	39.5	186.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	187	38.5	300.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	39.5	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	423.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,292	39.5	234.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	44	39.0	241.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
MANUFACTURING -----	294	39.0	239.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	693	39.5	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	71	40.0	441.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	998	39.5	233.00	MANUFACTURING -----	109	40.0	166.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS R:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	209	38.0	286.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	584	39.5	171.50	MANUFACTURING -----	51	39.5	413.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	932	39.0	224.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	344	40.0	177.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	478	39.5	363.00
MANUFACTURING -----	399	39.0	225.50	MANUFACTURING -----	179	40.0	184.00	MANUFACTURING -----	83	39.5	319.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	533	39.5	223.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	321	40.0	171.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	395	39.0	372.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	40	39.5	258.00	MANUFACTURING -----	164	40.0	180.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	310	39.0	384.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	295	40.0	191.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	3,934	39.5	187.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	141	40.0	404.50
MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	216.50	MANUFACTURING -----	440	40.0	194.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	407.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	235	40.0	184.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,494	39.5	187.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	229	39.0	362.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	937	38.5	237.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	711	38.5	227.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	39.0	379.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	757	38.0	227.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,451	39.5	212.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	165	38.5	388.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	593	38.0	229.50	MANUFACTURING -----	122	40.0	230.00				
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	525	38.5	252.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,329	39.5	210.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	357	37.5	236.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	312	38.5	248.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	317	37.5	232.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R -----	2,483	39.5	173.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	318	40.0	180.50				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,165	39.5	172.50				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	399	38.5	210.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers,
by sex, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	108	39.5	\$ 309.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	297	39.5	\$ 310.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	314.50	MANUFACTURING -----	114	40.0	303.50	NONMANUFACTURING:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	39.5	325.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	39.5	315.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	37.0	\$ 362.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	658	39.0	260.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	331	39.5	221.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	57	39.0	258.50
MANUFACTURING -----	122	40.0	274.50	MANUFACTURING -----	91	40.0	217.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	536	39.0	256.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	39.5	223.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	198	38.0	270.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.5	245.00				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A: NONMANUFACTURING:				DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	194	39.0	219.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	26	40.0	330.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	38.5	227.50	MANUFACTURING -----	65	40.0	238.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	333	39.5	261.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	455	39.5	313.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	98	39.0	239.00
MANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	256.00	MANUFACTURING -----	255	40.0	297.50	NONMANUFACTURING:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	266	39.0	262.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C -----	89	39.5	227.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	38.0	250.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	98	38.0	292.50					COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	207	38.5	237.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	214	39.0	228.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				DRAFTERS -----	271	39.0	236.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	39.0	228.50					MANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	223.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	74	37.0	219.50					NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	38.5	241.50
DRAFTERS -----	854	39.5	252.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	87	39.5	233.50
MANUFACTURING -----	250	40.0	252.00	NONMANUFACTURING:				REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	82	39.5	320.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	604	39.5	252.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	38.0	353.00	MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	325.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	133	8.41	8.21	7.00- 9.95	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	5	3	6	17	6	16	7	13	12	2	8	7	-	-	22	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	8.53	8.09	7.28- 9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	3	5	2	6	16	4	9	3	1	8	-	-	-	22	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	501	9.02	8.96	8.55-10.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	7	2	15	12	37	5	13	47	151	49	-	69	54	1	23	
MANUFACTURING -----	329	8.99	9.19	8.00-10.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	5	2	15	12	34	3	6	38	41	49	-	62	53	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	172	9.07	8.96	8.87- 8.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	3	2	7	9	110	-	-	7	1	1	23	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	155	7.63	8.57	4.65-10.10	-	-	54	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	20	13	7	2	21	-	-	21	
MANUFACTURING -----	66	9.09	8.81	8.58-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	19	13	7	-	20	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	371	8.90	8.58	8.58- 8.80	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	9	2	11	22	12	-	217	6	6	3	-	-	-	78	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	637	7.31	7.50	6.04- 8.36	-	-	1	-	21	-	67	14	16	72	28	49	138	42	39	50	78	3	6	4	-	-	9	
MANUFACTURING -----	535	7.09	7.22	6.04- 7.64	-	-	-	-	21	-	57	14	16	66	28	48	131	41	39	31	36	3	-	4	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	8.49	8.96	7.95- 8.96	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	1	7	1	-	19	42	-	6	-	-	-	9	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,229	8.43	7.83	7.56- 9.59	-	-	1	2	9	1	16	7	17	25	68	35	139	317	37	70	98	168	20	110	-	-	89	
MANUFACTURING -----	171	7.22	6.64	5.88- 8.91	-	-	-	2	9	1	15	2	15	21	42	10	6	1	1	1	11	-	-	34	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,058	8.62	8.08	7.83- 9.59	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	2	4	26	25	133	316	36	69	87	168	20	76	-	-	89	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	996	8.66	8.41	7.83- 9.59	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	23	25	128	312	1	69	85	168	20	70	-	-	89	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	176	9.57	9.66	9.17-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	20	3	32	8	25	83	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.57	9.66	9.17-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	20	3	32	8	25	82	-	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	122	9.86	10.19	10.19-10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	23	-	-	93	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	447	5.84	5.22	4.88- 6.89	1	1	3	157	15	61	-	8	17	3	60	112	2	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	183	9.40	9.65	7.95-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	33	-	1	-	7	36	64	23	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	179	9.47	9.65	7.95-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	33	-	1	-	7	36	64	23	-	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	135	7.96	8.66	7.16- 9.36	-	-	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	25	-	-	20	18	11	8	17	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	80	8.79	8.91	8.46- 9.36	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	18	18	11	-	15	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	6.76	6.00	5.00- 8.17	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	9	-	-	2	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.80 and under	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,103	\$ 7.54	\$ 8.41	\$ 6.00- 9.40	18	2	50	44	81	147	85	199	102	95	102	90	401	63	58	88	256	52	291	376	1201	-	302	
MANUFACTURING -----	397	5.65	5.35	4.91- 6.02	-	-	-	-	15	15	19	22	25	62	97	20	26	10	11	3	49	2	17	-	4	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,706	7.74	8.82	6.00- 9.40	18	2	50	44	66	132	66	177	77	33	5	70	375	53	47	85	207	50	274	376	1197	-	302	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,121	9.11	9.40	8.83- 9.40	-	-	-	28	-	14	14	-	-	-	1	6	1	11	21	10	-	-	243	312	1158	-	302	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	344	4.60	4.35	4.35- 5.35	18	2	2	28	-	14	14	115	51	10	57	2	11	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	81	5.17	5.35	5.14- 5.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	10	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	263	4.42	4.35	4.01- 4.50	18	2	2	28	-	14	14	114	36	-	2	2	11	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,589	6.49	6.00	4.30- 8.65	-	-	48	16	81	133	56	66	40	58	10	86	363	22	23	26	61	1	107	48	296	-	48	
MANUFACTURING -----	155	5.77	5.33	4.75- 7.62	-	-	-	-	15	15	4	3	7	25	9	18	3	4	2	3	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,434	6.57	6.00	4.30- 9.09	-	-	48	16	66	118	52	63	33	33	1	68	360	18	21	23	15	-	107	48	296	-	48	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	518	9.01	9.40	8.41- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	5	21	10	-	-	107	48	271	-	48	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	2,035	8.73	9.40	8.41- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	5	27	35	2	27	39	17	62	195	50	146	328	905	-	164	
MANUFACTURING -----	143	5.44	5.23	4.81- 6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	3	27	33	2	23	6	9	-	3	-	-	4	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,892	8.98	9.40	8.41- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	33	8	62	192	50	146	328	901	-	164	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,457	9.29	9.40	8.83- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	136	264	887	-	164	
SHIPPERS: -----																												
MANUFACTURING -----	91	5.19	4.93	4.52- 5.88	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	36	15	-	22	3	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	396	7.25	8.55	5.45- 8.55	-	-	-	2	8	12	5	15	33	11	15	12	12	8	10	2	31	12	187	18	3	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	93	6.49	6.20	4.75- 8.55	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	12	5	5	11	3	4	7	-	-	33	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	303	7.48	8.55	6.28- 8.55	-	-	-	2	6	12	5	4	21	6	10	1	9	4	3	2	31	12	154	18	3	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	215	6.34	5.95	4.81- 6.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7	9	30	33	9	-	36	15	-	31	1	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	181	5.91	5.85	4.70- 6.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7	9	30	33	3	-	15	8	-	31	1	-	-	-		
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	612	6.15	6.37	4.80- 7.50	-	30	-	-	9	36	47	1	3	41	52	4	160	47	21	53	13	1	57	26	11	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	163	5.09	5.35	3.80- 6.20	-	30	-	-	9	15	-	-	3	-	31	-	39	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	449	6.54	6.38	5.37- 7.58	-	-	-	-	-	21	47	1	-	41	21	4	121	11	21	53	13	1	57	26	11	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	207	7.54	7.58	7.16- 8.72	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	1	-	8	7	-	1	4	21	53	13	1	57	26	11	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	2,452	6.09	5.82	4.30- 8.55	36	204	186	17	10	29	34	417	136	55	64	68	41	1	52	184	65	-	853	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	489	4.28	4.10	3.25- 5.04	-	60	150	15	4	9	27	-	68	46	14	56	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,963	6.54	7.54	4.30- 8.55	36	144	36	2	6	20	7	417	68	9	50	12	1	1	52	184	65	-	853	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	1,002	4.98	4.20	3.63- 5.70	19	30	84	108	54	24	80	213	23	76	20	59	5	12	25	7	16	-	73	74	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	532	4.09	4.08	3.50- 4.30	-	30	73	101	23	21	80	78	22	72	19	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	470	5.98	5.70	4.20- 8.46	19	-	11	7	31	3	-	135	1	4	1	59	5	12	25	7	3	-	73	74	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,567	5.90	6.05	3.90- 8.22	468	16	8	77	24	58	16	16	189	328	43	6	235	107	77	133	57	185	445	78	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	467	5.51	4.88	4.55- 6.20	6	3	-	7	11	2	12	11	157	109	7	4	36	18	-	-	5	44	35	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,100	5.99	6.20	3.50- 8.29	462	13	8	70	13	56	4	5	32	219	36	2	199	89	77	133	52	141	410	78	1	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	619	7.49	8.67	5.04- 8.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	356	48	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	2,202	5.96	5.25	4.89- 7.59	33	165	17	66	36	25	10	39	149	214	495	20	59	193	37	114	4	19	384	42	81	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,155	6.14	5.48	4.94- 7.41	-	-	17	14	17	4	4	20	143	186	185	7	53	186	13	19	1	19	267	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,047	5.75	5.21	3.65- 7.59	33	165	-	52	19	21	6	19	6	28	310	13	6	7	24	95	3	-	117	42	81	-	-	
JANITORS -----	4,256	3.32	2.90	2.90- 3.14	2536	737	241	271	63	30	41	23	75	31	8	13	19	1	7	1	-	66	15	78	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	232	6.76	8.30	4.55- 8.87	-	3	1	4	7	14	9	9	20	9	7	13	16	1	-	-	-	41	10	68	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,024	3.12	2.90	2.90- 3.10	2536	734	240	267	56	16	32	14	55	22	1	-	3	-	7	1	-	25	5	10	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	and under			
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00					
GUARDS - CONTINUED																															
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	149	\$ 6.07	\$ 5.08	\$ 3.55- 8.30	-	-	1	41	-	1	1	2	23	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	66	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	4,107	3.22	2.90	2.90- 3.10	2536	737	240	230	63	29	40	21	52	25	6	13	18	1	7	1	-	-	10	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	167	6.70	6.36	4.38- 8.87	-	3	-	4	7	13	8	7	9	3	5	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	10	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,940	3.07	2.90	2.90- 3.10	2536	734	240	226	56	16	32	14	43	22	1	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	6,827	3.51	2.90	2.90- 3.20	4050	1015	252	190	125	92	74	77	162	123	34	39	100	72	89	14	41	269	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	873	5.57	5.01	3.92- 7.88	11	22	56	37	41	77	41	26	81	116	18	9	8	66	7	-	41	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,954	3.20	2.90	2.90- 3.00	4039	993	196	153	84	15	33	51	81	7	16	30	92	6	82	14	-	53	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	215	6.10	6.10	5.38- 6.91	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	23	8	2	12	18	47	1	75	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	125	8.31	SHIPPERS:		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	8.40	MANUFACTURING -----	71	5.31
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	495	9.01	RECEIVERS -----	333	7.17
MANUFACTURING -----	329	8.99	MANUFACTURING -----	88	6.51
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	153	7.60	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	213	6.05
MANUFACTURING -----	66	9.09	MANUFACTURING -----	179	5.90
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	371	8.90	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	543	5.98
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	637	7.31	MANUFACTURING -----	162	5.09
MANUFACTURING -----	535	7.09	NONMANUFACTURING -----	381	6.36
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	8.49	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	159	7.57
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,228	8.43	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,496	7.04
MANUFACTURING -----	171	7.22	MANUFACTURING -----	230	4.91
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,057	8.62	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,266	7.42
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	995	8.66	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	543	5.35
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	176	9.57	MANUFACTURING -----	325	4.20
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.57	MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS:		
MILLWRIGHTS -----	122	9.86	MANUFACTURING -----	447	5.48
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	441	5.82	NONMANUFACTURING -----	617	7.49
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	183	9.40	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	179	9.47	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	2,160	5.95
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	131	7.89	MANUFACTURING -----	1,113	6.14
MANUFACTURING -----	80	8.79	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,047	5.75
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	6.49	GUARDS:		
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	209	6.90
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,021	7.53	GUARDS, CLASS A:		
MANUFACTURING -----	396	5.65	MANUFACTURING -----	144	6.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,625	7.74	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,945	3.78
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,070	9.15	MANUFACTURING -----	721	5.76
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	326	4.66	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,224	3.33
MANUFACTURING -----	81	5.17	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	185	6.13
NONMANUFACTURING -----	245	4.50	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,529	6.38	ORDER FILLERS -----	956	4.60
MANUFACTURING -----	155	5.77	MANUFACTURING -----	259	3.72
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,374	6.45	NONMANUFACTURING -----	697	4.93
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	483	8.99	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	395	4.20
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	2,031	8.73	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,860	3.12
MANUFACTURING -----	142	5.44	MANUFACTURING -----	152	4.63
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,889	8.98	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,708	3.03
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,455	9.29	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	5.92

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Atlanta, Ga., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1972	May 1973	May 1974	May 1975	May 1976	May 1977	May 1978
	to May 1973	to May 1974	to May 1975	to May 1976	to May 1977	to May 1978	to May 1979
All industries:							
Office clerical.....	6.6	7.2	10.2	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.6	8.2	7.3	9.4	8.2
Industrial nurses.....	6.6	7.5	12.2	7.9	6.4	9.4	7.1
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.3	8.5	10.2	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.1	12.6	8.3	7.8	6.1	9.8	9.3
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.3	6.3	11.2	6.6	6.7	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	6.7	7.9	11.1	8.0	7.8	7.5	9.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.5	10.7	11.5	7.8	8.3	8.3	9.5
Nonmanufacturing:							
Office clerical.....	6.6	7.3	10.0	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.3	8.7	7.6	10.3	8.2
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	5.8	10.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.2	13.3	7.3	7.9	5.4	10.2	9.2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typist	Typists		File clerks		Messengers	Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C					Class A	Class B					
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	111	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	126	117	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	134	131	111	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	151	133	118	112	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	133	130	118	(6)	(6)	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	152	148	136	109	(6)	117	100																
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS-----	(6)	145	123	107	102	(6)	(6)	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	141	137	128	115	102	107	102	95	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	169	162	143	119	114	129	122	112	122	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	214	163	137	119	120	115	105	(6)	113	98	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	202	183	156	136	129	(6)	(6)	122	132	107	(6)	100											
MESSENGERS-----	174	169	145	136	128	121	105	120	118	96	109	(6)	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	148	140	129	123	107	103	103	89	98	87	83	87	86	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	146	139	122	109	111	(6)	(6)	110	(6)	98	96	90	94	120	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	193	118	144	99	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	(6)	80	(6)	(6)	88	100							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	134	122	110	99	95	91	90	82	86	76	77	77	79	87	89	91	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	158	143	129	114	103	114	109	102	105	94	88	85	94	104	102	103	123	100					
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	(6)	124	(6)	100				
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	137	126	117	105	96	119	108	103	92	86	(6)	78	(6)	87	95	87	108	92	(6)	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	132	128	110	104	95	100	94	87	92	76	83	70	83	89	89	(6)	98	96	(6)	93	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	161	152	133	122	113	115	105	104	107	92	93	84	97	98	103	99	121	102	89	111	122	100	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																							
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters				Electronics technicians, class C	Registered industrial nurses								
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafters-tracers										
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	121	100																					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	151	127	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	127	117	(6)	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	144	128	(6)	113	100																		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	171	145	(6)	140	121	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	153	140	109	122	102	89	100																
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	196	156	123	141	127	103	114	100															
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	223	197	(6)	157	141	121	126	119	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	(6)	117	(6)	113	100	83	96	78	73	100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	(6)	147	(6)	150	124	97	110	99	79	133	100												
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	153	148	108	(6)	110	(6)	153	119	100											
DRAFTER-TRACERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	161	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	178	141	122	100										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	131	106	96	(6)	100									
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	168	(6)	(6)	133	113	102	109	95	82	109	87	(6)	(6)	(6)									

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Table A-5. Average pay relationships compared to													
Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—												
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers		
					Machinery	Motor vehicles							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	97	100											
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	102	103	100										
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	100	102	104	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	102	103	103	106	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	104	106	99	(6)	103	100							
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	99	101	97	(6)	97	99	100						
MILLWRIGHTS-----	100	102	99	(6)	100	100	100	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	130	(6)	(6)	100				
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	95	98	94	(6)	90	95	98	(6)	(6)	100			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	100	102	97	(6)	96	99	101	100	(6)	104		100	
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
	Truckdrivers			Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Tractor-trailer								Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	81	94	100										
RECEIVERS-----	(6)	133	107	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	93	123	96	147	100							
ORDER FILLERS-----	(6)	132	112	103	(6)	116	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	121	146	115	116	114	(6)	102	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	146	125	109	113	115	120	106	98	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	98	103	105	102	111	101	98	90	95	100			
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	(6)	164	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	(6)	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	146	(6)	105	(6)	113	99	93	106	103	(6)	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	156	141	128	116	120	124	111	108	116	111	115	113	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub. See appendix A for method of computation.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400							
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over							
SECRETARIES -----	2,230	39.0	\$ 248.50	\$ 240.00	\$ 199.50-298.00	-	-	-	19	29	67	135	140	174	168	152	231	217	181	191	256	177	83	50	14	16							
MANUFACTURING -----	701	38.5	245.00	236.50	196.50-288.50	-	-	-	7	5	27	37	47	62	56	37	81	95	52	35	113	15	11	7	7	7							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,529	39.5	250.50	240.50	200.00-299.50	-	-	-	12	24	40	98	93	112	112	115	157	122	129	156	143	92	72	43	7	9							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	444	38.0	295.00	297.50	272.50-321.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	7	6	31	34	51	117	70	44	44	29	1	3							
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	124	39.0	298.50	282.50	259.00-345.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	21	22	20	10	5	6	16	4	6							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	39.0	289.00	280.50	258.50-317.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	18	22	20	10	5	4	14	1	2							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	38.5	313.00	307.50	276.50-360.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9	10	8	5	4	13	-	2							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	456	39.0	276.00	274.00	236.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	16	14	29	52	46	76	58	60	19	40	20	2	7							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	372	39.0	273.50	271.50	233.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	16	12	26	44	33	60	34	58	19	33	15	1	4							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	178	38.5	303.50	307.00	282.50-340.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	1	1	9	3	18	27	53	16	29	12	1	1							
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	714	39.0	241.50	228.00	201.50-278.50	-	-	-	-	3	9	21	44	89	73	73	97	71	59	80	34	37	15	4	5	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	219	38.5	247.00	236.00	206.00-274.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	29	20	13	39	23	27	6	27	14	2	-	3	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	495	39.0	239.00	222.00	201.00-278.50	-	-	-	-	3	9	19	30	60	53	60	58	48	32	74	7	23	13	4	2	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	175	38.0	289.00	294.00	272.50-300.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	24	23	70	7	23	11	4	-	-							
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	494	39.0	233.00	223.50	191.00-277.00	-	-	-	7	5	28	37	44	41	46	28	54	71	11	17	94	9	-	2	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	355	38.5	229.50	215.00	184.00-277.50	-	-	-	7	5	27	35	32	31	31	18	23	50	8	4	83	1	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	39.5	242.00	230.00	204.00-272.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	10	15	10	31	21	3	13	11	8	-	2	-	-							
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	272	40.0	188.00	184.00	173.00-202.50	-	-	-	12	20	23	71	45	26	30	20	13	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	243	40.0	182.50	178.50	172.00-192.00	-	-	-	12	20	23	71	44	24	27	17	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS -----	783	38.5	241.00	244.50	196.00-297.00	-	-	7	10	32	20	45	50	56	40	48	52	79	86	151	104	3	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	627	38.0	229.00	224.00	188.00-262.00	-	-	7	10	32	20	45	50	53	39	45	52	69	82	18	104	3	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	585	38.0	229.50	224.00	188.00-262.00	-	-	6	8	25	18	43	49	52	37	43	49	65	75	9	104	2	-	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	464	38.5	251.00	261.50	211.00-297.00	-	-	-	-	4	10	9	20	36	33	34	34	41	76	136	28	3	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	37.5	232.50	228.00	201.00-261.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	9	20	33	33	32	34	35	73	3	28	3	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	314	37.5	232.00	228.00	201.00-261.50	-	-	-	-	4	10	9	20	33	33	32	34	34	72	3	28	2	-	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	319	38.5	226.00	214.00	175.50-287.00	-	-	7	10	28	10	36	30	20	7	14	18	38	10	15	76	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	310	38.5	225.50	210.50	173.50-291.00	-	-	7	10	28	10	36	30	20	6	13	16	34	9	15	76	-	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	271	38.5	226.50	210.50	176.00-302.50	-	-	6	8	21	8	34	29	19	4	11	15	31	3	6	76	-	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS -----	343	39.0	204.00	200.00	167.50-236.00	-	-	10	37	27	16	33	21	27	14	50	27	38	32	7	-	4	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	322	39.0	201.00	194.00	165.00-233.50	-	-	10	37	27	16	33	20	27	13	48	21	33	32	2	-	3	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	105	39.0	216.50	208.00	179.00-272.50	-	-	2	4	-	5	18	6	13	5	9	10	6	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	135	39.5	214.00	200.00	175.50-272.50	-	-	6	7	6	10	10	16	9	8	8	9	8	30	7	-	1	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	119	39.5	208.50	194.50	171.50-272.50	-	-	6	7	6	10	10	15	9	7	7	7	3	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	39.0	233.50	228.50	200.00-273.00	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	3	3	5	6	4	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	208	39.0	197.50	196.50	159.50-220.50	-	-	4	30	21	6	23	5	18	6	42	18	30	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	203	39.0	197.00	193.50	159.00-218.50	-	-	4	30	21	6	23	5	18	6	41	14	30	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	39.5	200.00	193.50	171.50-233.50	-	-	2	3	-	2	16	3	10	-	3	6	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-							
FILE CLERKS -----	271	39.5	146.50	137.00	129.50-146.50	15	62	97	43	10	15	3	3	5	2	1	4	2	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	258	39.5	142.50	137.00	129.50-144.50	15	60	97	43	8	15	3	3	5	2	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	36.5	178.50	163.00	147.00-201.00	-	1	4	6	3	5	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-							

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																															
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	and under	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220		240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over										
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																																					
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	146	39.5	143.50	134.50	129.00-144.00	15	29	56	27	5	3	-	-	-	-	1		4	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	136	39.5	139.00	134.00	129.00-142.00	15	27	56	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	-		3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-										
MESSENGERS -----	151	38.5	172.50	151.00	125.50-218.50	16	27	15	13	10	7	9	4	7	2	5		11	19	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	138	38.5	173.50	151.00	125.50-225.00	16	24	12	13	10	7	6	4	3	2	5		11	19	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	37.5	193.50	180.00	148.00-242.50	-	-	10	8	7	3	3	2	2	1	-		10	13	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	150	39.5	185.50	159.50	144.00-239.00	-	7	22	24	22	8	9	6	4	3	2		8	13	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	39.5	181.50	158.00	144.00-232.00	-	7	22	20	21	7	8	5	3	2	2		8	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	39.0	243.00	254.00	228.00-274.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1		8	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	50	40.0	167.50	153.50	134.00-203.50	-	4	14	3	6	3	3	1	3	3	5		3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,726	39.5	210.50	198.50	169.50-247.50	-	-	62	108	169	94	167	142	141	87	102		115	158	199	55	82	34	3	4	4	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	136	39.5	232.50	210.50	182.00-302.50	-	-	3	2	3	11	14	18	7	8	11		8	8	4	4	25	2	1	3	4	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,590	39.0	208.50	198.00	167.00-246.00	-	-	59	106	166	83	153	124	134	79	91		107	150	195	51	57	32	2	1	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	718	38.5	235.50	242.50	198.00-268.50	-	-	7	27	9	6	67	37	34	42	45		53	117	167	41	39	25	1	1	-	-										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	605	39.0	238.00	247.50	191.00-278.50	-	-	20	11	20	29	21	47	39	38	22		39	33	143	46	76	10	3	4	4	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	285.00	310.00	227.50-315.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	3		3	3	4	3	24	1	1	3	4	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	546	39.0	233.00	241.50	186.00-269.50	-	-	20	11	20	29	20	43	38	34	19		36	30	139	43	52	9	2	1	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	290	38.5	266.00	264.50	264.50-283.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	16	2		17	25	137	41	39	2	1	1	-	-										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,121	39.5	195.50	187.00	159.00-224.50	-	-	42	97	149	65	146	95	102	49	80		76	125	56	9	6	24	-	-	-	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	192.50	185.50	171.50-211.00	-	-	3	2	3	11	13	14	6	4	8		5	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,044	39.5	196.00	187.50	158.50-228.00	-	-	39	95	146	54	133	81	96	45	72		71	120	56	8	5	23	-	-	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	428	38.5	214.50	211.50	176.00-242.50	-	-	7	27	9	6	67	28	34	26	43		36	92	30	-	-	23	-	-	-	-										
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	156	39.5	223.50	208.00	170.50-274.50	-	-	11	6	11	7	21	12	3	7	7		12	10	12	10	4	12	9	1	1	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	39.5	230.50	228.00	163.50-287.50	-	-	9	6	9	7	3	9	3	3	4		9	8	9	7	4	12	9	-	-	-										
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	890	39.0	229.50	226.00	185.00-276.00	-	3	12	31	42	49	51	52	30	61	73		107	107	66	131	55	10	2	8	-	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	226.00	218.00	173.00-287.50	-	-	-	2	13	12	14	12	3	6	5		14	8	6	24	2	1	2	5	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	761	39.0	230.00	226.00	190.00-274.00	-	3	12	29	29	37	40	27	55	68		93	99	60	107	53	9	-	3	-	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	269	38.5	243.00	242.50	207.50-287.50	-	-	3	4	4	8	13	13	10	15	22		28	58	8	32	42	9	-	-	-	-										
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	399	39.5	249.50	259.50	203.00-290.00	-	2	-	4	-	26	15	30	13	23	12		41	34	43	87	49	10	2	8	-	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	62	40.0	257.50	269.50	192.50-297.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	2	2	1		6	2	6	18	2	1	2	5	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	248.50	259.00	205.00-288.00	-	2	-	4	-	21	10	25	11	21	11		35	32	37	69	47	9	-	3	-	-										
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	491	39.0	217.50	218.50	175.00-244.00	-	1	12	27	42	23	36	22	17	38	61		66	73	23	44	6	-	-	-	-	-										
MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	197.00	180.50	162.00-222.50	-	-	-	2	13	7	9	7	1	4	4		8	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-										
NONMANUFACTURING -----	424	39.0	215.00	218.50	179.00-246.50	-	1	12	25	29	16	27	15	16	34	57		58	67	23	38	6	-	-	-	-	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	126	38.0	207.50	207.00	180.50-242.50	-	-	3	4	4	8	13	10	10	13	15		7	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120 and under	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 640	\$ 680	\$ 720	
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	over	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	729	38.0	\$ 427.50	\$ 421.00	\$ 367.00-487.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	25	24	16	57	45	33	103	118	108	75	61	40	18	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	124	39.5	435.50	413.00	385.00-475.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	8	10	23	29	18	11	4	8	5	1	-	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	228	38.5	487.00	481.00	411.00-563.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	25	40	27	32	28	38	18	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	70	39.5	446.50	413.00	388.50-459.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	40	27	32	28	38	18	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	38.5	505.00	508.00	441.50-570.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	21	16	31	28	31	13	1	-	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	225	38.5	442.00	457.00	384.50-504.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	29	9	9	9	29	58	40	33	2	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	597	39.0	350.00	350.50	294.50-403.00	-	-	-	-	20	21	50	37	42	56	53	39	45	71	103	30	15	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.0	320.00	304.00	273.00-335.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	7	13	13	13	4	2	2	4	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	516	39.0	355.00	364.00	299.00-405.50	-	-	-	-	20	19	35	30	29	43	40	35	43	69	99	30	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	369	39.0	379.50	390.00	330.00-410.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	9	23	28	26	28	28	61	98	29	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	161	40.0	396.00	399.50	333.00-429.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	4	8	17	10	16	11	46	6	13	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	40.0	393.50	399.50	338.50-428.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	6	14	9	15	10	42	6	12	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS D -----	274	38.5	357.00	372.50	310.00-402.50	-	-	-	-	4	9	9	10	26	30	25	16	16	51	54	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	239	38.5	363.50	386.00	316.50-405.00	-	-	-	-	4	9	8	8	16	21	17	13	15	50	54	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	38.5	384.00	394.50	353.50-408.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	12	15	13	12	50	54	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS E -----	162	39.0	293.00	278.00	247.50-335.00	-	-	-	-	16	12	35	18	12	18	11	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.5	298.50	299.00	247.50-353.50	-	-	-	-	16	10	21	14	9	16	9	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	101	39.0	321.50	318.50	273.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	8	9	16	9	13	13	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	704	38.5	270.50	257.00	216.00-327.00	2	11	58	64	48	43	136	85	32	26	44	70	32	24	19	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	104	39.5	302.00	325.00	229.00-341.00	-	-	3	11	8	11	3	3	4	4	8	37	-	-	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	400	38.5	265.00	257.00	214.00-312.00	2	11	55	53	40	32	133	82	28	22	36	33	32	24	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	358	37.5	269.50	257.00	240.50-324.00	-	-	35	27	10	8	117	56	5	8	27	24	12	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	138	40.0	338.50	341.00	318.00-369.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	4	7	13	14	43	19	7	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	337.50	345.50	298.00-377.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	7	12	7	7	19	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	254	38.5	275.50	261.50	217.50-326.00	-	-	-	34	32	34	8	45	20	9	28	3	12	17	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	214	38.5	274.00	261.50	216.00-326.00	-	-	-	31	25	24	6	42	17	7	27	3	12	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	127	38.0	291.50	289.00	240.00-347.50	-	-	-	18	8	6	2	29	4	3	25	3	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	312	38.0	236.50	257.00	187.00-257.50	2	11	58	30	16	4	118	36	5	4	2	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	296	38.0	237.00	257.00	187.50-257.50	2	11	55	22	15	4	118	36	4	3	2	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAFTERS -----	414	38.0	259.00	249.50	229.50-282.00	-	-	10	22	44	52	120	53	40	31	18	2	18	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	287.50	282.00	244.00-346.00	-	-	-	4	4	8	8	9	6	6	5	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	347	38.0	253.50	249.50	223.00-275.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	240	37.5	248.00	249.50	221.00-263.50	-	-	10	18	26	36	89	21	8	15	12	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAFTERS, CLASS A -----	79	39.0	313.00	305.00	274.50-362.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	13	11	11	2	17	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS:			\$	TYPISTS -----	305	39.0	204.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			\$
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	284	39.0	200.50	(BUSINESS) -----	484	38.0	438.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	37.5	194.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	104	39.0	217.00	MANUFACTURING -----	105	39.5	441.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				TYPISTS, CLASS A:				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING:				(BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	166	38.5	496.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	38.5	238.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	51	39.0	235.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	58	39.0	283.50	TYPISTS, CLASS R -----	202	39.0	196.50	(BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	150	38.0	447.00
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	39.0	196.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	429	39.0	369.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	39.5	278.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	39.5	200.00	MANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	338.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R:				FILE CLERKS -----	225	39.5	147.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	379	39.0	373.50
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.5	142.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	310	39.0	384.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	38.0	217.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	123	39.5	145.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.5	140.00	CLASS A -----	119	40.0	415.50
SECRETARIES -----	1,969	39.0	246.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	124	39.5	185.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	40.0	414.00
MANUFACTURING -----	698	38.5	245.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	39.5	180.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
NONMANUFACTURING:				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	35	39.0	243.00	CLASS R -----	203	39.0	374.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	444	38.0	295.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	50	40.0	167.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	38.5	381.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	124	39.0	298.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,413	39.0	208.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	165	38.5	388.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	39.0	289.00	MANUFACTURING -----	121	40.0	227.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	38.5	313.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,292	39.0	206.00	CLASS C -----	107	39.5	310.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS R -----	440	39.0	278.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	631	38.5	235.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	314.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	356	39.0	276.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	544	39.0	233.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	82	39.5	325.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	178	38.5	303.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	497	39.0	228.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	665	39.0	244.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	260	38.5	264.50	MANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	308.50
MANUFACTURING -----	218	38.5	246.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R:				NONMANUFACTURING:			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	447	39.0	244.00	MANUFACTURING -----	74	40.0	193.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	183	37.5	274.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	175	38.0	289.00	NONMANUFACTURING:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	188	38.5	283.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	492	39.0	233.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	371	38.5	214.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	38.5	279.50
MANUFACTURING -----	353	38.5	230.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	738	39.0	221.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	95	38.0	295.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	139	39.5	242.00	MANUFACTURING -----	127	39.5	226.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C:			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	242	40.0	190.50	NONMANUFACTURING:				MANUFACTURING -----	71	37.0	220.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	185.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	258	38.5	240.50	NONMANUFACTURING:			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	756	38.5	240.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A:				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	277	38.5	262.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	600	38.0	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	259.50	MANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	287.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	580	38.0	229.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	422	38.5	202.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	38.0	256.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	464	38.5	251.00	MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	197.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	71	39.0	310.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	37.5	232.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	355	38.5	203.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS R -----	80	39.0	252.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	314	37.5	232.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	123	38.0	208.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	65	38.5	249.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	292	38.5	224.00					PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.5	245.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	283	38.5	223.50					DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	100	38.0	244.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	266	38.5	227.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	37.5	245.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	404	39.5	\$ 324.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -			
MANUFACTURING -----	213	40.0	315.00	NONMANUFACTURING:	59	38.0	\$ 353.00	CONTINUED			
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	55	39.0	\$ 259.50
				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),				CLASS C -----			
				CLASS A:	30	37.0	362.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A:			
				NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING:	32	37.0	281.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----			
								PEGTSTEREO INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	78	39.5	321.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers,
large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ^a			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.20	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.60	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.60	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	118	\$ 8.59	\$ 8.57	\$ 7.35- 9.95	2	-	-	-	7	-	5	3	-	1	5	2	6	16	7	13	12	2	8	7	-	-	22	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	8.53	8.09	7.28- 9.95	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	3	-	-	5	2	6	16	4	9	3	1	8	-	-	-	22	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	478	9.12	8.96	8.55-10.37	-	-	-	-	13	1	4	-	2	1	11	9	28	5	10	47	151	49	-	69	54	1	23	
MANUFACTURING -----	308	9.12	9.40	8.55-10.37	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	-	2	1	11	9	25	3	3	38	41	49	-	62	53	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	170	9.11	8.96	8.87- 8.96	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	9	110	-	-	7	1	1	23	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	101	9.23	9.45	8.57-10.14	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	20	13	7	2	21	-	-	21	
MANUFACTURING -----	66	9.09	8.81	8.58-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	19	13	7	-	20	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	347	9.04	8.58	8.58- 9.09	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	8	13	6	-	217	6	6	3	-	-	-	78	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	382	8.03	7.78	7.22- 8.91	1	-	6	-	2	-	1	4	14	3	10	29	96	27	39	50	78	3	6	4	-	-	9	
MANUFACTURING -----	288	7.79	7.57	7.22- 8.55	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	11	3	10	28	89	26	39	31	36	3	-	4	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	8.74	8.96	8.78- 8.96	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	7	1	-	19	42	-	6	-	-	-	9	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	458	8.92	8.87	8.08-10.19	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	5	4	-	19	25	41	5	37	70	96	-	20	40	-	-	89	
MANUFACTURING -----	57	9.23	10.19	8.91-10.19	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	11	-	-	34	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	401	8.88	8.55	8.08- 9.61	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	19	25	39	4	36	69	85	-	20	6	-	-	89	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	345	9.01	8.87	8.41-11.25	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	16	25	34	-	1	69	85	-	20	-	-	-	89	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	176	9.57	9.66	9.17-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	20	3	32	8	25	83	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.57	9.66	9.17-10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	20	3	32	8	25	82	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	146	9.92	10.40	9.65-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	7	36	64	23	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	146	9.92	10.40	9.65-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	7	36	64	23	-	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	95	8.73	8.91	7.57- 9.36	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	18	-	-	20	18	11	2	17	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	80	8.79	8.91	8.46- 9.36	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	18	18	11	-	15	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60				
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60					
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,508	\$ 8.26	\$ 8.41	\$ 7.97- 8.90	-	2	14	16	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	5	39	38	55	47	31	245	23	260	376	347	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	115	7.21	7.62	6.32- 7.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	23	10	2	3	46	2	17	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,393	8.35	8.82	7.97- 9.15	-	2	14	16	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	37	15	45	45	28	199	21	243	376	343	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	917	8.84	8.83	8.41- 9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	5	21	10	-	-	243	312	318	-	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	581	8.16	8.65	7.60- 9.40	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	35	2	22	23	26	55	1	107	48	230	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	522	8.25	8.90	7.60- 9.40	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	2	18	21	23	9	-	107	48	230	-	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	861	8.45	8.82	7.97- 8.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	31	6	5	190	21	136	328	117	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	826	8.53	8.82	7.97- 8.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	6	5	190	21	136	328	113	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	513	8.87	8.83	8.41- 8.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	264	113	-	-	-		
RECEIVERS -----	198	7.03	7.92	5.41- 8.55	-	-	-	2	6	12	3	5	2	3	1	7	15	2	9	8	10	2	31	12	47	18	3	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	56	7.49	8.55	6.65- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	5	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	6.84	7.92	5.39- 8.36	-	-	-	2	6	12	3	4	2	-	-	6	10	1	9	4	3	2	31	12	14	18	3	-	-	-		
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	400	6.94	6.46	6.20- 7.69	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	1	-	38	4	106	47	21	53	13	1	57	26	11	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	294	7.28	7.58	6.38- 8.72	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	4	67	11	21	53	13	1	57	26	11	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	179	8.00	7.69	7.58- 8.72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	21	53	13	1	57	26	-	-	-	-		
ORDER FILLERS -----	473	6.46	7.45	5.21- 7.54	-	-	-	2	6	20	7	18	3	32	7	2	58	12	4	1	52	184	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	462	6.49	7.45	5.21- 7.54	-	-	-	2	6	20	7	18	3	32	7	2	50	12	1	1	52	184	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	389	5.56	5.70	3.96- 7.15	-	-	39	14	36	21	13	55	1	2	8	-	3	59	5	12	25	7	16	-	73	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	232	6.44	6.49	5.70- 8.46	-	-	11	7	19	3	-	2	1	-	4	-	1	59	5	12	25	7	3	-	73	-	-	-	-	-		
MATERIAL HANDLINE LABORERS -----	1,587	7.17	7.32	6.35- 8.67	-	13	8	34	8	15	4	5	3	81	13	68	43	6	211	107	77	133	57	185	437	78	1	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	241	6.31	5.25	5.07- 8.29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	52	2	60	7	4	12	18	-	-	5	44	35	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,346	7.32	7.60	6.35- 8.67	-	13	8	34	6	15	4	5	3	29	11	8	36	2	199	89	77	133	52	141	402	78	1	-	-	-		
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	959	7.32	7.59	6.46- 8.46	-	-	-	8	-	4	1	1	-	8	26	27	60	14	59	157	37	114	4	19	384	36	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	624	7.16	6.93	6.46- 8.46	-	-	-	8	-	4	1	1	-	2	4	21	60	1	53	150	13	19	1	19	267	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	7.60	7.59	7.33- 8.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	6	-	13	6	7	24	95	3	-	117	36	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS -----	947	4.37	3.00	2.90- 4.86	457	31	22	17	23	21	39	23	45	30	16	15	8	13	19	1	7	1	-	66	15	78	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	218	6.97	8.30	4.99- 8.87	-	-	1	-	7	7	9	9	17	3	2	7	7	13	16	1	-	-	-	41	10	68	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS A -----	108	7.02	8.22	4.67- 8.30	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	22	1	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	66	5	-	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS B: -----	153	6.98	8.59	5.07- 8.87	-	-	-	-	7	6	8	7	7	2	-	3	5	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	10	68	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	153	6.98	8.59	5.07- 8.87	-	-	-	-	7	6	8	7	7	2	-	3	5	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	10	68	-	-	-	-		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,220	4.25	3.13	2.90- 5.69	820	341	161	96	44	47	45	14	22	5	6	21	29	26	100	72	85	5	41	234	6	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	503	6.55	7.88	4.83- 8.11	1	-	41	2	12	32	28	3	4	1	3	19	16	3	8	66	7	-	41	216	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING: -----	173	6.30	6.18	5.69- 6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	-	-	12	18	47	1	75	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	173	6.30	6.18	5.69- 6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	-	-	12	18	47	1	75	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Atlanta, Ga., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ¹	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	110	8.49	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		\$
NONMANUFACTURING -----	83	8.40	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	857	8.45
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	472	9.11	NONMANUFACTURING -----	823	8.53
MANUFACTURING -----	308	9.12	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	511	8.86
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	99	9.21	RECEIVERS:		
MANUFACTURING -----	66	9.09	MANUFACTURING -----	54	7.48
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	347	9.04	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	331	6.82
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	382	8.03	NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	7.20
MANUFACTURING -----	288	7.79	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	131	8.21
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	8.74	ORDER FILLERS -----	376	6.88
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	457	8.92	NONMANUFACTURING -----	365	6.92
MANUFACTURING -----	57	9.23	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	400	8.88	MANUFACTURING -----	221	6.31
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	344	9.01	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	917	7.37
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	176	9.57	MANUFACTURING -----	582	7.24
MANUFACTURING -----	175	9.57	NONMANUFACTURING -----	335	7.60
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	146	9.92	GUARDS:		
MANUFACTURING -----	146	9.92	MANUFACTURING -----	195	7.14
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	91	8.66	GUARDS, CLASS B:		
MANUFACTURING -----	80	8.79	MANUFACTURING -----	130	7.24
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,420	4.63
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,440	8.23	MANUFACTURING -----	392	6.99
MANUFACTURING -----	114	7.22	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,028	3.73
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,326	8.32	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	880	8.82	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	521	8.03	MANUFACTURING -----	111	4.99
NONMANUFACTURING -----	462	8.11	NONMANUFACTURING -----	30	5.92
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	369	8.76	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> Continued
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Atlanta, Ga.,¹ May 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	1,534	202	355,751	100	177,488
MANUFACTURING -----	50	399	73	99,497	28	54,625
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,135	129	256,254	72	122,863
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	110	26	64,659	18	52,793
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	248	22	32,957	9	6,160
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	334	28	81,558	23	41,301
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	178	14	33,698	9	7,512
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	265	39	43,382	12	15,097
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	105	64	184,231	100	150,737
MANUFACTURING -----	500	25	20	47,761	26	43,712
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	80	44	136,470	74	107,025
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	15	13	51,453	28	50,003
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	5	3	3,580	2	2,380
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	42	17	59,260	32	40,395
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	8	4	11,242	6	5,699
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	10	7	10,935	6	8,548

¹ The Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, and Walton Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

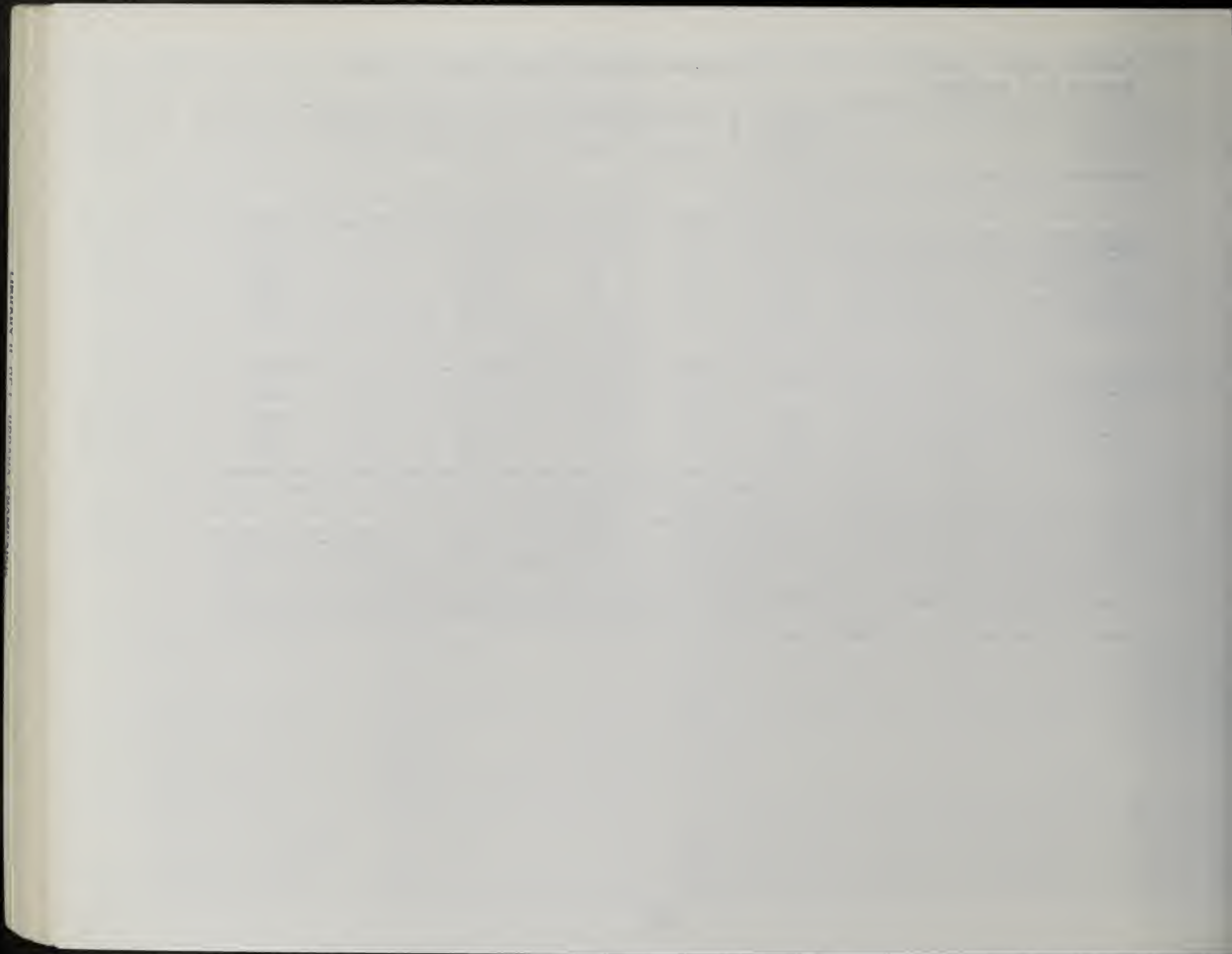
finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Atlanta's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.



Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

STENOGRAPHER—Continued

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated, checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Works requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multi-processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes argued by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR—Continued

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

DRAFTER—Continued

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment. •

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first

GUARD—Continued

response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties re-

GUARD—Continued

quire minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available at no cost, while supplies last in any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

aska (statewide)
any, Ga.
buquerque, N. Mex.
xandria—Leesville, La.
ena—Standish—Tawas City, Mich.
Arbor, Mich.
neville, N.C.
usta, Ga.—S.C.
tin, Tex.
ersfield, Calif.
on Rouge, La.
tle Creek, Mich.
umont—Port Arthur—Orange
d Lake Charles, Tex.—La.
oxi—Gulfport and Pascagoula—
oss Point, Miss.
ghamton, N.Y.
mingham, Ala.
omington—Vincennes, Ind.
merton—Shelton, Wash.
unswick, Ga.
lar Rapids, Iowa
ampaign—Urbana—Rantoul, Ill.
arleston—North Charleston—
alterboro, S.C.
arlotte—Gastonia, N.C.
arksville—Hopkinsville, Tenn.—Ky.
umbia—Sumter, S.C.
umbus, Ga.—Ala.
umbus, Miss.
necticut (statewide)
atur, Ill.
Moines, Iowa
han, Ala.
uth—Superior, Minn.—Wis.
Paso—Alamogordo—Las Cruces,
ex.—N. Mex.
ene—Springfield—Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood
and West Palm Beach—
Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island—Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg—Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse—Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas—Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington—Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain—Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.—Va.—Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen—Pharr—Edinburg
and Brownsville—Harlingen—
San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and
Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile—Pensacola—Panama City,
Ala.—Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville—Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern—Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard—Simi Valley—Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh—Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside—San Bernardino—
Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas—Seaside—Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara—Santa Maria—
Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman—Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa—St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson—Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo—Fairfield—Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen—Temple, Tex.
Waterloo—Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern
Massachusetts
Wichita Falls—Lawton—Altus,
Tex.—Okla.
Yakima—Richland—Kennewick—
Pendleton, Wash.—Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1960 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
London, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Manhasset Neck-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
San Bernardino-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$ 1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, \$ 1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Denver-Port Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
East San Jose, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Daytona Beach, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Dayton-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Delaware Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Deerfield-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Daytona-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Daytona, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Dayton, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Daytonville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Jackson City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$ 1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$ 1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Oklahoma
Texas

Region III

3535 Market Street,
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone 596-1154 (Area Code 215)

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
Pennsylvania
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West Virginia

Regions VII and VIII

Federal Office Building
911 Walnut St., 15th Floor
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

VII
Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Nebraska

VIII
Colorado
Montana
North Dakota
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

Region IV

Suite 540
1371 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone 881-4418 (Area Code 404)

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

Regions IX and X

450 Golden Gate Ave.
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

IX
Arizona
California
Hawaii
Nevada

X
Alaska
Idaho
Oregon
Washington

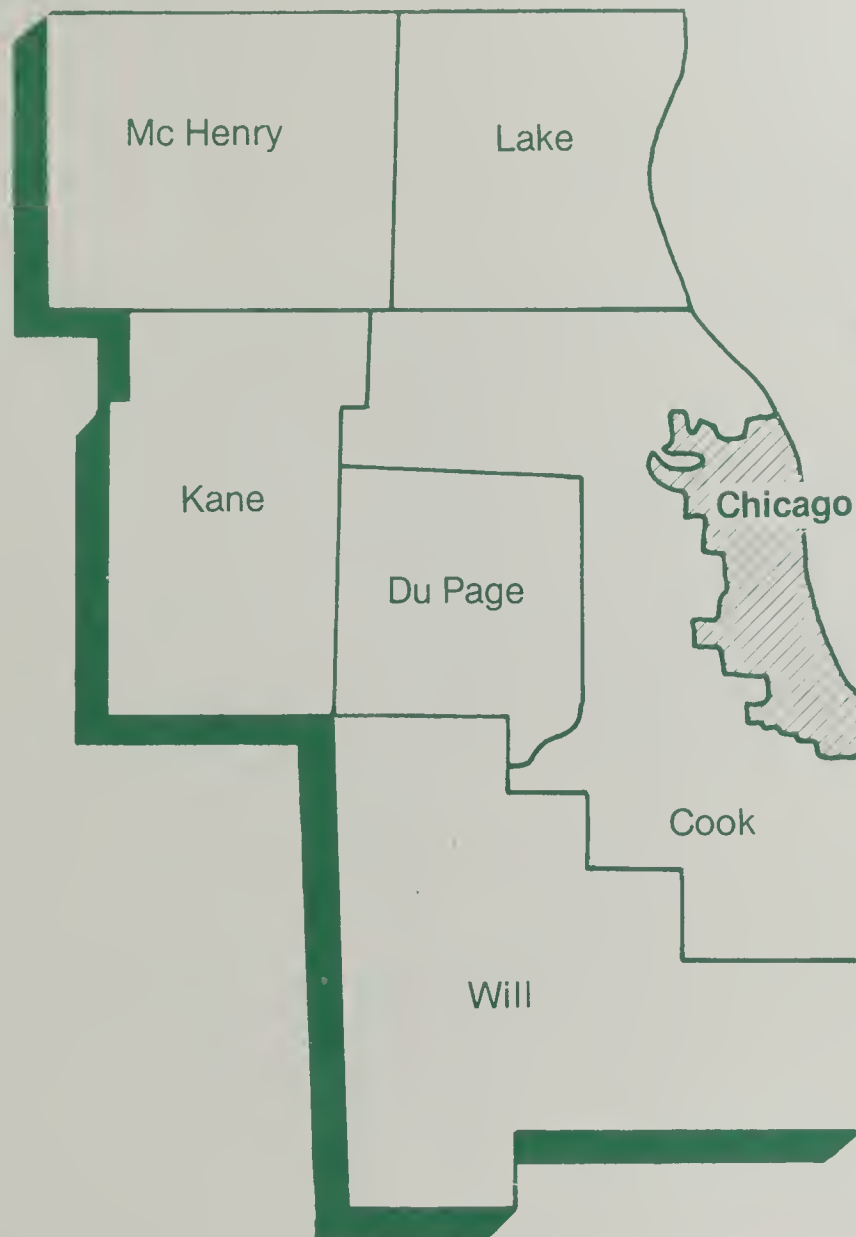


Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-21



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Chicago, Illinois, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Chicago area are available for the women's and misses' dresses (August 1977), machinery manufacturing (January 1978), computer and data processing (March 1978), and hotels and motels (May 1978) industries. Also available are reports on occupational earnings only for the laundry and dry cleaning industry (May 1979), as well as listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Finally, a report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Chicago. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Robert L. Norwood
Commissioner

September 1979

Bulletin 2050-21

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER 110	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 AND OVER			
							120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400				
SECRETARIES.....	19,699	38.5	\$243.00	\$235.00	\$205.00-\$270.50	-	4	18	58	93	148	506	662	1185	1366	3256	3193	3012	2020	1424	981	566	470	331	247	159	159		
MANUFACTURING.....	8,046	39.0	245.50	234.00	207.00-270.50	-	-	5	25	20	24	139	251	486	540	1377	1461	1249	749	502	303	227	221	214	178	75	75		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	11,653	38.5	241.50	236.00	203.50-270.50	-	4	13	33	73	124	367	411	699	826	1879	1732	1763	1271	922	678	339	249	117	69	84			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,403	39.0	295.50	305.00	244.50-334.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	29	83	90	112	87	101	143	292	199	163	68	45	66			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,757	39.0	249.50	240.50	216.00-271.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	27	34	31	46	359	319	261	321	170	51	19	69	29	7	7			
FINANCE.....	4,293	37.5	228.00	225.00	197.00-250.00	-	-	13	13	18	62	138	162	342	454	751	743	775	340	259	127	68	3	7	12	6			
SERVICES.....	1,933	38.0	222.50	216.00	184.00-253.00	-	4	-	15	49	27	151	149	144	154	321	286	225	153	104	43	87	11	5	3	2			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	1,504	39.0	303.00	297.50	264.50-331.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	137	199	200	251	228	123	88	73	130	59			
MANUFACTURING.....	722	39.0	314.50	305.00	264.50-370.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	34	110	73	107	83	50	49	44	122	39			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	782	38.5	292.50	293.50	259.50-315.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	103	89	127	144	145	73	39	29	8	20			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	157	39.5	333.00	320.00	310.50-354.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	14	52	27	28	9	4	13			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	196	39.0	279.00	269.00	244.50-295.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43	17	65	30	8	4	8	14	-	4			
FINANCE.....	283	38.0	285.00	290.00	259.00-312.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	41	39	72	67	22	2	6	-	-			
SERVICES.....	84	38.0	291.00	293.00	259.00-372.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	14	3	20	13	18	1	-	2	2			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	4,058	38.5	259.00	249.50	228.50-282.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	21	148	549	846	835	577	413	238	132	79	100	55	46			
MANUFACTURING.....	1,461	38.5	263.00	253.00	230.00-289.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	55	159	294	320	198	166	87	46	34	48	22	23			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,597	38.5	257.00	248.50	227.00-289.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	16	93	390	552	515	379	247	151	86	45	52	33	23			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	311	39.5	305.50	303.50	260.00-344.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	25	35	22	55	75	4	13	38	14	14			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	674	39.5	251.50	240.00	215.50-270.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	179	116	98	130	63	23	12	22	9	7	3			
RETAIL TRADE.....	273	39.0	228.00	226.50	207.50-250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	29	70	62	69	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FINANCE.....	947	37.5	255.50	247.50	230.00-271.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	40	69	252	219	160	90	51	41	1	1	12	6			
SERVICES.....	395	37.5	251.50	247.50	230.00-267.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	11	59	97	94	55	28	2	29	9	4	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	4,792	38.5	248.50	240.00	211.00-276.00	-	4	-	5	6	18	39	100	326	279	737	840	804	531	341	232	157	164	137	41	31			
MANUFACTURING.....	2,482	39.0	254.50	242.50	217.50-278.50	-	-	-	5	-	1	7	155	118	365	485	448	292	155	84	100	111	115	29	12	19			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,310	38.5	242.00	236.00	204.50-271.50	-	4	-	-	6	18	38	93	171	161	372	355	356	239	186	148	57	53	22	12	14			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	392	39.0	293.50	298.50	260.00-305.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	48	21	53	60	111	15	14	16	12	19			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	318	39.0	261.50	252.00	231.00-285.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	7	27	63	64	55	28	16	1	39	6	-	-			
FINANCE.....	904	38.0	231.50	235.00	201.50-254.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	36	87	71	168	142	199	98	81	7	5	-	-	-	-			
SERVICES.....	543	37.5	220.00	210.00	187.00-241.50	-	4	-	-	6	12	24	49	60	55	92	91	54	30	16	14	36	-	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	4,560	38.5	219.50	210.50	193.50-239.00	-	-	-	23	28	19	187	221	486	696	1115	667	576	184	81	105	40	108	8	15	1			
MANUFACTURING.....	1,880	39.0	217.00	208.00	190.00-234.50	-	-	-	10	5	2	81	130	195	289	474	298	183	83	29	41	21	26	7	5	1			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,680	38.0	221.00	212.00	195.00-241.50	-	-	-	13	23	17	106	91	291	407	641	369	393	101	52	64	19	82	1	10	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	395	38.5	261.00	231.50	195.50-324.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	27	81	50	33	21	14	3	44	15	82	1	10	-			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	171	39.0	244.00	237.00	220.50-268.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	48	28	26	21	4	2	-	-	-	-			
FINANCE.....	1,450	37.5	213.50	210.50	195.50-236.00	-	-	-	13	13	14	34	35	157	244	392	214	285	34	13	2	-	-	-	-	-			
SERVICES.....	517	37.5	210.50	206.00	184.00-228.00	-	-	-	-	10	-	53	37	61	58	126	69	49	23	15	14	2	-	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	2,025	38.5	205.50	200.00	175.00-231.50	-	-	18	30	53	86	203	235	230	153	362	344	119	111	72	8	15	16	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	980	38.5	206.50	207.00	184.00-226.00	-	-	5	10	15	22	57	107	101	70	247	235	54	31	21	5	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,045	38.0	204.50	191.00	168.00-233.50	-	-	13	20	38	64	146	128	99	83	115	109	65	80	51	3	15	16	-	-	-			
FINANCE.....	282	37.0	182.00	176.00	161.00-195.50	-	-	13	-	5	42	63	35	32	28	8	50	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SERVICES.....	363	38.5	190.50	177.00	163.50-208.00	-	-	-	15	33	15	72	58	23	30	43	19	14	29	12	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TELEGRAPHERS.....	3,084	38.5	239.50	226.50	194.00-286.00	-	-	-	-	14	50	144	264	204	235	454	425	225	251	263	194	244	44	26	24	3			
MANUFACTURING.....	1,175	39.5	249.50	246.00	200.00-299.50	-	-	-	-	4	29	32	91	57	77	125	141	78	159	90	131	131	24	6	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,909	38.5	233.00	220.00	191.00-269.50	-	-	-	-	10	21	112	173	147	158	329	284	147	92	173	63	133	20	20	24	3			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	549	39.5	299.00	296.00	286.00-326.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1	2	8	14	15	15	62	170	61	120	20	20	24	3			
FINANCE.....	764	37.5	202.50	201.00	178.50-221.00	-	-	-	-	10	12	57	134	70	78	172	144	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER 110	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ² (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 AND OVER		
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400			
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1,207	38.5	\$161.50	\$148.00	\$134.50-\$166.00	-	51	174	213	181	155	161	76	52	35	15	17	13	3	11	2	3	14	11	20	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	256	39.0	152.00	150.00	135.00-165.00	-	14	38	51	24	41	33	21	9	6	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	951	38.0	164.00	148.00	134.50-167.00	-	37	136	162	157	114	128	55	43	29	7	6	13	3	11	2	3	14	11	20	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	126	40.0	266.50	278.50	167.50-357.00	-	-	15	-	-	10	9	4	3	4	2	2	13	3	11	2	3	14	11	20	-	-	
FINANCE.....	572	38.0	144.00	141.50	129.00-157.00	-	37	119	97	131	49	88	21	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	118	37.5	152.50	153.50	135.00-170.50	-	-	2	51	3	19	11	26	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	1,988	38.5	139.00	134.50	116.00-145.50	7	553	312	360	354	129	79	69	25	4	26	51	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	238	38.5	167.50	160.00	145.00-180.00	-	-	25	25	38	33	19	30	24	1	1	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,750	38.5	135.00	130.50	115.00-144.00	7	553	287	335	316	96	60	39	1	3	25	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
RETAIL TRADE.....	133	39.0	130.00	126.00	116.00-136.00	-	60	19	22	16	8	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	895	38.5	136.50	135.00	125.00-144.00	7	75	227	258	224	58	10	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSAGERS.....	2,562	38.5	156.00	147.00	130.00-167.50	11	182	419	372	467	281	249	132	74	90	105	56	58	11	26	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	568	39.0	171.50	160.00	143.00-190.00	4	4	56	49	102	56	85	33	34	35	42	25	14	7	2	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,994	38.5	151.50	145.00	128.50-161.00	7	178	363	323	365	225	164	99	40	55	63	31	44	4	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	250	39.5	204.00	182.00	158.00-251.50	-	-	-	6	9	58	38	14	9	5	17	13	44	4	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	163	38.5	160.00	150.00	147.00-172.50	-	-	-	25	60	17	15	9	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE.....	232	39.5	152.00	145.00	136.50-161.50	-	1	43	21	74	30	28	7	7	7	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	966	37.5	137.00	135.00	123.00-147.50	4	167	249	191	148	87	61	38	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	383	38.0	150.00	141.50	130.00-166.50	3	10	71	80	74	33	22	31	5	4	44	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	1,317	38.5	179.50	170.00	138.00-204.00	20	35	54	245	54	138	106	102	140	69	125	53	48	29	25	37	26	9	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	240	39.0	200.50	186.50	161.00-209.50	-	-	-	1	7	43	23	33	33	16	32	10	7	6	3	5	19	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,077	38.5	175.00	163.50	131.50-199.00	20	35	54	244	49	95	83	69	107	53	93	43	41	23	22	32	7	7	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	133	39.5	270.00	266.50	247.50-302.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	3	11	30	21	16	29	5	7	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	132	39.0	197.00	191.00	180.00-206.00	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	39	7	35	2	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE.....	172	39.5	163.00	152.00	131.50-192.00	-	5	32	18	30	4	22	9	6	17	13	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	179	38.5	184.50	179.00	171.00-196.00	-	-	4	10	5	7	16	48	34	12	21	16	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	491	38.0	145.00	131.50	130.00-153.00	20	30	18	213	14	81	42	7	26	11	21	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ITCHBOARD OPERATOR-EXCEPTIONISTS.....	2,214	39.0	182.50	178.00	159.50-199.50	-	32	72	60	168	237	306	330	317	141	285	149	22	14	21	8	7	-	4	41	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,028	39.0	184.50	180.00	160.00-205.00	-	-	13	32	58	133	131	142	137	100	128	102	14	14	9	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,186	38.5	181.00	175.00	152.50-191.50	-	32	59	28	110	104	175	188	180	41	157	47	8	-	12	-	-	-	4	41	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	60	40.0	341.50	380.50	329.00-390.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	382	39.5	181.00	180.00	160.00-200.00	-	-	-	18	36	31	23	53	116	4	79	2	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE.....	57	39.0	178.00	175.00	168.00-189.50	-	-	1	4	1	1	10	18	14	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	397	37.5	160.50	163.00	144.00-179.50	-	32	45	6	48	31	88	88	19	24	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	290	38.0	177.00	170.00	152.50-200.00	-	-	13	-	25	41	54	29	31	13	69	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS.....	2,652	39.5	212.50	200.00	170.00-249.00	-	-	62	39	144	140	231	217	272	174	353	267	244	106	152	154	25	16	51	2	3	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,465	39.0	205.00	190.00	165.50-234.00	-	-	6	16	96	88	192	145	174	100	207	93	110	106	58	16	13	13	29	-	3	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,187	39.5	221.50	219.00	180.00-256.00	-	-	56	23	48	52	39	72	98	74	146	174	134	-	94	138	12	3	22	2	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	945	39.5	237.50	228.00	190.00-287.50	-	-	-	-	15	35	21	40	94	58	107	170	134	-	94	138	12	3	22	2	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	1,031	39.0	251.50	246.50	211.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	25	54	53	168	148	149	86	139	121	24	16	28	-	3	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	547	39.0	246.50	239.50	203.50-273.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	36	32	122	64	70	86	45	16	12	13	28	-	3	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1,610	39.5	187.50	180.00	160.00-205.00	-	-	62	39	144	132	217	192	217	121	181	118	95	20	13	33	1	-	23	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	907	39.0	180.00	174.50	160.00-190.00	-	-	6	16	96	85	186	129	137	68	81	28	40	20	13	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	703	39.5	197.50	190.00	161.00-226.50	-	-	56	23	48	47	31	63	80	53	100	90	55	-	-	33	-	-	22	2	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	461	39.5	217.00	200.00	180.00-233.00	-	-	-	-	15	30	13	31	76	37	61	86	55	-	-	33	-	-	22	2	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER 110	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420 AND OVER						
							110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400							
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	12,252	38.5	\$207.00	\$191.00	\$170.00-\$227.00	-	13	101	253	552	956	1158	1458	1233	1146	1798	1054	772	412	277	252	253	289	80	181	1							
MANUFACTURING.....	4,845	38.5	207.50	199.50	172.50-230.00	-	-	10	42	107	363	428	559	525	413	812	614	331	303	107	84	46	43	31	25								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	7,405	39.0	206.50	190.00	166.50-225.00	-	13	91	211	445	593	730	899	708	733	986	440	441	109	170	168	207	246	49	156	1							
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,406	39.5	294.50	312.50	251.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	44	21	53	20	100	50	35	163	21	96	158	203	230	46	156	1								
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,718	39.0	199.50	193.50	170.00-223.00	-	-	-	31	83	102	143	212	205	224	273	171	141	59	51	4	4	13	2	-								
RETAIL TRADE.....	1,436	39.0	185.00	184.00	160.00-206.00	-	-	58	48	106	143	137	153	148	167	269	129	40	23	11	2	-	2	-	-								
FINANCE.....	1,921	38.0	180.50	177.00	163.00-193.00	-	13	-	79	118	205	294	366	267	176	257	69	66	2	6	3	-	-	-	-								
SERVICES.....	924	37.5	175.00	170.00	150.50-195.00	-	-	33	53	138	99	135	115	68	66	137	36	31	4	6	1	-	1	1	-								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	5,174	39.0	228.50	211.50	189.00-257.50	-	-	-	-	16	167	264	413	514	523	1070	537	506	244	212	194	137	203	64	98	1							
MANUFACTURING.....	2,223	38.5	225.00	215.00	191.00-249.50	-	-	-	-	6	49	110	184	167	216	472	354	219	195	71	67	26	37	23	25								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,951	39.0	231.50	207.00	187.00-257.50	-	-	-	-	10	118	154	229	347	307	598	183	287	49	141	127	111	166	41	73	1							
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	717	40.0	318.50	324.00	295.50-357.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	8	13	9	4	87	8	80	117	107	152	38	73	1								
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	665	39.5	213.50	200.00	189.00-241.50	-	-	-	-	5	10	49	15	148	71	159	33	79	31	42	4	4	13	2	-								
RETAIL TRADE.....	526	39.0	199.00	197.00	179.50-215.00	-	-	-	-	3	25	36	69	48	110	135	62	25	4	7	2	-	-	-	-								
FINANCE.....	759	38.0	196.50	192.00	173.00-211.00	-	-	-	-	79	60	80	121	102	187	54	65	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-								
SERVICES.....	284	37.0	208.00	204.00	184.00-222.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	56	22	11	108	30	31	4	6	1	-	1	1	-								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	7,076	38.5	191.00	178.50	160.00-207.00	-	13	101	253	536	789	894	1045	719	623	728	517	266	168	65	58	116	86	16	83								
MANUFACTURING.....	2,622	38.5	192.50	185.00	165.00-212.00	-	-	10	42	101	314	318	375	358	197	340	260	112	108	36	17	20	6	8	-								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,454	38.5	190.50	175.00	157.50-202.50	-	13	91	211	435	475	576	670	361	426	388	257	154	60	29	41	96	80	8	83								
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	689	39.5	270.00	251.50	191.00-336.50	-	-	-	-	42	21	44	12	87	41	31	76	13	16	41	96	78	8	83									
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,053	39.0	190.50	186.00	168.00-213.00	-	-	-	31	78	92	94	197	57	153	114	138	62	28	9	-	-	-	-	-								
RETAIL TRADE.....	910	39.5	176.50	174.00	150.00-200.00	-	-	58	48	103	118	101	84	100	57	134	67	15	19	4	-	-	2	-	-								
FINANCE.....	1,162	37.5	170.00	170.50	156.00-182.50	-	13	-	79	118	126	234	286	146	74	70	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
SERVICES.....	640	38.0	160.50	160.00	144.00-175.00	-	-	33	53	136	97	126	59	46	55	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS.....	373	38.0	185.50	172.50	159.00-210.50	-	-	14	33	20	34	59	52	44	13	20	22	20	18	24	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING.....	101	39.0	212.50	200.50	180.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	2	34	1	9	11	6	14	12	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	272	37.5	175.50	167.00	150.00-180.00	-	-	14	33	15	30	56	50	10	12	11	11	14	4	12	-	-	-	-	-								
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	134	38.0	190.50	180.00	160.00-220.00	-	-	13	13	-	-	24	5	26	11	5	9	14	2	12	-	-	-	-	-								
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	239	38.0	183.00	172.50	158.00-200.50	-	-	1	20	20	34	35	47	18	2	15	13	6	16	12	-	-	-	-	-								
MANUFACTURING.....	59	39.5	204.00	185.00	184.00-231.00	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	2	18	1	9	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	180	37.5	176.00	167.00	150.00-172.50	-	-	1	20	15	30	34	45	-	1	6	8	6	2	12	-	-	-	-	-								
MACHINE-BILLERS.....	422	39.0	259.50	221.00	177.00-333.50	-	-	-	13	-	57	22	30	33	15	31	29	13	-	-	19	56	-	-	104								
MANUFACTURING.....	129	39.5	200.50	200.00	178.50-221.00	-	-	-	-	29	1	17	6	1	1	30	29	13	-	-	2	1	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	293	39.0	285.50	331.00	177.00-390.50	-	-	-	13	-	28	21	13	27	14	1	-	-	-	-	17	55	-	-	104								
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	176	40.0	364.50	390.50	331.00-390.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	55	-	-	104								
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS.....	409	39.5	261.50	221.00	178.50-390.50	-	-	-	13	-	55	18	30	33	15	25	29	13	-	-	19	55	-	-	104								
MANUFACTURING.....	122	39.5	199.00	200.00	175.00-221.00	-	-	-	-	29	1	17	6	1	1	24	29	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	287	39.0	288.00	331.00	180.00-390.50	-	-	-	13	-	26	17	13	27	14	1	-	-	-	-	17	55	-	-	104								
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	176	40.0	364.50	390.50	331.00-390.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	55	-	-	104								
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	2,023	39.0	219.50	210.00	180.50-241.00	-	-	2	52	44	74	158	154	153	176	312	331	194	112	87	45	47	13	31	31	7							
MANUFACTURING.....	1,053	39.0	222.50	215.50	184.00-251.00	-	-	-	20	20	28	76	73	79	80	186	172	95	98	49	16	21	10	22	8								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	970	39.0	216.50	205.00	176.00-240.00	-	-	2	32	24	46	82	81	74	96	126	159	99	14	38	29	26	3	9	23	7							
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	181	39.5	291.00	295.00	243.50-340.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	8	3	28	3	28	17	24	3	7	23	7							
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	225	39.5	222.00	226.00	199.00-240.50	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	10	12	33	11	68	49	6	-	12	2	-	2	-								
RETAIL TRADE.....	195	39.0	176.50	168.00	150.00-196.00	-	-	2	25	17	25	32	19	23	5	17	22	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-								
FINANCE.....	149	37.5	200.00	200.00	178.50-221.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21	12	14	40	28	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-								
SERVICES.....	220	38.0	195.50	193.00	172.50-219.00	-	-	-	7	7	3	26	31	26	15	50	38	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 AND OVER							
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400								
ENTRY OPERATORS.....	6,691	39.0	\$201.50	\$193.00	\$172.50-\$219.50	-	-	13	125	265	337	636	846	883	773	1,145	613	453	171	64	227	83	37	20	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	2,525	39.0	205.50	195.50	176.50-223.00	-	-	5	41	75	102	188	338	309	337	463	274	142	62	22	79	53	37	7	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,166	39.0	199.50	190.00	172.00-218.00	-	-	8	84	190	235	448	508	583	436	682	339	311	109	42	148	30	-	13	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	562	40.0	237.50	242.00	192.00-277.00	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	43	47	45	59	40	99	62	10	106	5	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,004	39.5	205.50	195.00	176.00-216.50	-	-	-	-	51	12	98	138	80	185	200	59	76	14	15	42	21	-	13	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE.....	632	39.5	201.00	197.00	178.00-225.00	-	-	-	4	36	21	60	44	131	31	89	134	60	14	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	1,288	38.0	179.00	173.00	158.50-194.00	-	-	8	80	102	146	207	225	170	88	152	44	39	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	680	39.0	196.00	194.00	180.00-215.00	-	-	-	-	1	29	64	58	155	87	182	62	37	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	2,859	39.0	213.00	200.00	182.00-233.50	-	-	5	22	85	53	195	288	375	354	490	334	258	104	37	140	72	27	20	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	1,179	39.0	215.50	204.00	184.00-232.00	-	-	5	11	34	15	64	132	130	135	207	199	91	39	4	31	46	27	7	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,680	39.0	212.00	199.00	182.00-236.00	-	-	-	11	51	38	131	156	245	219	283	135	167	65	31	109	26	-	13	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	312	40.0	249.00	257.50	203.50-295.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	27	40	26	41	55	10	67	5	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	414	39.0	224.50	200.00	192.00-248.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	30	21	89	78	15	44	1	15	42	21	-	13	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	495	37.5	183.50	185.00	168.50-197.50	-	-	-	11	41	31	45	78	105	67	80	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	306	39.0	201.00	193.00	182.00-218.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	38	18	81	28	73	27	35	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	3,802	39.0	193.00	187.00	168.00-210.00	-	-	8	103	178	282	435	556	502	413	649	279	195	67	27	87	11	10	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	1,316	39.0	197.00	190.50	171.50-210.00	-	-	-	30	39	85	118	204	164	196	250	75	51	23	16	48	7	10	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,486	39.0	191.00	185.00	164.50-210.00	-	-	8	73	139	197	317	352	338	217	399	204	144	44	11	39	4	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	250	40.0	223.00	211.50	177.50-253.50	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	24	25	18	19	14	58	7	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	590	39.5	192.00	190.00	176.00-210.00	-	-	-	-	51	6	59	108	59	96	122	44	32	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE.....	479	39.5	197.00	189.50	175.00-220.50	-	-	-	4	27	20	51	33	115	23	77	93	24	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	793	38.0	176.00	169.00	155.50-184.50	-	-	8	69	61	115	162	147	65	21	72	18	28	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	374	38.5	192.00	194.00	178.00-207.00	-	-	-	-	-	29	26	40	74	59	109	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	140 AND UNDER	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580	600		
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580	600			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	3,616	38.5	\$417.00	\$415.00	\$364.00-\$465.00	-	-	-	1	2	8	28	122	134	230	284	398	343	353	394	337	256	222	330	117	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,302	39.0	424.00	420.50	374.00-465.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	17	17	68	89	178	134	136	178	109	114	90	83	47	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,314	38.5	413.50	412.50	355.00-464.00	-	-	-	1	2	2	25	105	117	162	195	220	209	217	216	228	142	132	247	70	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	667	38.5	466.50	476.00	418.50-517.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	30	22	22	29	63	56	60	54	53	187	60	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	273	39.0	403.50	395.00	350.00-454.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	8	6	57	25	25	25	13	31	12	38	16	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	937	38.0	378.00	374.00	330.50-422.50	-	-	-	1	2	1	17	83	90	107	78	114	102	86	102	71	43	11	17	6	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	93	39.0	389.00	383.50	335.50-432.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	11	7	8	16	9	8	11	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	1,632	39.0	450.50	442.50	410.00-483.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	17	51	117	113	183	259	226	174	144	169	97	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	598	39.0	453.00	437.00	404.00-491.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	16	57	39	69	125	53	55	44	59	39	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,034	39.0	449.00	450.50	413.00-481.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	11	35	60	74	114	134	173	119	100	110	58	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	252	39.5	500.50	499.50	454.00-543.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	20	29	33	21	60	48	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	410	38.0	420.50	422.50	384.50-451.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	11	18	43	46	58	70	61	43	11	17	6	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	1,619	38.5	398.50	384.50	350.00-441.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	55	65	168	183	262	206	158	103	84	68	78	160	20	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	568	39.0	401.00	385.00	362.50-446.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	13	52	51	112	85	58	24	39	45	46	23	8	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,051	38.5	397.50	383.00	346.00-435.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	46	52	116	132	150	121	100	79	45	23	32	137	12	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	402	37.5	357.00	355.50	326.50-391.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	41	72	46	69	55	28	32	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	353	39.0	349.00	331.50	306.50-389.00	-	-	-	1	2	6	21	51	60	42	47	19	18	12	32	27	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	136	39.5	391.50	412.00	354.00-432.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	4	10	22	9	10	9	29	17	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	217	38.5	323.00	316.50	288.00-342.50	-	-	-	1	2	1	20	46	56	32	25	10	8	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	4,148	39.0	325.00	314.00	275.00-365.50	-	-	18	91	141	404	575	446	503	470	366	302	227	213	127	111	79	31	26	13	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,549	39.0	320.00	313.50	274.50-358.50	-	-	18	58	68	134	182	177	176	173	181	110	78	79	41	27	20	14	11	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,599	39.0	327.50	315.00	276.00-374.00	-	-	-	33	73	270	393	269	327	297	185	192	149	134	86	84	59	17	15	11	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	420	39.0	368.00	369.00	308.50-412.00	-	-	-	-	8	14	38	30	28	36	40	71	36	22	36	28	10	5	2	11	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	363	39.0	298.00	279.00	253.50-337.00	-	-	-	16	13	70	83	43	26	32	26	20	9	12	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	1,182	38.5	321.50	307.00	271.50-372.50	-	-	-	16	32	121	225	152	92	127	83	77	92	80	36	33	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	149	38.5	313.00	293.50	264.50-330.00	-	-	-	1	20	15	20	24	22	15	4	2	1	5	5	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	1,194	39.0	384.00	384.00	340.00-425.50	-	-	-	-	-	17	38	74	73	95	148	128	144	144	97	91	71	30	26	13	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	479	39.0	367.00	358.50	326.50-407.50	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	26	35	60	80	54	47	45	27	22	18	13	11	2	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	715	39.0	395.00	394.00	352.00-436.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	48	38	35	68	74	97	99	70	69	53	17	15	11	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	114	39.5	438.00	424.50	392.00-455.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	14	11	14	25	13	4	5	2	11	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	387	38.5	383.00	386.50	354.00-414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	33	20	22	24	46	78	74	35	33	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	1,730	39.0	312.00	306.00	276.00-337.00	-	-	-	19	23	149	320	208	328	273	157	93	49	61	26	18	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	694	38.5	312.50	307.00	277.50-336.00	-	-	-	6	12	38	131	138	131	71	64	21	26	34	14	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,036	39.0	312.00	305.50	274.00-337.00	-	-	-	13	11	111	189	70	197	202	93	72	23	27	12	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	89	40.0	362.00	356.00	316.50-432.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	3	8	12	15	15	-	1	7	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	439	38.0	306.00	305.00	274.00-339.00	-	-	-	13	2	36	119	43	31	91	55	29	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	65	38.5	292.00	286.00	262.50-310.50	-	-	-	-	5	11	13	13	11	6	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	1,084	38.5	282.50	269.50	248.50-312.00	-	-	18	72	118	232	183	129	85	70	47	81	32	8	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	340	38.5	267.50	251.50	222.00-311.00	-	-	18	52	56	79	29	13	10	18	25	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	744	38.5	289.50	277.00	254.00-312.00	-	-	-	20	62	153	154	116	75	52	22	46	27	8	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	217	38.5	333.50	330.50	284.00-379.50	-	-	-	-	8	13	27	27	19	24	16	42	25	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE.....	356	38.5	273.50	268.50	248.50-289.00	-	-	-	3	30	85	100	76	41	14	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	140 AND UNDER	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580 AND OVER							
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580								
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	3,795	39.0	\$256.50	\$250.00	\$215.00-\$285.00	53	198	364	453	514	565	582	361	181	188	109	58	51	19	44	50	-	3	2	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	1,442	38.5	264.00	255.00	223.50-290.00	4	20	133	156	232	218	214	165	86	73	35	24	25	14	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,353	39.0	251.50	243.00	207.00-280.50	49	178	231	297	282	347	368	196	95	115	74	34	26	5	10	41	-	3	2	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	350	40.0	303.50	276.50	269.50-322.50	-	-	9	13	2	25	128	15	34	49	29	7	8	3	8	15	-	3	2	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	425	39.5	259.00	245.00	215.00-275.00	12	12	14	102	41	61	85	28	6	6	13	6	13	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE.....	219	39.5	267.00	258.00	214.00-323.50	3	11	32	16	32	17	9	16	15	33	13	15	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	846	38.5	234.00	235.50	194.00-267.50	16	103	125	94	106	148	115	86	30	13	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	513	39.0	233.00	238.00	200.00-258.00	18	52	51	72	101	96	31	51	10	14	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	1,352	39.0	287.00	279.00	246.00-320.50	-	31	15	49	128	253	207	187	136	134	72	44	25	13	40	13	-	3	2	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	498	39.0	300.50	289.50	259.00-326.00	-	-	-	11	21	94	89	69	68	47	29	11	15	10	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	854	39.5	279.00	274.50	240.00-315.00	-	31	15	38	107	159	118	118	68	87	43	33	10	3	9	10	-	3	2	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	111	40.0	355.00	325.50	310.50-382.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	33	13	6	5	1	7	10	-	3	2	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	114	39.0	269.50	264.00	249.50-283.00	-	-	-	12	3	25	44	14	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	271	38.5	264.50	264.50	240.00-286.50	-	-	15	20	24	63	54	47	25	13	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	1,635	39.0	251.50	246.00	215.00-270.50	1	60	156	230	283	248	321	158	41	52	23	4	11	6	4	37	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	668	38.5	254.50	246.00	222.50-278.50	-	6	46	91	150	115	105	88	14	24	5	3	8	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	967	39.0	249.50	244.50	209.50-269.50	1	54	110	139	133	133	216	70	27	28	18	1	3	2	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	226	39.5	260.50	240.00	215.00-271.50	-	-	12	57	38	36	41	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	347	38.5	234.00	239.00	200.00-265.00	1	51	35	29	59	73	56	38	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	135	38.5	239.00	230.00	200.00-281.50	-	-	26	31	20	14	9	17	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	796	39.0	215.30	204.00	184.50-235.00	52	107	193	168	100	61	54	16	4	2	14	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	276	38.5	222.00	213.00	186.50-234.00	4	14	87	54	61	9	20	8	4	2	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	520	39.0	211.50	202.50	178.50-237.50	48	93	106	114	39	52	34	8	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE.....	228	39.0	197.00	191.50	178.50-214.00	15	52	75	45	23	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	137	39.0	200.50	203.00	165.00-232.00	18	21	25	34	16	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
AFTERS.....	4,840	39.5	288.50	280.50	246.00-328.00	6	74	183	284	496	510	705	650	522	429	368	235	135	70	70	75	11	9	8	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	2,456	39.5	292.00	282.00	248.50-335.00	2	45	101	160	235	220	386	295	221	220	218	116	80	51	41	40	11	9	5	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,384	39.5	285.50	280.00	244.00-320.00	4	29	82	124	261	290	319	355	301	209	150	119	55	19	29	35	-	-	3	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	254	40.0	355.00	350.50	328.00-380.50	-	1	-	1	2	10	14	21	5	52	26	55	14	6	16	28	-	-	3	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	1,903	39.5	277.00	276.00	241.50-308.00	4	22	80	87	217	260	294	311	266	144	103	49	38	11	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	1,797	39.5	327.50	315.00	289.00-352.00	-	-	-	-	22	44	187	357	328	244	207	115	101	26	67	71	11	9	8	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	841	39.5	337.00	333.00	292.50-364.50	-	-	-	-	18	7	95	122	98	125	143	72	54	7	38	37	11	9	5	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	956	39.5	319.00	304.00	284.00-340.00	-	-	-	-	4	37	92	235	230	119	64	43	47	19	29	34	-	-	3	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	73	39.5	420.50	429.00	389.00-449.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	12	6	16	28	-	-	3	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	805	39.5	308.50	300.00	283.00-324.00	-	-	-	-	4	35	91	218	214	108	47	28	32	11	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	1,757	39.5	286.00	275.00	250.00-318.00	-	-	20	45	215	310	346	228	159	104	128	119	32	44	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	960	39.5	289.00	279.50	252.00-318.50	-	-	20	28	112	127	195	130	108	61	62	43	24	44	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	797	39.5	282.50	266.00	247.50-316.00	-	-	-	17	103	183	151	98	51	43	66	76	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	64	40.0	365.50	374.50	365.00-379.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	688	39.5	274.50	262.00	244.00-298.00	-	-	-	12	94	180	144	91	48	36	56	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	1,172	39.5	240.50	234.00	206.00-270.00	4	51	136	229	237	144	161	65	28	81	33	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	566	39.0	242.50	238.00	209.50-270.00	-	25	55	123	86	81	95	43	8	34	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING.....	606	39.5	238.00	226.50	200.00-267.50	4	26	81	106	151	63	66	22	20	47	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	99	40.0	317.50	328.00	297.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	20	4	47	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES.....	403	40.0	219.50	220.00	198.00-240.00	4	20	79	75	116	44	59	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
DRAFTER-TRACERS.....	114	39.0	216.00	203.50	188.50-241.00	2	23	27	13	22	12	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING.....	89	39.0	208.50	199.00	182.00-223.00	2	20	26	9	19	5	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	140 AND UNDER	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540			
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	540	580			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	777	39.5	\$310.50	\$295.00	\$261.00-\$363.50	-	13	1	15	68	88	97	135	67	52	25	74	16	109	16	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	561	40.0	293.00	287.50	250.00- 325.50	-	13	1	15	66	76	71	117	50	44	18	36	11	42	-	1	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A, MANUFACTURING.....	341	40.0	365.50	370.00	321.00- 413.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	37	31	30	17	72	16	109	16	1	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	216	39.5	343.50	339.00	301.00- 376.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	37	31	30	16	36	11	42	-	1	-	-	-	-			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B, MANUFACTURING.....	286	39.5	281.00	280.00	261.00- 295.00	-	-	-	3	7	55	74	85	30	22	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	213	40.0	275.50	275.00	255.00- 290.00	-	-	-	3	7	49	56	69	13	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	468	39.5	296.50	286.00	260.00- 322.50	-	-	-	16	32	68	83	87	51	33	21	40	23	6	7	-	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	366	39.5	295.00	283.50	259.00- 322.50	-	-	-	16	27	53	65	64	38	24	17	32	21	4	5	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	102	39.0	301.50	292.50	271.00- 320.50	-	-	-	-	5	15	18	23	13	9	4	8	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS:				SECRETARIES - CONTINUED				FILE CLERKS.....	3+259	38.5	\$150.00
MANUFACTURING.....	214	38.5	\$176.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS O.....	4,370	38.5	\$220.00	MANUFACTURING.....	568	39.0	169.00
FINANCE.....	625	37.5	136.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1,706	39.0	218.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	2+691	38.0	146.00
SERVICES.....	187	38.0	146.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,664	38.0	221.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	175	39.5	248.00
ORDER CLERKS.....	672	39.0	260.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	395	38.5	261.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	259	39.5	158.50
MANUFACTURING.....	295	38.5	262.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	171	39.0	244.00	FINANCE.....	1+462	38.0	142.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	577	39.0	267.00	FINANCE.....	1+449	37.5	213.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	307	38.0	190.50
MANUFACTURING.....	231	38.5	275.00	SERVICES.....	514	37.5	210.50	MANUFACTURING.....	98	39.0	218.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	1,993	38.5	204.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	209	37.5	177.00
SERVICES.....	71	38.5	177.50	MANUFACTURING.....	976	38.5	206.50	FINANCE.....	141	37.0	172.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:				NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,017	38.0	201.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1+080	38.5	159.50
SERVICES.....	54	38.5	162.00	FINANCE.....	280	37.0	182.00	MANUFACTURING.....	255	39.0	152.00
PAYROLL CLERKS:				SERVICES.....	363	38.5	190.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	825	38.0	161.50
MANUFACTURING.....	198	39.5	256.50	STENOGRAPHERS.....	2,825	38.5	238.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	88	40.0	274.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING.....	1,168	39.5	249.00	FINANCE.....	498	37.5	144.00
SECRETARIES.....	17+258	38.5	242.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,657	38.0	231.00	SERVICES.....	104	37.5	149.50
MANUFACTURING.....	7,676	39.0	246.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	465	39.5	294.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	1+872	38.5	137.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,355	39.0	294.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	1,482	39.0	247.00	MANUFACTURING.....	215	38.5	167.00
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,755	39.0	249.00	MANUFACTURING.....	721	39.5	260.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,657	38.5	134.00
FINANCE.....	3+893	37.5	227.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	761	38.0	234.50	FINANCE.....	823	38.5	136.50
SERVICES.....	1+930	38.0	222.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	124	39.0	333.00	MESSENGERS:			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	1+444	39.0	303.50	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	1,339	38.5	229.50	MANUFACTURING.....	334	39.0	169.50
MANUFACTURING.....	683	39.0	315.50	MANUFACTURING.....	443	39.0	231.50	SERVICES.....	196	38.0	154.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	761	38.5	293.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	896	38.0	228.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	1+202	38.5	176.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	157	39.5	333.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS.....	1+060	38.0	182.00	MANUFACTURING.....	228	39.0	201.00
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	196	39.0	279.00	MANUFACTURING.....	391	38.5	192.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	974	38.5	170.50
FINANCE.....	262	38.0	286.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	669	38.0	176.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	108	39.5	264.00
SERVICES.....	84	38.0	291.00	FINANCE.....	274	37.5	181.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	102	39.0	197.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	3+781	38.5	259.50	TYPISTS.....	6+320	38.5	181.00	FINANCE.....	158	38.5	185.00
MANUFACTURING.....	1+426	38.5	263.00	MANUFACTURING.....	2+651	39.0	190.00	SERVICES.....	491	38.0	145.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2+355	38.0	257.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	3+669	38.0	175.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	2+172	39.0	182.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	298	39.5	302.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	274	39.5	270.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1+022	39.0	183.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	672	39.5	251.50	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	460	39.5	184.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1+150	38.5	181.50
FINANCE.....	804	37.0	256.50	FINANCE.....	1+722	38.0	158.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	60	40.0	341.50
SERVICES.....	395	37.5	251.50	SERVICES.....	934	38.0	177.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	382	39.5	181.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	4+404	38.5	250.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	2+361	38.5	203.50	RETAIL TRADE.....	57	39.0	178.00
MANUFACTURING.....	2+364	39.0	254.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1+215	39.0	212.00	FINANCE.....	361	37.5	159.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2+040	38.0	244.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	117	39.5	263.50	SERVICES.....	290	38.0	177.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	383	39.0	293.50	FINANCE.....	496	37.0	167.50	ORDER CLERKS.....	1+910	39.5	198.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	318	39.0	261.50	SERVICES.....	328	37.5	205.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1+170	39.5	190.50
SERVICES.....	543	37.5	220.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	3+927	38.5	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	740	39.5	210.50
				MANUFACTURING.....	1+404	38.5	171.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	568	39.5	223.00
				NONMANUFACTURING.....	2+523	38.5	166.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	454	39.5	231.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	157	39.5	275.50	MANUFACTURING.....	316	39.5	226.00
				WHOLESALE TRADE.....	309	39.5	169.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	1+445	39.5	188.00
				FINANCE.....	1+226	38.0	155.00	MANUFACTURING.....	843	39.5	177.50
				SERVICES.....	606	38.0	161.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	602	39.5	203.00
								WHOLESALE TRADE.....	430	40.0	216.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	9,954	38.5	\$198.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING.....	4,472	38.5	204.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	3,419	39.0	\$192.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	1,001	39.0	\$285.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,585	39.5	194.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1,252	39.0	196.50	MANUFACTURING.....	382	39.0	305.00
FINANCE.....	1,538	38.0	179.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,167	39.0	190.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	59	40.0	372.00
SERVICES.....	853	37.5	175.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	230	40.0	226.50	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	100	39.0	271.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				WHOLESALE TRADE.....	578	39.5	192.50	FINANCE.....	211	38.5	263.50
MANUFACTURING.....	1,991	38.5	220.50	FINANCE.....	753	38.0	176.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	1,013	38.5	254.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	580	39.5	206.50	SERVICES.....	361	39.0	191.00	MANUFACTURING.....	458	38.5	258.00
SERVICES.....	267	37.0	207.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				NONMANUFACTURING.....	555	39.0	251.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	6,093	38.5	186.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				WHOLESALE TRADE.....	125	39.5	284.00
MANUFACTURING.....	2,481	38.5	191.00	MANUFACTURING.....	1,000	39.0	433.50	FINANCE.....	257	38.5	236.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,612	38.5	183.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	454	39.0	480.50	SERVICES.....	111	39.0	236.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,005	39.0	187.50	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	189	39.0	419.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C:			
FINANCE.....	988	37.5	170.50	FINANCE.....	608	38.0	381.50	MANUFACTURING.....	153	38.5	224.00
SERVICES.....	586	38.0	160.50	SERVICES.....	60	39.0	387.50	DRAFTERS.....	4,186	39.5	290.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS.....	289	38.0	184.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:				MANUFACTURING.....	2,117	39.5	294.00
MANUFACTURING.....	101	39.0	212.50	MANUFACTURING.....	490	39.0	458.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,069	39.5	286.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	206	38.5	184.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	199	39.5	507.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	199	39.5	363.50
MANUFACTURING.....	59	39.5	204.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	993	38.5	409.50	SERVICES.....	1,702	39.5	278.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	147	38.0	177.00	MANUFACTURING.....	410	39.0	412.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	1,633	39.5	329.00
MACHINE-RILLERS:				FINANCE.....	242	37.5	357.50	MANUFACTURING.....	771	39.5	338.00
MANUFACTURING.....	129	39.5	200.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	230	39.0	360.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	862	39.5	320.50
RILLING-MACHINE RILLERS:				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	71	39.5	422.00
MANUFACTURING.....	122	39.5	199.00	MANUFACTURING.....	1,012	39.0	333.00	SERVICES.....	737	39.5	310.00
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	1,794	39.0	215.50	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	262	39.0	301.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	1,514	39.5	286.00
MANUFACTURING.....	939	39.0	218.50	SERVICES.....	81	38.5	344.00	MANUFACTURING.....	814	39.5	289.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	855	38.5	212.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:				NONMANUFACTURING.....	700	39.5	282.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	139	39.5	276.00	MANUFACTURING.....	385	39.0	369.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	56	40.0	363.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	216	39.5	223.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				SERVICES.....	612	39.5	274.50
RETAIL TRADE.....	162	38.5	171.00	MANUFACTURING.....	428	39.0	322.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	958	39.5	238.50
FINANCE.....	144	37.5	200.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C:				MANUFACTURING.....	467	39.0	243.50
SERVICES.....	194	38.5	198.00	MANUFACTURING.....	169	38.5	273.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	491	39.5	233.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	6,022	39.0	200.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	2,442	39.0	259.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	60	40.0	315.00
MANUFACTURING.....	2,426	39.0	204.50	MANUFACTURING.....	993	38.5	270.50	SERVICES.....	349	40.0	220.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,596	39.0	197.50	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	255	39.0	276.50	DRAFTER-TRACERS.....	81	39.0	212.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	473	40.0	229.50	SERVICES.....	432	39.5	234.00	MANUFACTURING.....	65	39.0	203.50
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	992	39.5	206.00					ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	768	39.5	311.00
FINANCE.....	1,170	38.0	180.00					MANUFACTURING.....	553	40.0	293.50
SERVICES.....	664	39.0	195.50					ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A, MANUFACTURING.....	340	40.0	365.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	2,573	39.0	211.00					MANUFACTURING.....	216	39.5	343.50
MANUFACTURING.....	1,144	39.0	213.50					ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B, MANUFACTURING.....	283	39.5	281.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,429	39.0	208.50						210	40.0	276.00
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	414	39.0	224.50								
FINANCE.....	417	37.5	185.50								
SERVICES.....	303	39.0	201.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	180	38.5	\$449.00					NONMANUFACTURING.....	271	39.5	\$273.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C:				SERVICES.....	201	39.5	264.00
FINANCE.....	148	37.5	357.00	MANUFACTURING.....	171	39.0	\$262.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A:			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				COMPUTER OPERATORS:				NONMANUFACTURING.....	91	39.5	282.50
MANUFACTURING.....	885	38.5	291.50	MANUFACTURING.....	406	38.5	246.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	194	39.5	246.00
SERVICES.....	68	38.0	276.00	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	170	39.5	233.00	MANUFACTURING.....	91	39.5	234.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:				SERVICES.....	81	38.0	228.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	103	39.5	256.50
MANUFACTURING.....	86	38.5	349.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A:				REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	430	39.5	295.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				MANUFACTURING.....	110	38.5	278.00	MANUFACTURING.....	340	39.5	292.50
MANUFACTURING.....	222	38.0	291.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B:	193	38.5	244.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	90	39.0	305.50
				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C:							
				MANUFACTURING.....	103	39.0	213.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																												
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	13.40	13.80	14.20	14.60	15.00		
					UNDER 5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	13.40	13.80	14.20	14.60	15.00		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	488	\$9.32	\$9.27	\$7.55-\$11.50	-	-	-	5	2	17	24	50	36	34	17	15	75	15	25	16	2	3	147	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	238	8.36	8.33	7.37- 9.33	-	-	-	5	2	17	20	16	35	16	16	14	52	13	21	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	250	10.24	11.50	9.17- 11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	34	1	18	1	1	23	2	4	16	1	3	137	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	63	8.33	7.90	7.23- 9.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	18	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	2,952	9.44	9.54	8.47- 10.45	-	-	-	6	8	14	55	134	162	227	193	134	213	466	451	375	412	34	16	4	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	2,200	9.19	9.42	8.20- 10.13	-	-	-	6	8	13	51	129	160	182	184	119	191	313	370	366	22	32	15	3	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	752	10.15	10.66	9.49- 10.84	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	45	9	15	19	153	81	9	390	2	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	326	8.92	9.18	7.91- 10.14	6	2	-	-	-	13	3	28	20	31	23	16	61	25	31	10	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	210	8.52	8.70	7.73- 9.45	6	-	-	-	-	13	2	13	19	29	21	16	37	20	28	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	116	9.65	10.20	9.17- 10.85	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	2	2	-	24	5	3	9	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	2,145	9.11	9.45	8.30- 9.78	-	-	1	1	18	13	38	158	86	199	203	126	135	637	341	38	74	15	18	28	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,863	9.02	9.33	8.01- 9.69	-	-	1	1	18	13	38	158	83	197	181	122	131	480	307	35	23	15	18	28	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	4,785	8.73	8.56	7.72- 9.54	-	2	-	11	24	24	288	310	699	439	611	444	98	941	135	439	227	-	41	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	4,344	8.62	8.50	7.65- 9.54	-	2	-	9	20	23	281	305	623	433	598	440	86	923	121	419	3	-	6	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	441	9.86	10.66	8.32- 10.84	-	-	-	2	4	1	7	5	76	6	13	4	12	18	14	20	224	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	2,567	9.73	10.09	8.99- 10.43	1	5	-	11	5	4	5	138	36	52	89	370	174	287	175	818	49	291	45	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	527	8.91	9.28	8.30- 9.57	-	-	-	6	5	-	3	81	7	20	43	63	114	79	54	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,040	9.94	10.33	9.19- 10.50	1	5	-	5	-	4	2	57	29	32	46	307	60	208	121	766	49	291	45	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,304	10.16	10.43	10.03- 10.63	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	39	13	22	22	4	41	169	83	556	43	291	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	766	9.33	9.47	8.51- 10.10	-	-	-	6	-	-	28	36	56	35	40	88	78	85	131	108	33	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	664	9.08	9.37	8.31- 10.06	-	-	-	6	-	-	28	36	50	32	40	80	69	85	131	102	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	102	10.97	10.84	9.47- 12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	8	9	-	-	6	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	174	9.45	9.58	8.64- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	16	23	7	39	15	48	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	173	9.43	9.54	8.64- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	16	23	7	39	15	48	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS.....	1,189	9.31	9.54	9.23- 9.88	-	-	-	-	-	5	72	2	64	24	22	63	237	389	138	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,179	9.32	9.61	9.23- 9.88	-	-	-	-	-	5	72	2	59	19	22	63	237	389	138	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	853	7.04	7.05	6.34- 8.02	44	15	23	47	66	89	125	165	31	65	98	26	47	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	517	6.95	6.79	5.95- 8.25	43	12	20	46	59	35	81	9	3	62	98	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	1,346	8.65	8.58	7.65- 9.71	3	-	-	-	-	13	29	279	29	216	104	94	87	181	118	154	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,346	8.65	8.58	7.65- 9.71	3	-	-	-	-	13	29	279	29	216	104	94	87	181	118	154	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	3,239	9.68	9.99	9.04- 10.44	-	-	-	-	-	6	58	47	54	156	183	168	482	267	538	1006	111	54	94	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	3,236	9.68	9.99	9.04- 10.44	-	-	-	-	-	6	58	47	54	156	183	168	482	264	538	1006	111	54	94	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	1,264	9.66	10.10	8.43- 10.90	-	5	2	1	1	10	29	35	32	109	192	61	68	64	92	62	282	93	97	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	736	9.03	8.84	8.41- 10.13	-	5	1	1	1	10	29	35	22	65	181	31	67	54	78	45	88	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	528	10.55	10.90	10.25- 11.22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	44	11	30	1	10	14	17	194	79	88	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	66	8.81	8.60	7.84- 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	1	17	-	9	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES.....	200	10.84	10.95	10.89- 11.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	7	-	-	4	12	68	-	60	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS.....	353	8.10	7.91	7.46- 9.24	-	-	4	-	3	31	20	29	76	28	36	18	84	16	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	261	7.77	7.48	7.29- 8.27	-	-	3	-	3	31	20	26	72	28	26	18	14	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	92	9.03	9.24	9.24- 9.39	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	10	-	70	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60
					AND UNDER 3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	AND OVER
DRIVERS.....	13,554	\$9.94	\$10.35	\$9.77-\$10.40	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	3	29	46	18	53	214	26	124	110	192	163	367	2541	778	8703	139
MANUFACTURING.....	1,755	9.47	9.87	9.14-10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	13	10	32	16	19	25	84	18	316	266	538	370	12
NONMANUFACTURING.....	11,799	10.01	10.35	9.77-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	3	29	28	5	43	182	10	105	85	108	145	51	2275	240	8333	127
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	8,512	10.13	10.35	10.02-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	2	-	91	23	95	-	46	1674	204	6265	102
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,506	9.83	10.25	9.60-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	12	4	127	-	589	31	1563	-
RETAIL TRADE.....	619	9.51	10.35	10.25-10.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	25	-	4	43	-	10	3	-	9	1	-	10	5	485	-
DRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	414	7.86	7.63	5.69-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	2	22	40	1	16	19	9	69	10	-	-	-	35	44	99	-
MANUFACTURING.....	125	8.09	9.88	6.66-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	12	-	1	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	27	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	289	7.76	7.63	5.58-10.10	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	2	22	28	1	15	-	-	69	10	-	-	-	35	5	72	-
DRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	3,038	9.45	9.42	9.42-10.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	13	6	185	11	11	69	66	15	286	1287	120	935	25
MANUFACTURING.....	473	9.19	9.14	9.14-9.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	6	3	5	-	5	1	6	286	5	120	17	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,565	9.50	9.42	9.42-10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	182	6	11	64	65	9	-	1282	-	918	25
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,890	9.73	9.42	9.42-10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	2	60	-	-	1062	-	753	-
DRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	876	9.73	10.25	9.88-10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8	4	-	1	108	-	58	5	148	516	-
MANUFACTURING.....	254	9.44	9.88	8.37-9.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	65	-	12	5	114	49	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	622	9.84	10.25	10.25-10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	4	-	-	43	-	46	-	34	467	-
DRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	8,821	10.23	10.35	10.35-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	27	16	3	130	20	1214	273	7020	114
MANUFACTURING.....	595	9.78	9.64	9.60-10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	3	11	15	256	72	194	12
NONMANUFACTURING.....	8,226	10.27	10.40	10.35-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	119	5	958	201	6826	102
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	6,339	10.31	10.35	10.35-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	196	5429	102
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,493	10.10	10.40	9.68-10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	346	5	1023	-
IPPERS.....	1,161	7.26	7.33	6.03-8.64	-	-	3	-	-	2	11	12	32	88	176	104	81	79	100	29	93	333	17	-	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING.....	555	6.52	6.25	5.95-7.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	87	157	88	54	52	45	19	12	8	11	-	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	606	7.93	8.64	7.50-8.64	-	-	3	-	-	2	11	4	19	1	19	16	27	27	55	10	81	325	6	-	-	-	-
IVERS.....	1,681	6.50	6.51	5.51-7.55	-	2	4	12	13	47	44	109	146	159	167	181	110	181	205	99	201	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	723	6.31	6.08	5.25-7.35	-	-	-	-	3	19	22	64	110	62	102	85	27	49	58	55	66	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	958	6.65	6.75	5.75-7.68	-	2	4	12	10	28	22	45	36	97	65	96	83	132	147	44	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE.....	560	6.59	6.81	5.88-7.58	-	-	2	12	10	13	15	23	21	41	49	58	52	50	147	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	747	6.31	6.35	5.13-7.28	-	-	-	12	12	75	32	38	85	60	34	84	60	77	63	20	22	41	6	-	-	-	26
MANUFACTURING.....	582	6.19	6.33	4.72-7.09	-	-	-	12	-	74	30	32	48	56	33	81	43	67	31	16	11	22	-	-	-	-	26
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165	6.72	6.65	5.38-7.69	-	-	-	-	12	1	2	6	37	4	1	3	17	10	32	4	11	19	6	-	-	-	-
REHOUSEMEN.....	3,259	6.70	7.00	5.50-8.31	-	-	12	93	54	214	105	58	83	398	154	304	152	366	176	143	706	173	32	36	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,621	6.20	6.21	5.50-7.14	-	-	12	-	12	164	46	14	81	390	90	175	136	161	114	87	92	11	32	4	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,638	7.20	8.08	6.22-8.51	-	-	-	93	42	50	59	44	2	8	64	129	16	205	62	56	614	162	-	32	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	273	8.41	8.31	8.25-8.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	13	92	120	-	-	-	-	-
DER FILLERS.....	6,906	7.00	7.60	5.50-8.55	-	20	76	49	284	236	285	324	348	444	381	330	199	361	354	348	2085	403	345	4	29	1	-
MANUFACTURING.....	2,372	5.93	5.95	4.99-6.82	-	-	36	16	78	60	165	240	261	256	275	311	172	339	64	58	7	1	29	4	29	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,534	7.56	8.35	7.24-8.55	-	20	40	33	206	176	120	84	87	188	106	19	27	52	290	290	2078	402	316	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	3,349	8.37	8.55	8.35-8.55	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	38	26	52	1	12	22	64	276	2070	400	316	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE.....	897	5.53	5.50	4.05-7.64	-	20	22	-	176	29	55	68	49	149	54	18	15	4	226	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																								
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.90 AND UNDER	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40
						3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	4,444	\$5.90	\$5.53	\$4.41- \$7.63	10	29	65	37	212	566	296	422	515	323	226	150	165	231	320	179	615	51	8	2	8	4	1		
MANUFACTURING.....	3,052	5.76	5.25	4.51- 7.10	-	-	36	24	106	410	250	337	487	260	100	82	146	211	85	157	307	24	6	2	8	4	1		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,392	6.20	6.22	4.20- 8.06	10	29	29	13	106	156	46	85	28	63	126	68	19	20	235	22	308	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	17,488	7.68	7.68	5.92- 10.12	25	27	62	68	219	502	653	715	877	1,088	1,235	843	877	516	1,388	720	704	745	265	433	342	208	2		
MANUFACTURING.....	6,849	6.11	6.15	5.01- 7.01	-	-	-	26	48	381	599	506	673	773	762	685	636	188	742	221	503	70	-	14	12	10			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	10,639	8.69	10.09	7.63- 10.12	25	27	62	42	171	121	54	209	204	315	473	158	241	328	646	499	203	675	265	419	340	207	2		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	6,154	9.97	10.12	10.12- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	8	4	6	61	263	-	-	172	41	220	332	204	2		
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,006	7.67	7.82	6.05- 8.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	45	73	356	2	105	16	68	487	174	375	224	-	-	48			
RETAIL TRADE.....	2,110	6.38	6.25	5.04- 7.68	25	27	62	39	137	119	50	58	153	241	109	152	128	136	222	12	29	128	-	199	84	-	-		
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	8,950	7.01	6.71	5.99- 8.34	-	-	-	13	13	107	124	307	488	760	951	1,089	1,129	599	497	326	1,205	368	650	391	11	-	1		
MANUFACTURING.....	6,798	6.81	6.66	5.99- 7.77	-	-	-	13	13	44	79	181	384	635	872	882	1,104	585	363	279	977	338	23	3	11	-	1		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,152	7.66	8.35	6.02- 9.32	-	-	-	-	-	63	45	126	104	125	79	207	25	14	134	47	228	30	627	298	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,469	7.66	8.35	6.35- 9.04	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	124	34	102	-	198	4	4	36	34	214	30	627	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE.....	550	8.24	9.50	7.50- 9.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	-	7	66	9	21	10	89	13	14	-	-	298	-	-	-		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	925	6.99	7.08	6.00- 8.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	12	100	57	71	54	105	97	104	65	227	-	-	-	2	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	609	7.11	7.08	6.00- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	12	58	15	51	9	87	88	-	35	221	-	-	-	2	-	-		
GUARDS.....	11,304	4.12	3.35	3.15- 4.70	1,464	1,497	3,615	477	177	387	568	823	359	270	302	196	266	214	185	104	142	209	44	5	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	1,350	6.12	5.74	5.05- 6.89	-	12	-	-	7	41	127	124	237	134	105	100	137	42	24	33	99	128	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	9,954	3.85	3.35	3.15- 4.10	1,464	1,485	3,615	477	170	346	441	699	122	136	197	96	129	172	161	71	43	81	44	5	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	140	8.00	7.94	7.74- 8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	53	25	24	8	13	1	-	-	-		
FINANCE.....	878	5.22	4.85	4.30- 6.20	-	32	7	45	34	66	167	126	38	70	70	45	25	107	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES.....	8,292	3.42	3.35	3.00- 3.35	1,464	1,453	3,596	422	130	255	261	563	25	44	12	9	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	5,116	4.35	3.50	3.20- 4.70	204	830	1,395	268	99	285	328	673	43	87	60	108	144	139	142	66	76	120	44	5	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	351	6.75	6.68	6.00- 8.18	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	7	12	21	32	64	55	31	6	18	36	39	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,765	4.18	3.35	3.20- 4.70	204	830	1,395	268	99	271	312	666	31	66	28	44	89	198	136	48	40	81	44	5	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	82	8.24	8.24	7.74- 8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	7	22	8	13	1	-	-	-		
FINANCE.....	567	5.31	4.76	4.31- 7.07	-	32	7	-	21	34	142	102	21	14	14	19	14	102	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	4,720	4.21	3.35	3.35- 5.14	461	189	2,031	209	76	102	240	150	316	183	242	88	122	75	43	38	66	89	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	999	5.90	5.40	4.90- 6.88	-	12	-	-	7	27	111	117	225	113	73	36	82	11	18	15	63	89	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,721	3.76	3.35	3.30- 3.46	461	177	2,031	209	69	75	129	33	91	70	169	52	48	64	25	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	58	7.66	7.78	7.74- 7.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	24	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES.....	3,009	3.33	3.35	3.20- 3.35	461	177	2,019	154	50	18	93	3	21	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	16,647	5.30	5.42	4.47- 5.82	149	27	495	957	519	1,205	1,227	867	2,407	4,159	2,265	460	641	281	287	400	47	14	142	4	83	11			
MANUFACTURING.....	5,407	5.76	5.77	5.00- 6.40	12	-	40	27	186	247	286	486	827	620	1,039	440	459	88	265	354	31	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	11,240	5.08	5.32	4.11- 5.69	137	27	455	930	333	958	941	381	1,580	3,539	1,226	20	182	193	22	46	14	142	4	83	11				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	711	6.60	5.90	5.49- 7.14	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	162	100	122	2	22	170	16	8	-	-	-	4	83	11			
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	383	6.56	6.69	5.30- 7.89	-	-	6	-	2	4	44	33	8	22	-	156	6	-	36	16	14	36	-	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE.....	1,082	5.01	4.75	4.10- 5.72	-	9	18	21	81	158	213	107	57	210	136	14	2	17	6	2	-	-	31	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE.....	676	5.34	5.59	5.06- 5.69	13	13	1	1	1	39	11	70	45	384	92	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES.....	8,388	4.88	5.32	4.00- 5.49	124	5	430	908	249	751	673	166	1,308	2,823	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	448	\$9.26	TRUCKDRIVERS.....	13,441	\$9.95	FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	7,931	\$6.85
MANUFACTURING.....	231	8.32	MANUFACTURING.....	1,739	9.47	MANUFACTURING.....	6,152	6.70
NONMANUFACTURING.....	217	10.27	NONMANUFACTURING.....	11,702	10.02	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,469	7.66
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	2,783	9.41	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	8,422	10.14	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	880	7.01
MANUFACTURING.....	2,057	9.14	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,506	9.83	MANUFACTURING.....	588	7.16
NONMANUFACTURING.....	726	10.15	RETAIL TRADE.....	613	9.53	GUARDS.....	8,720	4.03
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	293	8.83	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	394	7.89	MANUFACTURING.....	1,201	6.04
MANUFACTURING.....	187	8.42	MANUFACTURING.....	125	8.09	NONMANUFACTURING.....	7,519	3.71
NONMANUFACTURING.....	106	9.56	NONMANUFACTURING.....	269	7.79	FINANCE.....	678	5.11
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	2,021	9.09	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	2,967	9.46	SERVICES.....	6,503	3.44
MANUFACTURING.....	1,747	8.97	MANUFACTURING.....	473	9.19	GUARDS, CLASS A.....	4,052	4.10
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	4,270	8.62	NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,494	9.52	MANUFACTURING.....	299	6.54
MANUFACTURING.....	3,829	8.48	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,825	9.75	NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,753	3.90
NONMANUFACTURING.....	441	9.86	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	876	9.73	FINANCE.....	450	5.24
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	2,444	9.79	MANUFACTURING.....	254	9.44	GUARDS, CLASS B:		
MANUFACTURING.....	498	8.86	NONMANUFACTURING.....	622	9.84	MANUFACTURING.....	902	5.88
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,946	10.03	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	8,800	10.24	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	9,956	5.36
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,283	10.21	MANUFACTURING.....	579	9.82	MANUFACTURING.....	4,513	5.75
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	705	9.28	NONMANUFACTURING.....	8,221	10.27	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	432	7.18
MANUFACTURING.....	606	9.01	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	6,334	10.31	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	340	6.85
NONMANUFACTURING.....	99	10.92	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,493	10.10	SERVICES.....	3,799	4.70
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	147	9.38	SHIPPERS.....	951	7.39	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING.....	147	9.38	MANUFACTURING.....	477	6.60	WAREHOUSEMEN:		
MILLWRIGHTS.....	1,060	9.26	RECEIVERS:			MANUFACTURING.....	136	5.99
MANUFACTURING.....	1,050	9.27	MANUFACTURING.....	643	6.22	ORDER FILLERS.....	1,275	5.38
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	779	6.95	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	627	6.21	MANUFACTURING.....	590	5.47
MANUFACTURING.....	464	6.77	MANUFACTURING.....	523	6.07	SHIPPING PACKERS:		
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	1,069	8.83	WAREHOUSEMEN.....	2,840	6.86	MANUFACTURING.....	843	4.92
MANUFACTURING.....	1,069	8.83	MANUFACTURING.....	1,471	6.19	GUARDS:		
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	3,153	9.68	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,369	7.58	GUARDS, CLASS B:		
MANUFACTURING.....	3,150	9.68	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	260	8.42	MANUFACTURING.....	83	5.77
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	1,146	9.58	ORDER FILLERS.....	5,397	7.50	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING.....	703	8.99	MANUFACTURING.....	1,782	6.08	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	254	5.55
NONMANUFACTURING.....	443	10.52	NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,615	8.21	SERVICES.....	3,937	5.05
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	61	8.89	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	3,186	8.49			
SERVICES.....	200	10.84	SHIPPING PACKERS.....	2,917	6.17			
BOILER TENDERS.....	333	8.04	MANUFACTURING.....	2,041	5.92			
MANUFACTURING.....	261	7.77	NONMANUFACTURING.....	876	6.75			
			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	15,000	7.86			
			MANUFACTURING.....	5,730	6.03			
			NONMANUFACTURING.....	9,270	8.99			
			PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	6,067	10.01			
			WHOLESALE TRADE.....	1,957	7.71			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Chicago, Ill., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	June 1972 to May 1973		May 1973 to May 1974	May 1974 to May 1975	May 1975 to May 1976	May 1976 to May 1977	May 1977 to May 1978	May 1978 to May 1979
	11-month increase	Annual rate of increase						
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	5.2	5.7	6.8	8.5	7.8	8.0	7.1	7.3
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.6	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.0
Industrial nurses.....	5.0	5.5	6.5	9.6	6.5	7.7	8.7	8.3
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.7	6.2	8.1	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.0
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.1	7.8	8.3	9.8	9.5	10.4	8.7	8.3
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	5.2	5.7	6.7	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.2
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.6	7.6	6.3	7.1	7.1
Industrial nurses.....	4.6	5.0	6.4	9.4	6.5	7.1	9.4	8.4
Skilled maintenance trades.....	4.8	5.2	8.7	10.8	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.9	6.5	8.1	10.6	8.8	10.1	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.0	7.4
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	6.5	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.1
Industrial nurses.....	7.2	7.9	7.0	10.2	6.7	9.6	6.6	7.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.0	8.8	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.6	8.5	8.0

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																										
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board opera- tors	Switch- board opera- tor- recep- tionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Bookkeeping- machine operators		Billing- machine billers	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B	Class A
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																										
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	116	100																									
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	128	116	100																								
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	144	123	114	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	158	131	117	113	100																						
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR-----	145	139	122	116	116	100																					
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	155	142	133	120	114	114	100																				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS-----	153	141	136	116	119	116	104	100																			
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	148	137	129	119	112	107	102	101	100																		
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	180	162	147	132	124	125	118	115	115	100																	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	159	149	133	129	115	107	103	99	102	89	100																
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	199	174	151	139	131	132	125	125	120	105	124	100															
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	209	187	166	146	144	145	132	129	121	115	141	122	100														
MESSENGERS-----	198	172	156	144	137	139	124	124	123	109	129	108	98	100													
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	151	138	126	119	107	103	99	96	100	92	96	83	80	81	100												
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	156	140	130	116	114	119	104	105	105	91	100	85	85	85	102	100											
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	112	99	98	85	81	82	83	(6)	71	65	70	62	(6)	70	78	73	100										
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	142	133	127	111	112	105	99	91	97	90	91	78	81	87	100	100	134	100									
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	137	122	111	101	96	93	88	87	89	78	92	78	71	75	86	91	120	89	100								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	158	145	129	117	109	108	99	103	132	90	103	88	85	86	101	102	144	104	119	100							
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	168	134	110	(6)	93	(6)	(6)	76	83	81	(6)	75	75	69	93	83	(6)	85	94	87	100						
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	185	157	129	119	112	105	(6)	107	98	89	104	86	80	86	91	108	117	104	112	99	(6)	100					
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS-----	162	145	125	117	116	(6)	100	94	(6)	87	98	91	88	95	92	103	117	(6)	112	100	(6)	(6)	100				
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	134	120	114	103	99	97	93	92	91	80	90	78	71	76	86	92	117	90	100	89	90	94	96	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	142	128	117	105	101	102	91	95	93	82	94	79	73	76	96	95	135	91	106	91	108	92	88	108	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	160	145	132	120	111	120	107	100	103	90	101	90	80	83	105	97	132	101	115	102	120	101	94	113	118	100	
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																											
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters				Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses											
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Drafter- tracers	Class A	Class B												
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																										
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	120	100																									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	138	118	100																								
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	117	100	87	100																							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	143	123	102	122	100																						
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	167	138	112	147	121	100																					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	156	135	117	139	112	98	100																				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	179	157	140	163	125	112	120	100																			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	207	180	155	189	156	132	141	123	100																		
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	140	121	99	112	97	76	87	77	67	100																	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----	163	135	115	128	113	91	103	86	78	118	100																
DRAFTERS, CLASS C-----	188	160	136	158	130	105	124	105	97	145	123	100															
DRAFTER-TRACERS-----	214	192	139	172	155	(6)	157	136	117	168	138	120	100														
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	128	(6)	90	(6)	101	(6)	81	67	(6)	98	83	65	(6)	100													
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	147	147	(6)	129	105	(6)	103	81	76	114	98	73	(6)	(6)	100												
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES-----	160	131	118	136	115	95	105	89	77	117	101	85	72	124	110	100											

See note under table A-9 and footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—														
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders	
					Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100														
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	97	100													
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS-----	105	105	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	93	100	92	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	100	103	97	104	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	102	105	98	103	100	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	98	101	96	105	100	99	100								
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS-----	99	102	96	104	99	100	100	100							
MILLWRIGHTS-----	98	103	96	104	99	99	99	100	100						
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	119	134	114	136	126	126	130	122	120	100					
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	99	101	96	102	99	98	98	101	100	81	100				
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	88	93	90	93	92	90	93	93	93	68	91	100			
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	99	100	95	99	97	94	100	99	99	80	102	106	100		
BOILER TENDERS-----	110	110	106	116	103	102	113	109	108	90	107	120	118	100	
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—															
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	96	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	89	93	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	97	99	100											
SHIPPERS-----	(6)	117	(6)	171	100										
RECEIVERS-----	110	(6)	136	149	103	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	113	114	(6)	123	93	91	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	108	111	(6)	123	106	103	97	100							
ORDER FILLERS-----	129	157	165	139	108	106	125	104	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	112	159	(6)	189	111	109	114	108	98	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	117	114	126	114	113	104	112	111	99	100	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	(6)	129	135	128	101	96	100	102	95	97	95	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)-----	110	105	(6)	(6)	102	100	94	97	91	96	93	98	100		
GUARDS, CLASS A-----	96	(6)	(6)	131	91	88	95	100	72	93	84	101	95	100	
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	116	166	212	211	113	110	114	112	126	107	111	118	107	143	100
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	139	162	178	125	121	115	117	117	117	105	108	111	112	120	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub. See appendix A for method of computation.

Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 AND OVER	
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400		
SECRETARIES.....	12,442	39.0	\$251.00	\$242.00	\$210.00-\$282.00	-	4	-	-	13	60	218	394	603	698	2059	1901	1896	1405	962	799	384	405	305	201	135	
MANUFACTURING.....	4,857	39.0	257.50	244.30	213.00-288.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	32	129	231	234	824	814	720	515	320	203	188	202	196	178	62	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	7,585	38.5	247.00	241.50	208.00-278.50	-	4	-	-	13	51	186	265	372	464	1235	1087	1176	890	642	596	196	203	109	23	73	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,098	39.5	306.00	305.00	273.00-343.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18	55	81	74	75	125	292	83	150	68	11	61	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	904	39.0	319.00	313.00	278.50-363.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37	88	109	115	169	76	73	55	130	46	
MANUFACTURING.....	431	39.5	335.50	342.50	285.00-390.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	34	57	26	47	40	36	32	122	26	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	473	38.5	304.00	301.00	274.50-324.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	54	52	89	122	36	37	23	8	20	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	144	39.5	334.50	315.00	308.50-358.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	14	52	14	28	9	4	13	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	2,174	39.0	266.50	256.00	230.50-292.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	55	266	401	409	309	237	173	63	73	94	30	35	
MANUFACTURING.....	774	39.0	275.50	262.00	233.00-307.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	13	93	127	130	91	96	67	35	28	42	22	23	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,398	38.5	261.50	253.00	230.00-285.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	42	173	274	279	218	141	106	28	45	52	8	12	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	288	39.5	299.50	298.00	255.00-316.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	25	35	22	50	75	4	13	38	1	9	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	2,989	39.0	258.50	251.00	218.50-291.00	-	4	-	-	-	6	21	51	113	158	438	464	449	393	257	194	112	133	135	30	31	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,518	39.0	275.00	259.00	225.00-308.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	47	47	192	250	228	206	130	55	88	111	115	29	12	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,471	38.5	246.50	240.00	210.00-276.00	-	4	-	-	-	6	20	44	66	111	246	214	221	187	127	139	24	22	20	1	19	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	316	39.0	296.00	305.00	273.50-305.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	35	8	27	47	111	15	14	16	1	19	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	2,750	38.5	227.50	218.50	198.50-247.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	75	141	183	314	714	491	393	129	65	85	32	108	8	5	1	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,062	39.0	226.50	217.50	195.50-247.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	70	85	128	251	184	145	64	29	26	15	26	7	5	1	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,688	38.5	228.50	218.50	200.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	51	71	98	186	463	307	248	65	36	59	17	82	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	232	39.5	296.00	310.00	249.00-349.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	19	15	21	14	3	44	15	82	1	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	1,047	38.5	210.00	205.00	182.00-232.50	-	-	-	-	7	29	71	119	138	87	218	167	90	73	35	8	2	3	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	549	39.0	214.50	210.50	195.00-230.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	45	64	38	166	128	49	25	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	498	38.0	205.50	190.00	175.00-236.00	-	-	-	-	7	22	64	74	74	49	52	39	41	48	20	3	2	3	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS.....	2,253	39.0	242.50	230.00	195.00-290.50	-	-	-	-	14	36	116	151	152	187	328	252	121	210	248	194	172	44	16	9	3	
MANUFACTURING.....	985	39.5	257.00	264.00	205.00-308.00	-	-	-	-	4	16	32	52	38	64	113	88	66	130	90	131	131	24	6	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,268	39.0	231.00	217.00	189.00-276.50	-	-	-	-	10	20	84	99	114	123	215	164	55	80	158	63	41	20	10	9	3	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	403	39.5	293.50	291.50	277.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	8	14	15	10	57	155	61	37	20	10	9	3	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	1,192	39.0	249.00	236.00	206.00-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	64	50	67	211	205	86	141	69	59	134	35	25	9	3	
MANUFACTURING.....	625	39.5	266.00	269.50	220.50-317.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	20	33	81	69	53	109	56	42	119	19	6	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	567	38.5	230.00	220.00	196.00-242.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	38	49	30	34	130	136	33	32	13	17	15	16	9	9	3	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	99	38.5	320.50	318.00	284.50-352.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	18	12	15	11	16	9	9	3	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	1,057	39.0	235.00	216.50	185.00-290.50	-	-	-	-	14	32	76	86	102	120	114	47	35	69	179	135	38	9	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	356	39.0	242.00	235.00	182.50-307.50	-	-	-	-	4	15	30	36	18	31	29	19	13	21	34	89	12	5	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	701	39.0	231.50	210.00	185.00-288.00	-	-	-	-	10	17	46	50	84	89	85	28	22	48	145	46	26	4	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	304	40.0	284.50	290.50	269.50-302.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	13	12	9	39	143	46	26	4	1	-	-	
WRITING-MACHINE TYPISTS.....	450	38.5	189.00	185.00	167.00-201.50	-	1	-	6	9	30	73	75	66	55	100	11	7	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	229	39.0	188.50	186.00	174.00-202.50	-	-	-	1	-	17	30	38	48	26	54	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	221	38.5	189.00	182.00	162.00-201.50	-	1	-	5	9	13	43	37	18	29	46	4	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			105 AND UNDER	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²		110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400				
							110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400					
TYPISTS.....	3,998	39.0	\$187.50	\$174.00	\$155.00-\$203.00	-	1	56	271	402	471	605	481	385	256	378	227	94	65	82	89	108	27	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	1,649	39.0	196.50	180.00	160.00-210.00	-	1	38	49	148	173	205	192	141	152	203	77	36	35	35	83	87	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,349	38.5	181.00	169.00	153.50-193.50	-	-	18	222	254	298	400	289	244	104	175	150	58	30	52	9	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	197	39.5	253.50	258.50	193.50-292.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	20	10	8	15	6	23	17	50	5	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	1,715	39.0	210.50	191.50	172.00-230.00	-	-	2	10	54	123	199	219	205	160	236	162	83	48	39	67	107	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	738	39.5	223.00	201.00	176.50-269.00	-	-	2	2	12	48	67	78	67	85	107	41	29	26	20	60	87	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	977	39.0	201.00	189.00	167.00-223.00	-	-	-	8	42	75	132	141	138	75	99	121	54	22	19	7	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	100	40.0	271.50	263.00	231.00-301.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8	4	4	1	5	21	9	17	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	2,277	38.5	170.00	161.00	149.00-181.00	-	1	54	261	348	348	402	262	178	96	172	65	11	12	43	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	905	38.5	175.00	167.00	150.00-194.00	-	1	36	47	136	125	134	114	72	67	96	36	7	4	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,372	38.5	166.50	160.00	146.00-176.00	-	-	18	214	212	223	268	148	106	29	76	29	4	8	33	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	97	39.5	235.00	219.50	177.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	12	6	4	14	1	2	8	33	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS.....	1,768	38.5	158.50	144.00	129.00-170.00	7	132	320	308	235	167	156	80	75	61	71	44	27	25	27	8	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	364	39.0	166.00	156.00	135.00-184.00	-	14	61	39	46	41	40	25	15	16	23	16	12	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,404	38.5	156.50	140.50	129.00-166.50	7	118	259	269	189	126	116	55	60	45	51	28	15	15	21	6	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	163	40.0	241.00	225.50	188.50-295.50	-	-	15	-	-	10	10	4	3	4	25	12	14	15	21	6	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	212	38.5	215.00	202.50	177.50-249.00	-	-	5	9	8	11	7	20	18	25	30	18	14	13	16	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	66	39.0	231.00	232.50	195.00-270.50	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	1	9	11	5	12	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	146	38.5	208.00	212.00	174.50-221.00	-	-	2	9	8	11	4	17	17	16	19	13	2	3	10	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	754	38.5	161.00	150.50	136.00-169.00	-	25	104	108	121	103	106	36	45	32	15	17	13	3	11	2	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	165	39.0	151.50	142.00	124.50-165.00	-	14	33	24	24	19	18	5	3	6	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	589	38.5	164.00	153.00	138.00-171.50	-	11	71	84	97	84	88	31	42	26	7	4	13	3	11	2	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	91	40.0	224.00	211.00	158.00-295.50	-	-	15	-	-	10	9	4	3	4	2	2	13	3	11	2	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	802	38.5	141.00	135.00	125.00-148.00	7	107	211	191	106	53	43	24	12	4	26	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	133	39.0	152.50	153.00	135.00-166.00	-	-	25	15	22	22	19	17	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	669	38.5	138.50	130.50	124.50-140.50	7	107	186	176	84	31	24	7	1	3	25	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS.....	1,606	39.0	160.00	149.00	133.00-170.00	8	104	227	217	270	211	157	89	64	46	48	54	58	11	13	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	422	39.0	173.50	160.00	142.50-190.00	4	4	55	34	50	56	63	23	24	23	20	23	14	7	2	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,184	39.0	155.50	145.00	131.50-167.00	4	100	172	183	220	155	94	66	40	23	28	31	44	4	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	237	39.5	199.00	177.50	158.00-251.50	-	-	-	6	9	58	38	14	9	5	17	13	44	4	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	794	39.0	191.00	180.00	150.00-217.00	-	5	28	120	39	96	46	59	69	54	86	45	48	28	14	22	26	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	186	39.0	208.00	190.00	165.50-237.00	-	-	-	1	7	25	17	23	25	12	25	12	7	5	3	5	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	608	39.0	185.50	175.00	140.00-215.50	-	5	28	119	32	71	29	36	44	42	61	35	41	23	11	17	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	115	39.5	265.50	260.00	247.50-299.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	3	11	30	21	11	16	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	316	39.0	189.00	181.00	163.00-207.00	-	-	2	11	24	25	34	46	45	35	39	32	5	6	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	203	39.5	195.50	187.00	170.00-213.00	-	-	1	5	15	18	10	30	28	22	28	23	5	6	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	113	38.5	177.50	176.00	163.00-197.50	-	-	1	6	9	7	24	16	17	13	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ² (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 AND UNDER 110	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 AND OVER		
							120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400			
ORDER CLERKS.....	597	39.5	\$202.00	\$184.50	\$152.00-\$246.00	-	-	40	25	50	77	49	34	58	30	33	24	74	37	20	6	7	3	25	2	3		
MANUFACTURING.....	369	39.5	213.00	200.00	166.00-252.00	-	-	-	10	6	40	44	22	40	24	27	18	65	37	17	6	7	-	3	-	3		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	195	39.0	237.50	240.00	191.00-263.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	28	14	16	19	40	21	17	6	6	3	2	-	3		
MANUFACTURING.....	132	39.5	249.00	249.50	211.50-270.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	8	10	13	31	21	14	6	6	-	2	-	3		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	391	39.5	185.00	161.00	145.00-200.00	-	-	40	25	50	74	40	21	29	16	13	4	34	16	3	-	1	-	23	2	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	226	39.5	194.00	182.00	160.50-227.50	-	-	-	10	6	37	38	18	29	16	13	4	34	16	3	-	1	-	1	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	6,403	39.0	217.50	200.00	172.50-251.00	-	-	8	45	209	430	671	695	585	510	904	542	461	287	226	228	249	256	57	38	2		
MANUFACTURING.....	2,401	39.0	219.50	209.50	179.50-248.50	-	-	-	4	33	108	210	256	233	153	396	314	194	208	101	64	46	23	31	25	2		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,002	39.0	216.00	195.00	169.00-251.50	-	-	8	41	176	322	461	439	352	357	508	228	267	79	125	164	203	233	26	13	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,093	40.0	292.00	310.00	257.50-337.50	-	-	-	-	-	44	21	40	20	22	24	13	163	21	96	158	203	230	25	13	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	2,832	39.0	241.00	222.00	194.00-285.00	-	-	-	-	6	20	111	192	230	287	543	258	309	141	173	170	133	170	49	38	2		
MANUFACTURING.....	1,069	39.0	239.50	230.00	200.00-271.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	48	55	75	85	200	135	138	118	71	47	26	17	23	25	2		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,763	39.0	241.50	217.00	192.00-299.50	-	-	-	-	5	17	63	137	155	202	343	123	171	23	102	123	107	153	26	13	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	634	40.0	309.00	315.50	289.00-348.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	8	13	9	4	87	8	80	117	107	152	25	13	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	3,571	39.0	199.00	180.50	163.00-221.00	-	-	8	45	203	410	560	503	355	223	361	284	152	146	53	58	116	86	8	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	1,332	39.0	203.50	190.00	170.00-228.00	-	-	-	4	32	105	162	201	158	68	196	179	56	90	30	17	20	6	8	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,239	39.0	196.00	176.00	160.00-209.00	-	-	8	41	171	305	398	302	197	155	165	105	96	56	23	41	96	80	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	459	40.0	268.50	284.00	201.00-334.50	-	-	-	-	-	42	21	31	12	9	15	9	76	13	16	41	96	78	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS.....	175	38.5	197.00	180.00	172.50-222.00	-	-	1	2	2	8	20	52	15	13	15	16	14	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	150	38.5	198.00	176.50	172.50-222.00	-	-	1	2	2	4	17	50	10	12	11	11	14	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	116	38.0	197.50	172.50	172.50-224.00	-	-	1	2	2	8	9	47	1	2	10	13	6	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MACHINE-RILLERS.....	53	39.5	251.50	221.00	221.00-312.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	1	1	1	17	-	-	-	19	4	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	1,024	39.0	229.00	219.50	179.50-271.50	-	-	2	16	21	29	75	118	70	58	124	124	90	81	82	33	47	13	27	11	3		
MANUFACTURING.....	549	39.0	241.50	235.50	198.50-275.50	-	-	-	4	3	3	26	61	23	25	69	80	62	67	49	16	21	10	22	8	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	475	38.5	215.50	196.00	172.50-245.00	-	-	2	12	18	26	49	57	47	33	55	44	28	14	33	17	26	3	5	3	3		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	103	40.0	298.00	302.00	289.00-324.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	3	4	3	28	17	24	3	3	3	3		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	3,690	39.0	208.00	199.00	173.00-231.00	-	-	8	60	120	256	319	389	417	342	583	400	308	152	51	177	64	37	7	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	1,518	39.0	212.50	200.00	177.50-232.00	-	-	-	17	31	60	102	211	148	178	279	167	101	56	22	55	47	37	7	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,172	39.0	205.00	195.00	168.00-230.00	-	-	8	43	89	196	217	178	269	164	304	233	207	96	29	122	17	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	562	40.0	237.50	242.00	192.00-277.00	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	43	47	45	59	40	99	62	10	106	5	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	1,700	39.0	220.00	207.00	184.00-245.50	-	-	-	11	46	41	87	177	194	168	270	223	160	98	24	114	53	27	7	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	737	39.5	225.00	211.00	186.50-245.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	30	103	84	75	110	117	65	33	6	31	40	27	7	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	963	39.0	216.00	204.00	183.00-247.50	-	-	-	11	46	32	57	74	110	93	160	106	95	65	18	83	13	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	312	40.0	249.00	257.50	203.50-295.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	27	40	26	41	55	10	67	5	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	1,960	39.0	198.50	189.00	165.00-220.00	-	-	8	49	72	213	226	210	217	168	307	177	148	54	27	63	11	10	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	751	39.0	201.50	197.00	171.50-216.00	-	-	-	17	29	49	66	106	58	97	163	50	36	23	16	24	7	10	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,209	39.0	196.00	186.50	163.50-222.00	-	-	8	32	43	164	160	104	159	71	144	127	112	31	11	39	4	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	250	40.0	223.00	211.50	177.50-253.50	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	24	25	18	19	14	58	7	-	39	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	600						
						AND UNDER	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	600						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	3,038	38.5	\$420.50	\$418.50	\$366.00-\$470.00	-	-	-	1	2	3	28	92	128	171	211	329	244	300	330	266	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	976	39.0	432.00	425.50	376.00-474.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	12	27	75	121	94	92	132	73	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,062	38.5	415.50	413.00	360.50-465.00	-	-	-	1	2	2	25	80	116	144	136	208	190	208	198	193	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	667	38.5	466.50	476.00	418.50-517.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	30	22	22	29	63	56	60	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	1,364	39.0	454.50	447.50	412.50-490.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	17	39	76	112	156	209	173	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	485	39.0	457.50	441.50	410.50-498.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	16	28	39	51	92	35	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	879	39.0	452.50	448.00	413.00-486.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	23	48	73	105	117	138	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	252	39.5	500.50	499.50	454.00-543.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	20	29	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	1,353	38.5	402.50	387.00	354.50-448.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	50	59	117	135	234	154	132	89	66	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	375	39.0	407.00	391.00	362.50-463.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	16	47	84	45	32	11	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	978	38.5	400.50	386.50	346.50-441.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	46	51	101	88	150	109	100	78	45	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	321	39.0	353.50	338.00	307.00-413.00	-	-	-	1	2	1	21	39	60	37	37	19	18	12	32	27	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	205	38.5	325.00	316.50	296.00-345.00	-	-	-	1	2	1	20	34	56	32	25	10	8	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	3,328	39.0	330.00	318.00	277.00-373.00	-	-	8	19	122	299	467	745	833	371	269	262	181	180	122	111	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	1,105	39.0	328.50	320.50	275.00-370.50	-	-	8	12	63	101	120	111	130	108	111	98	58	70	41	27	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,223	39.0	330.50	317.00	278.00-374.50	-	-	-	7	59	198	347	234	303	263	158	164	123	110	81	84	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	420	39.0	368.00	369.00	308.50-412.00	-	-	-	-	8	14	38	30	28	36	40	71	36	22	36	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	929	39.0	392.50	393.50	346.00-436.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	57	54	69	93	100	98	122	92	91	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	343	39.0	379.50	371.50	330.50-425.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	22	22	40	48	42	27	36	27	22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	586	39.0	400.50	403.00	356.00-443.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	35	32	29	45	58	71	86	65	69	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	114	39.5	438.00	424.50	392.00-455.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	14	11	14	25	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	1,320	39.0	319.00	310.50	281.00-345.50	-	-	-	1	18	63	236	135	280	230	127	81	49	50	26	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	488	39.0	319.50	310.50	279.00-353.50	-	-	-	1	12	23	87	76	98	50	38	21	26	34	14	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	832	39.0	319.00	316.00	283.50-344.00	-	-	-	-	6	40	149	59	182	180	89	60	23	16	12	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	89	40.0	362.00	356.00	316.50-432.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	3	8	12	15	15	-	1	7	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	987	38.5	289.00	276.00	251.50-319.00	-	-	8	18	104	226	178	121	85	70	47	81	32	8	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	274	38.5	280.50	256.50	236.50-337.00	-	-	8	11	51	74	24	13	10	18	25	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	713	38.5	292.00	277.50	254.00-316.00	-	-	-	7	53	152	154	108	75	52	22	46	27	8	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	217	38.5	333.50	330.50	284.00-379.50	-	-	-	-	8	13	27	27	19	24	16	42	25	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	2,437	39.0	268.00	264.00	226.50-299.00	10	62	219	222	309	330	413	269	167	158	96	52	38	19	44	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	955	38.5	276.00	269.50	230.00-306.00	4	14	56	87	139	125	132	134	74	49	35	24	25	14	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,482	39.0	263.00	260.00	221.00-295.00	6	48	163	135	170	205	281	135	93	109	61	28	13	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	328	40.0	307.50	298.50	269.50-325.50	-	-	9	13	2	3	128	15	34	49	29	7	8	3	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	882	39.0	304.50	301.00	260.00-336.50	-	-	15	28	39	126	111	116	124	117	72	38	25	13	40	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	328	39.0	316.50	306.50	269.00-345.50	-	-	-	6	11	42	39	39	56	36	29	11	15	10	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	554	39.0	297.00	288.00	253.50-325.50	-	-	15	22	28	84	72	77	68	81	43	27	10	3	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	111	40.0	355.00	325.50	310.50-382.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	33	13	6	5	1	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	1,103	39.0	258.00	257.00	228.00-278.50	1	21	77	108	194	175	253	137	39	39	23	4	11	6	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	450	38.5	262.50	257.00	230.00-285.50	-	6	23	42	91	74	73	87	14	11	5	3	8	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	653	39.0	255.00	258.00	224.50-269.50	1	15	54	66	103	101	180	50	25	28	18	1	3	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	452	38.5	221.00	213.00	190.00-240.00	9	41	127	86	76	29	49	16	4	2	1	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	177	38.5	235.00	220.00	199.00-264.00	4	8	33	39	37	9	20	8	4	2	1	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	275	39.0	212.00	200.50	189.00-237.00	5	33	94	47	39	20	29	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	140 AND UNDER 160	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	520	560	600 AND OVER			
						160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	520	560	600				
RAFTERS.....	2,589	39.5	\$304.50	\$300.00	\$256.00-\$349.00	3	18	79	138	192	253	326	269	255	277	262	193	96	65	68	70	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,261	39.5	307.00	300.00	255.00-356.00	2	9	49	72	105	97	195	101	102	114	133	80	50	51	41	35	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,328	39.5	302.50	300.00	256.00-342.00	1	9	30	66	87	156	131	168	153	163	129	119	46	14	27	35	-	3	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	239	39.5	354.50	357.00	328.00-380.50	-	1	-	1	2	10	14	21	5	47	21	55	14	1	16	28	-	3	-	-	-	-		
RAFTERS, CLASS A.....	996	40.0	341.50	327.50	296.00-378.50	-	-	-	-	4	27	93	143	154	138	122	70	65	21	65	66	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	453	39.5	349.50	341.00	299.00-387.00	-	-	-	-	7	64	45	48	57	70	36	24	7	38	32	11	14	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	68	39.5	422.00	433.50	389.00-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	12	1	16	28	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		
RAFTERS, CLASS B.....	965	39.5	301.00	288.00	253.50-354.00	-	-	7	30	99	132	168	86	74	63	107	119	29	44	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	499	39.5	304.00	285.50	254.50-358.50	-	-	7	13	62	51	99	38	39	23	50	43	24	44	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	466	39.5	298.50	290.00	252.10-343.00	-	-	-	17	37	81	69	48	35	40	57	76	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	59	40.0	367.50	376.50	365.00-379.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RAFTERS, CLASS C.....	549	39.5	256.00	242.50	214.50-294.00	1	13	45	102	80	82	54	40	20	76	33	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	255	39.5	257.00	243.50	215.50-289.50	-	7	16	54	37	34	31	18	8	34	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	294	39.5	255.00	241.50	208.00-300.50	1	6	29	48	43	48	23	22	12	42	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	94	40.0	317.00	328.00	296.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	20	4	42	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RAFTER-TRACERS.....	79	39.0	225.50	203.50	195.50-258.50	2	5	27	6	9	12	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	54	39.0	217.50	199.00	194.00-222.50	2	2	26	5	6	5	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	423	40.0	314.50	292.50	260.00-380.00	-	-	1	3	63	37	69	60	24	22	18	13	16	95	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	295	40.0	290.50	276.00	244.00-316.00	-	-	1	3	61	31	61	54	13	14	11	6	11	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.....	163	40.0	383.50	409.50	363.50-419.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	6	5	10	11	16	95	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B.....	145	39.5	290.00	289.00	267.00-310.00	-	-	-	3	2	6	46	43	18	17	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	114	40.0	281.00	280.00	267.00-295.00	-	-	-	3	2	6	46	39	7	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	407	39.5	297.00	288.50	259.00-322.00	-	-	-	11	32	63	65	73	50	27	20	40	12	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	306	39.5	295.50	286.00	256.00-325.50	-	-	-	11	27	48	47	50	38	18	16	32	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	101	39.0	301.50	292.00	270.50-321.00	-	-	-	-	5	15	18	23	12	9	4	8	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS:				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS.....	401	38.5	\$189.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS:			
MANUFACTURING.....	145	38.5	\$174.00	MANUFACTURING.....	193	39.0	188.00	MANUFACTURING.....	2,100	39.0	\$213.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	85	39.0	181.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	208	38.5	191.00				
ORDER CLERKS:				TYPISTS.....	3,450	38.5	187.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:			
MANUFACTURING.....	53	39.5	268.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1,618	39.0	196.50	MANUFACTURING.....	889	39.0	231.50
PAYROLL CLERKS:				PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	195	39.5	254.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:			
MANUFACTURING.....	90	39.5	262.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A:				MANUFACTURING.....	1,211	39.0	200.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING.....	729	39.5	222.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS:			
SECRETARIES:				PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	99	40.0	271.50				
MANUFACTURING.....	4,495	39.0	259.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	2,112	38.5	169.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	83	39.0	207.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,089	39.5	306.50	MANUFACTURING.....	883	38.5	175.00	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	828	39.0	222.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	850	39.0	321.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,229	38.5	165.00	MANUFACTURING.....	453	39.0	236.50
MANUFACTURING.....	398	39.5	339.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	98	39.5	235.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	375	38.5	204.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	452	38.5	305.50	FILE CLERKS.....	1,518	38.5	155.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	3,069	39.0	206.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	144	39.5	334.50	MANUFACTURING.....	339	39.0	165.50	MANUFACTURING.....	1,442	39.0	211.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	1,910	39.0	269.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,179	38.5	152.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	473	40.0	229.50
MANUFACTURING.....	741	39.0	275.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	187	38.0	206.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	1,414	39.0	217.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,169	38.5	265.00	MANUFACTURING.....	65	39.0	231.50	MANUFACTURING.....	702	39.5	223.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	288	39.5	299.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	122	38.0	193.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	1,625	39.0	198.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	2,601	39.0	262.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	645	38.5	159.00	MANUFACTURING.....	710	39.0	200.50
MANUFACTURING.....	1,400	39.0	271.50	MANUFACTURING.....	164	39.0	151.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	230	40.0	226.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	307	39.0	296.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	481	38.5	162.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	2,562	38.5	229.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	57	40.0	216.00				
MANUFACTURING.....	890	39.0	230.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	686	38.5	138.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,672	38.5	228.50	MANUFACTURING.....	110	39.0	148.50	MANUFACTURING.....	731	39.0	442.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	232	39.5	296.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	576	38.0	136.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	454	39.0	480.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	1,041	38.5	210.00	MESSENGERS:				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
MANUFACTURING.....	545	39.0	214.50	MANUFACTURING.....	257	39.0	174.00	MANUFACTURING.....	385	39.0	464.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	496	38.0	205.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	135	39.5	198.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	199	39.5	507.50
STENOGRAPHERS.....	2,072	39.0	245.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	692	39.0	189.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	203	39.0	365.00
MANUFACTURING.....	978	39.5	256.50	MANUFACTURING.....	174	39.0	209.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,094	38.5	234.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	518	39.0	183.00	MANUFACTURING.....	751	39.0	340.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	397	39.5	293.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	103	39.0	263.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	1,085	39.0	252.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	274	39.0	188.00	MANUFACTURING.....	291	39.0	381.50
MANUFACTURING.....	622	39.5	266.00	MANUFACTURING.....	197	39.5	191.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	99	38.5	320.50	ORDER CLERKS.....	462	39.5	204.00	MANUFACTURING.....	320	39.0	327.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	983	39.0	237.50	MANUFACTURING.....	316	39.5	204.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C:			
MANUFACTURING.....	352	39.0	241.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	146	39.0	226.50	MANUFACTURING.....	140	38.5	282.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	631	38.5	235.50	MANUFACTURING.....	95	39.5	235.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	298	40.0	284.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B:							
				MANUFACTURING.....	210	39.5	191.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING.....	717	38.5	\$280.00	DRAFTERS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS): MANUFACTURING.....	302	38.5	\$297.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING.....	276	39.0	317.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	410	39.5	\$253.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C: MANUFACTURING.....	134	39.0	278.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	59	40.0	372.00	MANUFACTURING.....	202	39.5	257.50				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R.....	699	38.5	257.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	208	39.5	248.50				
MANUFACTURING.....	328	38.5	264.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	55	40.0	314.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C: MANUFACTURING.....	113	38.5	234.50	DRAFTER-TRACERS.....	56	39.0	216.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R: MANUFACTURING.....	105	38.5	255.50
DRAFTERS.....	2,074	39.5	309.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS.....	414	39.5	315.50				
MANUFACTURING.....	1,013	39.5	311.00	MANUFACTURING.....	287	40.0	292.00	DRAFTERS: NONMANUFACTURING.....	223	39.5	278.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,061	39.5	307.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.	162	40.0	383.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	119	40.0	262.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	184	39.5	364.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R.	142	39.5	291.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES.....	369	39.5	295.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS A.....	856	40.0	346.00	MANUFACTURING.....	111	40.0	282.00	MANUFACTURING.....	280	39.5	292.00
MANUFACTURING.....	397	39.5	353.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING.....	89	39.0	305.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	66	39.5	423.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS): PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	180	38.5	449.00				
DRAFTERS, CLASS R.....	752	39.5	304.50								
MANUFACTURING.....	374	39.5	306.50								
NONMANUFACTURING.....	378	39.5	302.50								
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	51	40.0	366.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																														
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																															
					5.00 UNDER	5.20 AND	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	
					5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	
					5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	
					5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	12.20	12.60	13.00	13.40	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	431	\$9.57	\$9.33	\$7.90-\$11.50	-	-	-	4	2	4	9	41	36	29	11	13	75	13	23	16	2	3	145	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	195	8.65	8.73	7.55- 9.33	-	-	-	4	2	4	9	11	35	11	10	12	52	13	21	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	236	10.34	11.50	9.17- 11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	18	1	1	23	-	2	16	1	3	135	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	63	8.33	7.90	7.23- 9.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	18	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	2,399	9.74	9.85	9.28- 10.45	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	73	40	144	107	99	200	454	394	370	399	34	16	4	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,664	9.55	9.66	9.01- 10.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	72	38	99	103	84	181	331	319	361	9	32	15	3	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	735	10.19	10.66	9.49- 10.84	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	45	4	15	19	153	75	9	390	2	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	255	9.18	9.24	8.16- 10.19	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	20	12	5	14	55	25	31	4	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	147	8.80	9.09	7.88- 9.68	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	19	10	3	14	31	20	28	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	108	9.71	10.20	9.17- 10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	2	2	-	24	5	3	3	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	1,485	9.36	9.51	8.67- 9.86	-	-	1	1	4	8	23	32	46	55	184	85	122	480	274	32	74	15	18	28	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,391	9.33	9.45	8.67- 9.86	-	-	1	1	4	8	23	32	45	53	162	79	118	478	271	29	23	15	18	28	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	3,289	9.11	9.42	8.33- 9.80	-	2	-	8	2	4	55	179	249	259	378	381	42	923	83	439	227	-	6	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	3,025	8.99	9.26	8.31- 9.54	-	2	-	8	-	3	54	174	248	253	378	377	42	923	83	419	3	-	6	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	1,529	9.80	10.18	9.48- 10.43	1	5	-	5	4	4	5	57	11	33	49	101	100	246	146	619	16	125	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	408	9.07	9.28	8.45- 9.91	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	51	7	10	29	63	58	79	54	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,121	10.07	10.43	9.75- 10.43	1	5	-	5	-	4	2	6	4	23	20	38	42	167	92	569	16	125	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	811	10.19	10.43	9.75- 10.54	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	23	159	78	390	10	125	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	726	9.42	9.54	8.62- 10.22	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	36	56	30	36	78	76	85	131	108	33	-	3	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	624	9.16	9.47	8.51- 10.06	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	36	50	27	36	70	67	85	131	102	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	102	10.97	10.84	9.47- 12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	8	9	-	-	6	32	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS....	161	9.52	9.80	8.70- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	9	17	7	39	15	48	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	160	9.50	9.75	8.70- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	9	17	7	39	15	48	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS.....	1,099	9.48	9.77	9.28- 9.98	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	2	35	17	22	63	237	389	138	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,099	9.48	9.77	9.28- 9.98	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	2	35	17	22	63	237	389	138	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	687	7.15	7.25	6.63- 8.03	32	9	11	29	16	68	113	163	31	59	98	26	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	363	7.22	7.83	6.49- 8.39	31	6	8	28	9	14	69	7	3	56	98	26	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)...	742	9.24	9.54	8.50- 10.10	2	-	-	-	-	8	19	31	29	43	72	37	75	169	88	154	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	742	9.24	9.54	8.50- 10.10	2	-	-	-	-	8	19	31	29	43	72	37	75	169	88	154	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	2,032	9.89	9.99	9.39- 10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	39	65	36	105	294	193	407	659	99	42	70	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	2,029	9.89	9.99	9.39- 10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	39	65	36	105	294	190	407	659	99	42	70	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	936	10.06	10.46	9.16- 10.95	-	-	2	1	1	5	1	23	20	84	22	52	68	58	84	62	234	93	97	26	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	461	9.38	9.44	8.30- 10.28	-	-	1	1	1	5	1	23	10	65	21	22	67	48	78	45	50	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	475	10.72	10.91	10.89- 11.26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	1	30	1	10	6	17	184	79	88	26	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	66	8.81	8.60	7.84- 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	1	17	-	9	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS.....	255	8.45	8.53	7.66- 9.25	-	-	4	-	3	7	-	23	41	15	36	18	84	16	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	163	8.12	8.08	7.48- 8.90	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	20	37	15	26	14	14	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	92	9.03	9.24	9.24- 9.39	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	10	-	70	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill. May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60					
					UNDER 3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	AND OVER					
DRIVERS.....	5,128	\$9.68	\$9.77	\$9.42-\$10.35	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	9	4	1	5	25	26	122	36	192	139	331	2015	198	2004	12					
MANUFACTURING.....	874	9.19	9.14	9.14- 9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	23	16	17	13	84	18	280	204	193	8	12					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,254	9.78	9.77	9.42- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	9	2	1	1	2	10	105	23	108	121	51	1311	5	1996	-					
DRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	127	7.31	7.63	7.00- 7.63	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	2	4	1	2	14	9	69	10	-	-	-	-	5	3	-					
DRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	2,316	9.61	9.42	9.42- 10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	11	11	7	66	15	260	1204	-	737	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,029	9.69	9.42	9.42- 10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	6	11	2	65	9	-	1199	-	732	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	1,860	9.72	9.42	9.42- 10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	2	60	-	-	1062	-	723	-					
DRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	306	9.23	9.24	8.36- 10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	1	108	-	58	5	-	122	-					
DRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	2,108	10.01	10.40	9.77- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	3	106	10	806	-	1142	12					
MANUFACTURING.....	243	9.46	9.60	9.49- 9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	3	11	5	194	-	-	12					
PPERS.....	553	6.80	6.50	5.99- 7.55	-	-	3	-	-	2	11	7	7	70	128	53	32	67	43	17	93	8	11	-	-	1	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	345	6.52	6.07	5.94- 7.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	69	122	37	17	52	6	7	12	8	11	-	-	1	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	208	7.26	7.50	6.63- 8.40	-	-	3	-	-	2	11	4	7	1	6	16	15	15	37	10	81	-	-	-	-	-	-					
IVERS.....	934	6.71	6.82	6.01- 7.68	-	-	2	12	9	13	22	51	46	48	102	111	74	96	161	89	97	1	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	373	6.82	6.63	5.95- 8.04	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	23	27	21	50	53	22	43	14	45	66	1	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	561	6.64	6.90	6.05- 7.63	-	-	2	12	6	13	17	28	19	27	52	58	52	53	147	44	31	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	258	7.16	7.20	5.63- 8.28	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	38	18	16	13	21	32	26	10	22	22	-	-	-	-	*26					
MANUFACTURING.....	182	7.21	7.30	5.42- 8.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	35	14	15	10	4	22	7	6	11	22	-	-	-	-	26					
HOUSEMEN.....	1,788	7.45	8.15	6.23- 8.51	-	-	-	7	-	42	25	16	40	116	87	173	125	53	74	141	722	173	10	4	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	678	6.61	6.70	5.45- 7.91	-	-	-	-	-	34	22	14	38	108	37	70	109	36	12	85	88	11	10	4	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,110	7.96	8.31	7.73- 8.51	-	-	-	7	-	8	3	2	2	8	50	103	16	17	62	56	614	162	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	273	8.41	8.31	8.25- 8.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	13	92	120	-	-	-	-	-					
ER FILLERS.....	3,426	6.97	7.29	5.52- 8.35	-	-	2	22	150	47	116	237	151	296	120	158	147	349	298	348	603	3	345	4	29	1	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	1,374	6.22	6.27	5.04- 7.29	-	-	-	6	2	18	113	192	106	175	66	143	120	297	10	58	7	1	29	4	29	1	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	2,052	7.48	8.15	7.20- 8.35	-	-	2	16	148	29	3	45	45	121	54	18	27	52	288	290	596	2	316	-	-	-	-					
PPING PACKERS.....	2,348	6.75	6.99	5.24- 8.33	10	9	1	3	4	52	108	141	384	172	88	111	93	66	254	179	615	26	8	2	8	4	10					
MANUFACTURING.....	1,542	6.46	5.83	5.16- 8.04	-	-	-	-	4	45	96	95	369	161	59	56	74	46	19	157	307	24	6	2	8	4	10					
ERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	7,717	7.22	7.10	5.64- 8.78	25	15	34	41	73	193	338	222	473	767	632	455	392	406	852	239	562	370	253	213	96	1066	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	3,667	6.35	6.16	5.36- 7.69	-	-	-	2	-	116	296	180	330	525	515	297	244	171	305	221	359	70	-	14	12	10	-					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,050	8.01	8.35	6.40- 10.35	25	15	34	39	73	77	42	42	143	242	117	158	148	235	547	18	203	300	253	199	84	1056	-					
KLIFT OPERATORS.....	4,961	7.37	7.30	6.07- 8.46	-	-	-	-	-	33	42	75	186	322	652	286	488	453	182	300	1180	132	306	301	11	-	12					
MANUFACTURING.....	3,876	7.04	6.88	5.99- 8.29	-	-	-	-	-	26	42	73	186	315	586	277	463	439	58	279	964	132	10	3	11	-	12					
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,085	8.57	9.32	8.15- 9.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	7	66	9	25	14	124	21	216	-	296	298	-	-	-					
IER-TRUCK OPERATORS																																
(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	740	7.07	7.50	5.78- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	100	57	27	54	27	37	104	65	227	-	-	-	2	-	-					
MANUFACTURING.....	424	7.31	8.29	5.63- 8.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	58	15	7	9	9	28	-	35	221	-	-	-	2	-	-					

* Workers were at \$10.60 to \$11.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.90 AND UNDER 3.00	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	
					3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	
GUARDS.....	8,054	\$4.38	\$3.40	\$3.20- \$5.05	392	1339	2294	422	145	310	394	708	267	217	275	171	217	214	185	104	142	229	44	5	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	1,128	6.26	5.80	5.08- 7.46	-	-	-	-	-	27	113	81	215	118	78	75	95	42	24	33	99	128	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	6,926	4.07	3.35	3.20- 4.60	392	1339	2294	422	145	283	281	627	72	99	197	96	122	172	161	71	43	81	44	5	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	140	8.00	7.94	7.74- 8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	53	25	24	8	13	1	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS A.....	4,732	4.30	3.35	3.20- 4.70	204	798	1395	268	99	270	199	601	43	83	42	83	95	139	142	66	76	120	44	5	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	256	6.89	7.18	5.94- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	7	12	14	14	39	13	31	6	18	34	39	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,476	4.15	3.35	3.20- 4.70	204	798	1395	268	99	258	184	594	31	29	28	44	82	108	136	48	40	81	44	5	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	82	8.24	8.24	7.74- 8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	7	22	8	13	1	-	-	-	
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	2,666	4.81	4.50	3.35- 5.98	138	105	731	134	44	40	195	107	244	174	233	88	122	75	43	38	66	89	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	872	6.08	5.53	5.05- 6.89	-	-	-	-	-	15	98	74	203	104	64	36	82	11	18	15	63	89	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,798	4.20	3.35	3.30- 5.39	138	105	731	134	44	25	97	33	41	70	169	52	40	64	25	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	58	7.66	7.78	7.74- 7.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	24	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	13,305	5.55	5.49	5.11- 5.86	-	9	293	78	190	549	685	438	1646	3198	1671	152	373	204	278	368	31	-	142	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	3,188	6.01	5.80	5.15- 6.85	-	-	-	-	6	83	207	280	530	425	545	132	347	24	256	322	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	7,117	5.34	5.42	5.11- 5.69	-	9	293	78	184	466	478	158	1116	2773	1126	20	26	180	22	44	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	600	6.04	5.86	5.11- 7.03	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	162	100	122	2	22	157	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Chicago, Ill., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	391	\$9.53	STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	818	\$10.00	SHIPPING PACKERS:		
MANUFACTURING.....	188	8.67	MANUFACTURING.....	428	9.34	MANUFACTURING.....	950	\$6.62
NONMANUFACTURING.....	203	10.39	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	61	8.89	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	2,230	9.73	BOILER TENDERS.....	235	8.40	MANUFACTURING.....	2,878	6.26
MANUFACTURING.....	1,521	9.52	MANUFACTURING.....	163	8.12	FORKLIFT OPERATORS:		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	709	10.19	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING.....	3,277	6.87
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	222	9.11	TRUCKDRIVERS.....	5,015	9.71	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		
MANUFACTURING.....	124	8.71	MANUFACTURING.....	858	9.20	(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	711	7.08
NONMANUFACTURING.....	98	9.61	NONMANUFACTURING.....	4,157	9.81	MANUFACTURING.....	419	7.34
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	1,361	9.34	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	107	7.31	GUARDS:		
MANUFACTURING.....	1,275	9.30	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	2,245	9.64	MANUFACTURING.....	983	6.19
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	2,774	9.02	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,958	9.71	GUARDS, CLASS A.....	3,704	4.00
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	1,406	9.92	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	306	9.23	MANUFACTURING.....	208	6.63
MANUFACTURING.....	379	9.00	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER....	2,087	10.03	NONMANUFACTURING.....	3,496	3.84
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,027	10.26	MANUFACTURING.....	227	9.52	GUARDS, CLASS B:		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	790	10.28	SHIPPERS:			MANUFACTURING.....	775	6.08
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	665	9.37	MANUFACTURING.....	280	6.60	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	5,404	5.68
MANUFACTURING.....	566	9.10	RECEIVERS:			MANUFACTURING.....	2,471	5.99
NONMANUFACTURING.....	99	10.92	MANUFACTURING.....	320	6.73	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	334	6.38
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS:			WAREHOUSEMEN.....	1,554	7.59	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING.....	134	9.46	MANUFACTURING.....	559	6.74	ORDER FILLERS:		
MILLWRIGHTS.....	970	9.45	NONMANUFACTURING.....	995	8.07	MANUFACTURING.....	365	5.83
MANUFACTURING.....	970	9.45	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	260	8.42	GUARDS:		
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	613	7.05	ORDER FILLERS.....	2,542	7.51	GUARDS, CLASS B:		
MANUFACTURING.....	310	7.01	MANUFACTURING.....	1,009	6.36	MANUFACTURING.....	83	5.77
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)...	645	9.16	NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,533	8.27	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING.....	645	9.16				PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	254	5.55
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	1,958	9.88						
MANUFACTURING.....	1,955	9.88						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within each broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are on, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> Continued
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Chicago, Ill.,¹ May 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	3,346	510	1,407,160	100	703,059
MANUFACTURING -----	100	1,397	251	602,191	43	263,191
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	1,949	259	804,969	57	439,868
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	182	40	148,537	11	109,485
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	459	48	99,253	7	24,548
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	100	232	40	279,486	20	187,568
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	451	46	140,155	10	64,136
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	625	85	137,538	10	54,131
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	476	225	908,165	100	639,182
MANUFACTURING -----	500	248	114	348,879	38	228,817
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	228	111	559,286	62	410,365
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	40	24	122,758	14	106,244
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	500	35	13	34,298	4	16,652
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	500	37	20	244,693	27	183,584
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	60	24	87,124	10	59,674
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	500	56	30	70,413	8	44,211

¹ The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

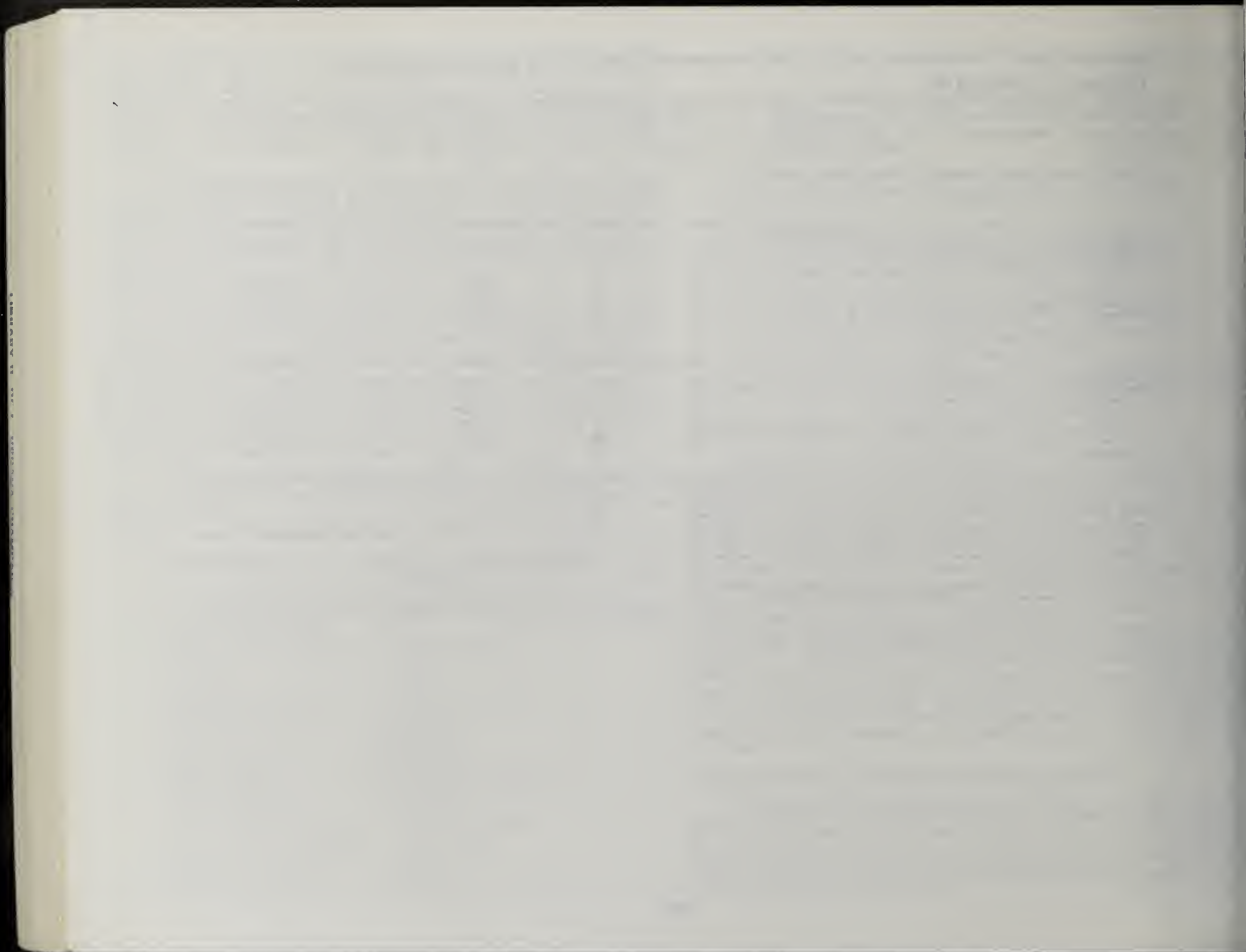
³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local-transit system for the city of Chicago is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.



Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those used in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each S and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
S-1-----	Class E	Class D
S-2-----	Class D	Class C
S-3-----	Class C	Class B
S-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes, when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

at distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination adding and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

quired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening fly bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with pipe and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

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Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange
and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-
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Columbus, Miss.
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Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces,
Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood
and West Palm Beach-
Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
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McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg
and Brownsville-Harlingen-
San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and
Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City,
Ala.-Fla.
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New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
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North Dakota (statewide)
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Northwest Texas
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Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries of accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.50 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Iron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
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Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$ 1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, \$ 1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
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Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
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Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
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Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
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Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$ 1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$ 1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Area Wage Survey

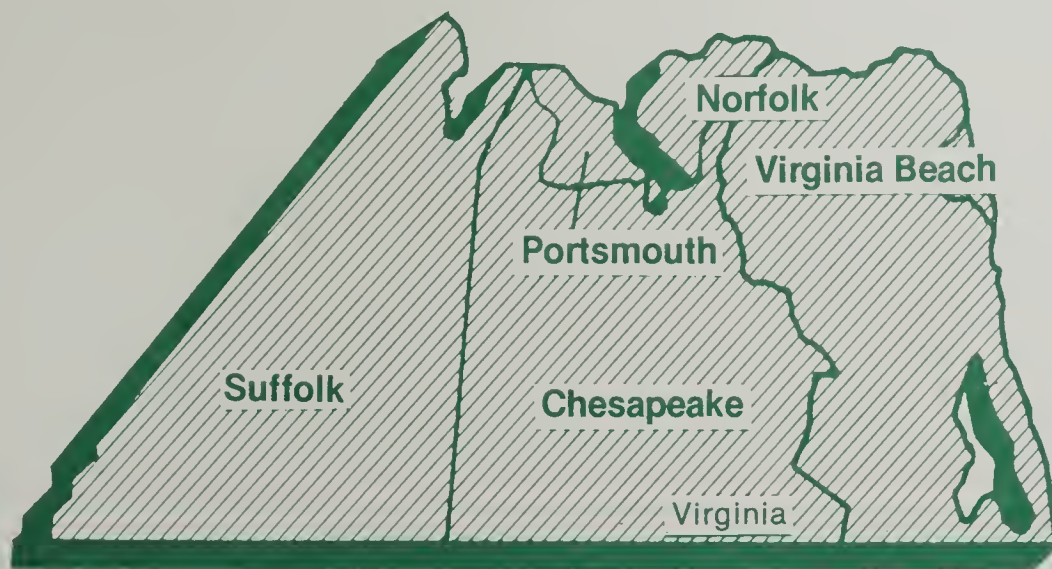
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Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Virginia—North Carolina, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-22



001 2 1979

Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Virginia-North Carolina, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the Norfolk area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Virginia—North Carolina, Metropolitan Area, May 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
John F. Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Robert L. Norwood
Commissioner
September 1979
Bulletin 2050-22

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers.

Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	100 AND UNDER	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360		
SECRETARIES.....	489	39.5	\$195.00	\$182.50	\$160.00-\$233.00	-	-	8	35	43	43	54	47	53	18	29	8	24	31	11	-	41	17	19	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	143	39.5	212.50	218.50	170.00- 253.00	-	-	-	4	7	9	15	14	6	6	7	4	3	22	8	-	27	8	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	346	40.0	187.50	175.00	155.00- 207.00	-	-	8	31	36	34	39	33	47	12	22	4	21	9	3	-	14	9	19	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	60	39.0	227.00	201.00	174.50- 293.00	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	6	7	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	17	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	52	39.5	225.50	205.50	179.00- 273.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	4	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	4	13	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	38	39.5	215.00	202.50	173.50- 273.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	120	39.5	210.00	213.00	173.00- 246.00	-	-	-	2	1	4	17	13	16	3	3	4	12	12	5	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	60	39.5	228.00	241.00	187.50- 255.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	3	1	1	3	1	8	5	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	60	40.0	191.50	184.00	163.00- 220.00	-	-	-	2	1	1	13	7	13	2	2	1	11	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	139	39.5	196.50	184.00	163.00- 208.00	-	-	-	15	7	10	9	20	26	10	8	-	7	2	2	-	2	-	17	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	123	39.5	198.00	184.00	161.50- 215.00	-	-	-	15	6	9	6	16	25	8	7	-	5	2	1	-	2	-	17	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	45	39.0	247.50	254.00	187.50- 293.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	17	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	143	39.5	164.00	155.00	141.50- 171.50	-	-	8	18	34	26	18	10	5	3	3	1	1	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	50	39.0	187.00	173.50	156.00- 235.00	-	-	-	4	6	5	7	4	2	3	3	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS.....	53	40.0	194.00	198.00	150.00- 204.50	-	-	10	-	3	5	2	1	2	4	13	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	45	40.0	190.00	191.00	142.00- 201.00	-	-	10	-	3	5	2	1	1	3	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	34	40.0	192.50	160.50	129.00- 227.00	-	-	10	-	3	4	2	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	27	40.0	187.00	150.50	129.00- 220.50	-	-	10	-	3	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS.....	309	39.0	151.50	133.00	125.00- 165.00	-	8	116	62	34	9	6	2	11	5	2	26	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	58	39.5	184.00	202.50	145.50- 217.50	-	4	6	3	3	3	1	-	6	3	1	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	251	39.0	144.00	131.50	125.00- 141.50	-	4	110	59	31	6	5	2	5	2	1	-	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	64	38.5	186.50	181.50	147.50- 234.50	-	-	1	12	5	6	5	2	5	2	1	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	45	40.0	191.00	217.50	150.00- 217.50	-	-	1	5	5	1	2	2	2	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	264	39.0	145.00	131.50	125.00- 142.00	-	8	115	57	29	8	4	-	9	5	2	-	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	27	39.0	156.50	145.00	125.00- 185.00	-	4	6	2	2	2	1	-	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	237	39.0	143.50	130.00	125.00- 140.50	-	4	109	55	27	6	3	-	5	2	1	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS.....	231	39.5	123.00	117.50	116.00- 125.00	-	127	80	10	1	7	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	222	39.5	121.50	117.50	116.00- 125.00	-	125	77	10	1	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	202	39.5	119.50	116.50	116.00- 124.50	-	124	70	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MESSENGERS.....	32	39.5	127.50	120.00	119.50- 125.50	1	8	16	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	27	40.0	128.00	120.00	120.00- 126.00	1	4	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	67	39.0	140.00	130.00	129.00- 139.50	-	4	17	31	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	59	39.5	135.50	130.00	129.00- 138.50	-	4	15	31	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	100 AND UNDER	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	270	290	310	330	350	370		
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	270	290	310	330	350	370			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	145	39.5	\$145.00	\$136.00	\$126.50-\$157.50	-	21	22	42	17	9	9	2	10	5	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.5	171.50	161.00	154.00-199.00	-	-	-	2	4	7	1	1	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	119	39.5	139.00	134.00	126.00-140.50	-	21	22	40	13	2	8	1	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS.....	112	39.5	146.00	135.00	125.50-160.00	5	19	10	39	7	4	2	12	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	51	40.0	155.50	138.00	126.00-198.00	-	9	8	12	4	2	2	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	195	40.0	147.50	135.00	128.00-162.00	-	19	10	39	6	4	2	12	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	50	40.0	154.50	138.00	125.00-190.00	-	9	8	12	4	2	2	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	502	39.5	160.00	150.00	130.00-179.50	-	8	70	105	57	50	42	45	35	21	22	3	21	3	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	131	39.5	175.50	159.50	133.00-225.50	-	-	25	18	11	12	7	6	5	8	-	2	15	2	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	371	40.0	154.50	148.00	130.00-173.00	-	8	45	87	46	38	35	39	30	13	22	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	37	39.5	159.50	159.50	145.00-176.00	-	-	2	3	8	6	7	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	130	40.0	192.50	184.00	172.50-220.00	-	2	2	5	3	10	5	31	11	9	18	-	11	3	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	45	40.0	220.50	227.00	191.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	2	8	-	-	5	2	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	85	40.0	178.00	176.50	170.00-200.00	-	2	2	5	3	5	4	29	9	1	18	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	372	39.5	148.50	140.00	130.00-160.00	-	6	68	100	54	40	37	14	24	12	4	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	86	39.0	152.00	140.00	127.00-165.00	-	-	25	18	11	7	6	4	3	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	286	40.0	147.50	140.00	130.00-160.00	-	6	43	82	43	33	31	10	21	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	29	39.5	155.00	151.00	145.00-169.00	-	-	2	3	8	4	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	70	39.5	169.00	150.00	140.00-191.00	1	-	3	15	15	3	10	1	4	3	2	4	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
MANUFACTURING.....	25	39.5	192.50	181.00	166.00-217.50	-	-	1	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	45	39.5	156.00	145.00	139.00-167.00	1	-	2	12	14	2	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING.....	58	39.5	172.50	163.00	135.50-205.00	-	-	4	12	4	5	11	4	2	-	3	1	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	50	39.5	187.50	170.00	160.00-220.00	-	-	1	3	2	2	17	2	4	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.5	197.00	200.50	160.00-226.00	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	1	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING.....	32	39.5	153.00	152.00	130.00-166.50	-	-	3	10	2	4	7	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	110 AND UNDER	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480 AND OVER
						120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	90	40.0	\$360.00	\$364.00	\$330.50-\$394.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	3	2	5	5	17	11	19	4	-	1	6	6
NONMANUFACTURING.....	80	40.0	360.50	368.50	327.50- 394.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	2	4	4	13	11	18	3	-	-	6	6
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	40	40.0	403.50	378.50	345.00- 460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	5	4	3	-	1	6	*6
NONMANUFACTURING.....	34	40.0	406.50	380.00	345.00- 460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	4	3	-	-	6	6
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	32	40.0	360.00	375.00	327.50- 394.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	2	6	14	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	169	40.0	289.00	288.50	249.50- 320.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	13	19	13	19	32	15	9	10	6	7	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	154	40.0	290.50	296.50	253.00- 320.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	12	16	13	17	32	15	9	7	6	6	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	62	40.0	338.00	341.00	305.00- 367.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	16	8	9	10	6	6	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	72	40.0	282.50	287.00	255.00- 307.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	8	16	16	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	67	40.0	281.50	287.00	255.50- 307.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	8	15	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	35	39.5	216.50	215.50	202.50- 220.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	158	40.0	195.00	180.00	163.00- 215.00	-	-	-	16	55	29	26	16	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING.....	27	39.0	230.00	219.00	167.00- 238.50	-	-	-	7	3	3	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	131	40.0	188.00	180.00	163.00- 207.00	-	-	-	9	52	26	21	13	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	105	40.0	199.00	187.00	165.00- 213.00	-	-	-	3	38	23	19	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	92	40.0	191.50	187.00	165.00- 210.00	-	-	-	-	36	20	19	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C.....	42	39.5	174.50	162.00	158.00- 180.00	-	-	-	13	17	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	31	40.0	163.50	162.00	158.00- 175.00	-	-	-	9	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAFTERS.....	126	39.5	252.00	248.00	198.00- 308.50	1	4	6	5	7	10	11	6	18	22	3	6	2	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING.....	76	40.0	207.00	204.00	169.50- 245.00	1	4	6	5	7	9	11	5	17	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAFTERS, CLASS B.....	54	39.5	251.00	250.00	232.00- 278.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	14	19	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were at \$500 to \$520.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES.....	474	39.5	\$194.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	65	39.0	\$138.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS).....	79	40.0	\$363.50
MANUFACTURING.....	143	39.5	212.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	39.0	133.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	71	40.0	364.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	331	39.5	187.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	145	39.5	145.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	37	40.0	406.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	60	39.0	227.00	MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	35	40.0	406.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	52	39.5	225.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	119	39.5	139.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	37	40.0	406.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	38	39.5	215.00	ORDER CLERKS.....	101	39.5	146.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	35	40.0	406.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	120	39.5	210.00	MANUFACTURING.....	40	40.0	159.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	37	40.0	406.00
MANUFACTURING.....	60	39.5	228.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	94	40.0	148.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	35	40.0	406.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	60	40.0	191.50	MANUFACTURING.....	39	40.0	158.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).....	25	40.0	368.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	139	39.5	196.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	478	39.5	159.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	113	40.0	304.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	123	39.5	198.00	MANUFACTURING.....	128	39.5	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	103	40.0	305.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	45	39.0	247.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	350	40.0	153.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	51	40.0	288.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	143	39.5	164.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	37	39.5	159.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	48	40.0	287.00
MANUFACTURING.....	50	39.0	187.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	127	40.0	191.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	102	40.0	201.50
STENOGRAPHERS.....	48	40.0	187.00	MANUFACTURING.....	42	40.0	218.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	83	40.0	192.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	40	40.0	181.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	85	40.0	178.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	71	39.5	203.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	29	40.0	180.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	351	39.5	147.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	61	40.0	193.50
TYPISTS.....	304	39.0	152.00	MANUFACTURING.....	86	39.0	152.00	DRAFTERS.....	138	39.5	265.00
MANUFACTURING.....	57	39.5	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	265	39.5	145.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	59	40.0	218.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	247	39.0	144.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	29	39.5	155.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	54	39.5	251.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	64	38.5	186.50	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	66	39.5	166.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	44	40.0	192.00	MANUFACTURING.....	25	39.5	192.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	56	40.0	183.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	260	39.0	145.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	41	39.0	150.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	48	40.0	181.50
MANUFACTURING.....	27	39.0	156.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	34	40.0	191.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	233	39.0	144.00	MANUFACTURING.....	58	39.5	172.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	29	40.0	187.00
FILE CLERKS.....	231	39.5	123.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	49	39.5	188.50				
NONMANUFACTURING.....	222	39.5	121.50	MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.5	197.00				
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	202	39.5	119.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B:	32	39.5	153.00				
				MANUFACTURING.....							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	
					AND UNDER	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	35	\$7.08	\$7.89	\$6.25- 7.95	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	18	-	-	-	1	2	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	137	8.40	8.57	6.99- 10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	9	17	10	6	9	31	7	-	-	-	39	
MANUFACTURING.....	83	8.66	8.40	6.99- 10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	9	7	-	9	3	2	-	-	-	39	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	54	8.00	8.57	7.24- 8.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8	3	6	-	28	5	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	46	6.88	6.94	6.13- 7.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	9	4	4	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	43	6.82	6.94	6.05- 7.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	9	4	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	222	6.74	6.32	5.79- 7.46	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	2	53	35	23	16	11	23	-	14	27	-	-	5	-
MANUFACTURING.....	178	6.29	5.99	5.79- 6.68	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	2	53	35	23	15	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	32	8.47	8.57	8.57- 8.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	14	15	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	166	7.13	7.20	5.95- 7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	7	11	14	13	17	16	40	9	-	6	-	7	-	12
MANUFACTURING.....	43	7.12	5.95	5.75- 10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	11	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	123	7.14	7.50	6.50- 7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	3	6	3	9	12	16	40	9	-	6	-	7	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	96	7.17	7.20	6.79- 7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	3	1	3	4	10	16	27	9	-	4	-	7	-	-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	51	4.98	4.99	4.34- 5.57	8	-	3	1	5	6	-	10	-	3	9	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	34	6.56	6.00	5.80- 6.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
MANUFACTURING.....	34	6.56	6.00	5.80- 6.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
BOILER TENDERS.....	41	6.14	5.52	4.52- 6.65	6	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	-	1	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
MANUFACTURING.....	41	6.14	5.52	4.52- 6.65	6	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	-	1	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20			
					AND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					UNDER	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60		
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	1,271	\$4.92	\$4.25	\$3.46- \$6.35	56	31	18	185	63	204	2	42	45	10	42	67	143	26	40	1	3	174	65	-	5	14	35			
MANUFACTURING.....	251	5.16	5.20	4.80- 5.59	-	1	-	-	18	3	-	1	11	7	1	48	100	21	37	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,020	4.87	3.75	3.25- 7.20	56	30	18	185	45	201	2	41	34	3	41	19	43	5	3	-	3	174	65	-	3	14	35			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	302	6.28	7.20	4.60- 7.20	-	-	-	6	18	18	-	10	15	-	37	15	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	35			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	121	3.23	3.00	2.90- 3.15	56	20	17	5	6	5	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	110	3.05	2.97	2.90- 3.13	56	20	17	5	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	539	4.51	3.75	3.25- 5.40	-	11	1	150	5	169	2	6	26	2	2	15	17	8	22	-	3	98	-	-	2	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	202	4.50	4.80	3.74- 5.20	-	-	-	18	32	10	-	20	-	-	4	29	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER....	332	6.10	6.10	4.60- 7.20	-	-	-	6	2	14	-	14	18	3	35	14	37	14	18	1	-	76	65	-	1	14	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	291	6.14	7.20	4.60- 7.60	-	-	-	6	2	14	-	14	18	3	35	13	26	1	3	-	-	76	65	-	1	14	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	160	5.73	4.90	4.60- 7.20	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	9	15	-	35	13	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPERS.....	81	4.78	4.65	4.25- 5.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	11	1	3	16	3	24	-	11	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	66	4.73	4.70	3.94- 5.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	1	2	13	-	24	-	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
RECEIVERS.....	108	6.15	5.71	4.75- 8.55	-	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	-	3	30	2	1	6	3	3	3	-	-	-	40	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	58	4.70	4.75	3.81- 4.75	-	1	5	1	5	1	3	-	-	-	28	2	1	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	63	4.61	4.45	3.74- 4.90	-	-	1	-	6	20	-	1	-	6	-	16	2	-	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	56	4.35	4.24	3.74- 4.90	-	-	1	-	6	20	-	1	-	6	-	16	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	591	4.59	4.60	3.72- 5.10	3	23	25	25	68	66	1	21	14	46	25	146	48	41	1	6	16	-	5	-	-	-	11			
MANUFACTURING.....	321	4.77	5.01	4.40- 5.23	-	-	-	8	56	-	-	-	-	45	-	128	40	40	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	270	4.38	3.75	3.29- 4.60	3	23	25	17	12	66	1	21	14	1	25	18	8	1	1	2	16	-	5	-	-	-	11			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	45	6.45	5.61	4.60- 7.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	11			
ORDER FILLERS.....	222	5.06	4.80	3.65- 6.82	16	-	4	28	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	59	2	24	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	62	4.32	3.65	3.64- 5.88	16	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	160	5.34	4.80	4.80- 6.82	-	-	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	2	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	556	4.71	4.40	3.24- 5.36	38	50	51	8	52	6	-	14	48	59	18	23	70	2	4	19	57	4	-	-	33	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	301	4.41	4.24	3.19- 4.71	35	16	42	2	50	-	-	-	24	47	17	-	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	255	5.07	5.00	4.00- 6.72	3	34	9	6	2	6	-	14	24	12	1	23	37	-	4	19	57	4	-	-	-	-	-			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	385	5.64	5.02	4.55- 6.87	14	-	1	3	6	23	9	13	18	13	51	48	55	14	-	-	39	-	-	-	78	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	291	5.66	5.28	4.55- 8.52	14	-	1	3	6	11	9	13	12	9	51	15	55	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	94	5.56	4.95	4.85- 6.87	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS.....	649	3.30	2.90	2.90- 3.20	443	35	4	28	20	6	2	21	16	49	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	120	4.27	4.25	3.20- 4.50	-	24	-	15	2	2	1	12	11	34	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	529	3.08	2.90	2.90- 2.92	443	11	4	13	18	4	1	9	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-			
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	549	3.25	2.90	2.90- 3.05	395	34	-	20	11	3	1	19	10	34	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	112	4.28	4.25	3.20- 4.50	-	24	-	15	2	-	-	11	7	34	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	437	2.99	2.90	2.90- 2.90	395	10	-	5	9	3	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	1,598	3.25	2.90	2.90- 3.10	1,003	182	54	64	63	23	7	34	8	30	31	52	18	6	-	1	6	-	-	16	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	193	4.35	4.24	3.45- 4.76	30	3	1	7	31	-	4	19	7	24	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	1,405	3.10	2.90	2.90- 3.00	973	179	53	57	32	23	3	15	1	6	5	27	18	6	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	43	4.50	4.16	3.41- 5.19	1	1	5	4	2	2	-	8	1	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MFN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	34	\$7.01	SHIPPERS.....	63	\$4.56
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	137	8.40	NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	4.56
MANUFACTURING.....	83	8.66	RECEIVERS.....	86	6.05
NONMANUFACTURING.....	54	8.00	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	54	4.53
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	46	6.88	NONMANUFACTURING.....	51	4.41
MANUFACTURING.....	43	6.82	WAREHOUSEMEN.....	572	4.55
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	222	6.74	MANUFACTURING.....	321	4.77
MANUFACTURING.....	178	6.29	NONMANUFACTURING.....	251	4.28
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	32	8.47	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	45	6.45
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	166	7.13	ORDER FILLERS.....	216	5.11
MANUFACTURING.....	43	7.12	NONMANUFACTURING.....	156	5.40
NONMANUFACTURING.....	123	7.14	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	529	4.69
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	96	7.17	MANUFACTURING.....	284	4.33
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	50	4.96	NONMANUFACTURING.....	245	5.11
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	34	6.56	FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	372	5.63
MANUFACTURING.....	34	6.56	MANUFACTURING.....	278	5.66
BOILER TENDERS.....	41	6.14	NONMANUFACTURING.....	94	5.56
MANUFACTURING.....	41	6.14	GUARDS.....	615	3.30
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MFN			MANUFACTURING.....	119	4.23
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	1,231	4.87	NONMANUFACTURING.....	496	3.08
MANUFACTURING.....	245	5.16	GUARDS, CLASS R.....	524	3.26
NONMANUFACTURING.....	986	4.80	MANUFACTURING.....	111	4.24
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	302	6.28	NONMANUFACTURING.....	413	2.99
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	115	3.22	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	786	3.44
NONMANUFACTURING.....	105	3.04	MANUFACTURING.....	135	4.49
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	510	4.36	NONMANUFACTURING.....	651	3.22
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	197	4.48	PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	29	4.99
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER....	332	6.10	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	291	6.14	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	796	3.03
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	160	5.73	MANUFACTURING.....	58	4.01
			NONMANUFACTURING.....	738	2.96

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1975 to May 1976	May 1976 to May 1977	May 1977 to May 1978	May 1978 to May 1979
All industries:				
Office clerical.....	6.4	7.7	7.7	8.1
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.0
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.5	6.2	9.2	7.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.0	7.3	8.2	5.3
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.3	5.3	10.0	8.6
Unskilled plant workers.....	10.4	9.3	8.7	11.0
Nonmanufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	6.0	7.3	7.8	8.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.5	6.3	8.2	3.0

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations,
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																
	Secretaries				Stenographers, general	Typists		File clerks, class C	Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators, class A	
	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E		Class A	Class B						Class A	Class B			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	119	100															
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	156	115	100														
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	(6)	134	121	100													
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	(6)	(6)	129	(6)	100												
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	110	(6)	100											
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	172	152	139	(6)	104	123	100										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
MESSENGERS-----	178	166	139	(6)	(6)	132	99	(6)	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	146	141	135	(6)	104	107	96	(6)	90	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	149	135	115	107	(6)	(6)	85	(6)	89	(6)	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	86	(6)	(6)	98	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	125	109	98	100	(6)	(6)	73	(6)	77	83	83	(6)	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	150	127	116	110	100	110	97	(6)	85	103	100	111	127	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	148	126	114	104	91	(6)	83	(6)	86	89	92	(6)	112	94	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	138	112	99	106	(6)	(6)	(6)	72	(6)	(6)	80	81	117	96	110	100	
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																	
	Computer systems analysts (business)				Computer programmers (business)					Computer operators				Drafters, class B			
	Class A		Class B		Class A		Class B		Class C		Class B		Class C				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	100																
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	118		100														
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----	131		111		100												
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----	149		130		117		100										
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C-----	(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		100								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	194		(6)		152		131		115		100						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	250		215		194		165		(6)		124		100				
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----	150		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		(6)		100		

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

**Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations,
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979**

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—												
	Carpenters	Electricians	Machinists	Mechanics		Trades helpers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders					
				Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	94	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	90	99	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	(6)	105	111	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	(6)	105	112	97	100								
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS----	115	(6)	(6)	141	139	100							
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	102	(6)	100						
BOILER TENDERS-----	(6)	(6)	142	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100					
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK----	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	(6)	100										
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER----	(6)	99	(6)	100									
SHIPPERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100								
RECEIVERS-----	97	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	100							
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100						
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	111	101	(6)	115	116	116	(6)	100					
ORDER FILLERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	119	(6)	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	(6)	121	(6)	116	114	114	(6)	114	104	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	110	110	(6)	115	107	108	(6)	97	97	95	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	(6)	117	(6)	160	(6)	(6)	(6)	127	(6)	111	114	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	102	140	(6)	137	106	112	166	116	105	111	109	110	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ⁷	Inexperienced typists				Other inexperienced clerical workers ⁸				
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing		All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
		All schedules	All schedules	40-hour schedule		All schedules	40-hour schedule	All schedules	40-hour schedule 37½-hour schedule
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED -----	133	36	97	xxx	133	36	xxx	97	xxx
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	10	3	7	5	35	8	6	27	19
UNDER \$100.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
\$100.00 AND UNDER \$105.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00 -----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00 -----	3	-	3	3	14	2	2	12	11
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00 -----	2	1	1	-	8	1	1	7	6
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00 -----	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00 -----	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00 -----	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00 -----	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00 -----	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM -----	9	1	8	xxx	50	13	xxx	37	xxx
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY -----	114	32	82	xxx	48	15	xxx	33	xxx

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers ¹		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS -----	82.3	69.9	18.0	4.2
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	4.3	2.5	1.0	.4
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK -----	78.1	67.3	17.0	3.8
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	32.4	22.8	8.6	3.1
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	44.5	44.6	7.9	.7
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL -----	1.1	-	.5	-
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL -----	12.3	15.7	11.8	17.9
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL -----	7.2	8.8	6.3	8.1
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
5 CENTS -----	4.0	-	.9	-
8 CENTS -----	5.4	-	1.9	-
9 CENTS -----	3.4	-	.9	-
10 CENTS -----	3.9	9.4	.9	1.0
12 CENTS -----	2.8	1.4	.9	.2
13 AND UNDER 14 CENTS -----	3.1	2.0	1.1	.3
15 CENTS -----	1.0	1.8	.4	.2
18 CENTS -----	-	2.0	-	.3
20 CENTS -----	8.9	4.4	1.7	.5
40 CENTS -----	-	1.7	-	.5
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
3 AND UNDER 4 PERCENT -----	1.0	-	.3	-
5 PERCENT -----	15.5	-	4.3	-
6 PERCENT -----	-	1.0	-	.1
7 AND UNDER 8 PERCENT -----	14.2	16.8	2.1	.3
10 PERCENT -----	13.8	26.7	1.3	.3

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
24 HOURS-3 DAYS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
27 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
30 HOURS -----	3	2	3	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	2	-	3	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
32 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	5	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
36 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
37 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	3	3	4	-	24	25	24	46
38 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	6	-	7	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-
40 HOURS -----	76	93	64	92	65	70	64	54
4 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS -----	76	93	64	92	65	70	64	54
42 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
44 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS-6 DAYS -----	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
50 HOURS-5 DAYS -----	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES -----	39.0	39.8	38.4	40.4	39.1	39.3	39.1	38.8

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	7	-	13	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS -----	93	100	87	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS -----	8.1	9.6	6.9	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.4
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 HOLIDAY -----	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 HOLIDAYS -----	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
3 HOLIDAYS -----	5	4	5	-	1	-	1	-
4 HOLIDAYS -----	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	-
5 HOLIDAYS -----	21	8	30	18	17	8	18	15
6 HOLIDAYS -----	1	2	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	(11)	1
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
7 HOLIDAYS -----	12	11	14	13	10	32	8	3
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
8 HOLIDAYS -----	10	13	9	10	4	8	4	1
9 HOLIDAYS -----	15	32	2	-	43	22	46	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY -----	(11)	-	1	6	4	-	4	6
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
10 HOLIDAYS -----	11	14	8	38	12	19	11	52
11 HOLIDAYS -----	4	2	6	16	3	2	3	21
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	1	-
13 HOLIDAYS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
20 HOLIDAYS -----	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹²								
1 DAY OR MORE -----	93	100	87	100	99	100	99	100
2 DAYS OR MORE -----	91	100	85	100	99	100	99	100
3 DAYS OR MORE -----	89	98	82	100	99	100	99	100
4 DAYS OR MORE -----	84	94	77	100	99	100	99	100
5 DAYS OR MORE -----	83	94	74	100	97	98	97	100
6 DAYS OR MORE -----	62	86	44	82	80	90	79	85
6 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	61	84	44	82	80	87	79	84
7 DAYS OR MORE -----	49	74	31	70	69	55	71	80
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	47	74	28	70	68	55	70	80
8 DAYS OR MORE -----	37	61	19	60	64	47	66	79
9 DAYS OR MORE -----	22	29	17	60	21	25	21	79
9 1/2 DAYS OR MORE -----	21	29	16	54	17	25	16	73
10 DAYS OR MORE -----	11	14	8	16	4	7	4	21
11 DAYS OR MORE -----	6	13	2	-	1	5	1	-
12 DAYS OR MORE -----	5	13	-	-	1	5	-	-
13 DAYS OR MORE -----	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 DAYS -----	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS -----	96	100	94	100	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT -----	92	91	94	99	99	99	99	99
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT -----	4	9	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
OTHER PAYMENT -----	(11)	-	(11)	1	(11)	-	(11)	(11)
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: ¹³								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	11	15	8	35	7	1	8	39
1 WEEK -----	14	15	14	(11)	33	15	36	22
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	3	10	2	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK -----	65	70	62	80	30	34	29	65
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	3	5	2	9	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	25	21	28	9	58	61	57	34
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	-	12	-	13	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	1	5	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	35	50	25	8	5	11	5	6
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	4	5	2	8	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	56	43	64	81	82	84	81	93
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	-	2	2	12	-	14	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	1	5	-	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	11	13	9	1	1	3	1	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	9	19	1	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS -----	69	53	81	88	86	88	85	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	6	13	2	9	1	-	1	1
3 WEEKS -----	1	2	-	-	(11)	4	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	12	5	13	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	10	11	9	1	1	2	1	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	8	19	1	(11)	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	70	56	80	88	85	83	85	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	6	13	2	9	1	-	1	-
3 WEEKS -----	1	2	1	-	1	10	(11)	1
4 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	12	5	13	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS -----	58	55	61	71	63	37	66	87
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	10	18	4	9	8	10	8	-
3 WEEKS -----	22	26	20	19	16	48	12	13
4 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	12	5	13	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	23	28	19	5	10	19	9	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	1	(11)	(11)	5	-	6	-
3 WEEKS -----	59	53	64	84	68	57	70	95
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	6	13	1	9	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	3	4	2	(11)	15	19	14	1
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	15	13	16	5	8	10	7	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	1	3	(11)	-	6	2	6	-
3 WEEKS -----	65	64	67	84	70	62	71	95
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	6	13	1	9	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	4	7	2	(11)	15	20	14	1
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	12	13	11	5	5	10	5	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
3 WEEKS -----	44	43	45	68	55	41	57	74
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	2	-	3	9	(11)	2	-	-
4 WEEKS -----	33	43	26	16	24	42	22	23
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	(11)	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	11	-	13	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	12	13	11	5	5	10	5	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	20	14	24	12	17	14	18	11
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 WEEKS -----	44	53	42	71	62	55	62	85
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	9	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	11	19	6	(11)	3	17	1	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	11	-	13	-
6 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	(11)	-
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	12	13	11	5	5	10	5	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	18	13	21	12	16	14	16	11
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 WEEKS -----	32	33	31	18	46	38	47	13
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	9	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	29	41	20	54	20	33	18	73
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	11	-	13	-
6 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	1	5	(11)	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER ¹³ - CONTINUED								
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:*								
1 WEEK -----	5	1	7	-	1	1	1	-
2 WEEKS -----	12	13	11	5	5	10	5	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS -----	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 WEEKS -----	18	13	21	12	16	14	16	11
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS -----	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 WEEKS -----	29	33	27	3	45	37	46	7
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	9	(11)	-	(11)	1
5 WEEKS -----	24	25	24	69	22	25	20	78
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS -----	1	-	1	-	11	-	13	-
6 WEEKS -----	7	16	-	-	2	14	(11)	-

* Estimates of provisions for longer periods of service are identical.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—
Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW ¹⁴ -----	95	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE -----	91	98	86	99	98	100	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	67	89	51	73	79	85	78	78
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE -----	76	78	74	83	76	62	77	74
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	55	69	44	71	61	47	63	73
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH ¹⁵ -----	80	91	72	89	94	81	96	97
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE -----	63	82	49	62	68	56	70	59
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	46	64	32	51	57	43	59	59
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD) -----	36	33	38	61	68	60	69	94
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD) -----	9	7	11	10	5	8	5	2
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE -----	27	34	22	35	45	34	46	58
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	14	17	12	32	36	16	39	55
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE -----	92	100	86	99	99	97	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	55	73	43	63	54	63	53	68
SURGICAL INSURANCE -----	92	100	87	99	99	97	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	56	73	43	63	54	63	53	68
MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	91	100	84	99	98	97	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	56	73	43	63	54	63	53	68
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE -----	80	74	85	98	99	97	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	44	48	41	62	54	62	53	68
DENTAL INSURANCE -----	22	21	24	55	38	23	40	75
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	14	17	13	21	9	20	6	15
RETIREMENT PENSION -----	72	93	57	45	67	92	64	44
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS -----	57	75	44	19	53	66	51	21

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	49	35	51	43	29	22	28	24
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$4,600	\$4,400	\$4,600	\$4,200	\$5,000	\$4,800	\$4,300	\$3,900
MEDIAN -----	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,500- 5,000	\$3,000- 5,000	\$3,000- 5,000	\$3,000- 5,000	\$5,000- 5,000	\$4,000- 5,000	\$2,000- 5,000	\$2,000- 5,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,000-10,000	\$1,500-10,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$2,000-10,000	\$2,000- 7,500	\$2,000- 7,500	\$2,000- 8,000	\$2,000- 8,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	5	4	7	7	1	(11)	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$2,400	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$2,100	\$2,100	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$2,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,500- 5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$1,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$5,100	\$4,500	\$3,400	\$3,400	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$2,800- 7,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$2,800-10,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$5,100	\$4,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000- 7,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$3,000-10,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN -----	\$5,400	\$4,900	\$3,900	\$3,900	(6)	(6)	-	-
MEDIAN -----	\$5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$3,500- 7,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$3,500-10,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶	All plans ¹⁶	Noncontributory plans ¹⁶
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE—CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	18	9	15	14	24	16	16	6
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁸ IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:								
MEAN -----	\$9,100	\$9,700	\$11,500	(6)	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$8,600	\$11,600
MEDIAN -----	\$10,200	\$12,500	(6)	(6)	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-12,500	\$5,000-12,500	(6)	(6)	\$5,000-11,000	\$5,000-12,000	\$5,500-9,000	\$7,500-15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$5,000-12,500	\$5,000-12,500	(6)	(6)	\$5,000-12,500	\$5,000-12,500	\$5,000-15,000	\$5,000-15,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10,000:								
MEAN -----	\$13,800	\$11,900	\$12,200	(6)	\$15,500	\$16,000	\$13,700	\$16,900
MEDIAN -----	\$12,500	\$12,500	(6)	(6)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	\$20,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-15,000	\$10,000-12,500	(6)	(6)	\$10,000-22,000	\$10,000-20,000	\$11,500-12,500	\$12,500-20,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-22,000	\$10,000-12,500	(6)	(6)	\$10,000-25,000	\$10,000-25,000	\$10,000-20,500	\$10,000-20,500
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15,000:								
MEAN -----	\$19,100	\$17,000	\$18,100	(6)	\$22,700	\$24,100	\$20,900	\$25,800
MEDIAN -----	\$16,500	\$16,500	(6)	(6)	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$17,500	\$30,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$15,000-25,000	\$15,000-16,500	(6)	(6)	\$15,000-30,000	\$15,000-30,000	\$16,500-30,000	\$17,500-30,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-30,000	\$10,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	\$12,500-37,500	\$15,000-37,500	\$15,000-30,500	\$15,000-30,500
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20,000:								
MEAN -----	\$24,700	\$22,200	\$24,100	(6)	\$29,900	\$31,500	\$28,400	\$34,100
MEDIAN -----	\$22,000	\$22,000	(6)	(6)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$40,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$20,000-30,000	\$20,000-22,000	(6)	(6)	\$20,000-42,000	\$20,000-40,000	\$25,000-40,000	\$22,500-40,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$10,000-42,000	\$12,000-40,000	(6)	(6)	\$20,000-50,000	\$20,000-50,000	\$20,000-40,500	\$20,000-40,500
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: ¹⁹								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	19	17	23	23	38	34	52	51
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	1.69	1.59	1.85	1.85	1.46	1.32	1.31	1.30
MEDIAN -----	2.00	2.00	(6)	(6)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	(6)	(6)	1.00-2.00	1.00-1.50	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	1.00-3.00	1.00-2.00	(6)	(6)	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.00	.50-2.00	.50-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	14	13	18	18	14	11	30	29
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE -----	4	4	6	6	24	23	22	22
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: ¹⁸								
MEAN -----	\$58,700	\$58,700	(6)	(6)	\$94,400	\$93,400	\$36,500	\$36,500
MEDIAN -----	\$30,000	\$30,000	(6)	(6)	\$100,000	\$75,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) -----	\$15,000-100,000	\$15,000-100,000	(6)	(6)	\$50,000-150,000	\$50,000-150,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) -----	\$15,000-100,000	\$15,000-100,000	(6)	(6)	\$30,000-150,000	\$30,000-150,000	(6)	(6)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁷ -----	1	1	2	2	7	7	4	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

¹⁷ For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

¹⁸ The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

¹⁹ A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing</u> ²
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Switchboard operators	Carpenters
Order clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Payroll clerks	Machinists
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (machinery)

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

Skilled maintenance—Continued

Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25 \times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory

workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance³ are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week or up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, May 1979:

	<u>Production and related workers</u>	<u>Office workers</u>
All industries	39	10
Manufacturing	66	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	12
Public utilities	73	72

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Almost three-tenths of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Transportation equipment	25
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing	13
Motor vehicles and equipment	10
Food and kindred products	21
Sugar and confectionery products	6
Miscellaneous foods and kindred products	6
Electric and electronic equipment	13
Radio and TV receiving equipment	13
Stone, clay, and glass products	8
Lumber and wood products	6
Millwork, plywood and structural members	5
Printing and publishing	6
Newspapers	6
Chemicals and allied products	5

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C.,¹ May 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	Total ⁴
				Number	Percent			
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	417	135	78,727	100	41,623	12,530	48,869
MANUFACTURING -----	50	90	36	23,216	29	17,439	1,416	17,405
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	327	99	55,511	71	24,184	11,114	31,464
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	34	19	8,243	10	3,560	1,774	7,207
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	61	11	4,786	6	(6)	(6)	1,124
RETAIL TRADE -----	50	123	35	24,883	32	(6)	(6)	15,113
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE -----	50	40	10	7,270	9	(6)	(6)	3,490
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	69	24	10,329	13	(6)	(6)	4,530

¹ The Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach Cities, Va.; and Currituck County, N.C. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels, laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver
(previously surveyed
as shipping and
receiving clerk)
Guard

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1
 - a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

FILE CLERK—Continued

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates readily identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practice and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs of either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocess processing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedure applied materially alters the computer unit's production plan.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE—Continued

health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain a good repair building, including the construction of such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST—Continued

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computation; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instrument working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tool and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide service to an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engine, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system's systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$ 1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, \$ 1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1979 ¹	2050-22, \$ 1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$ 1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$ 1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$ 1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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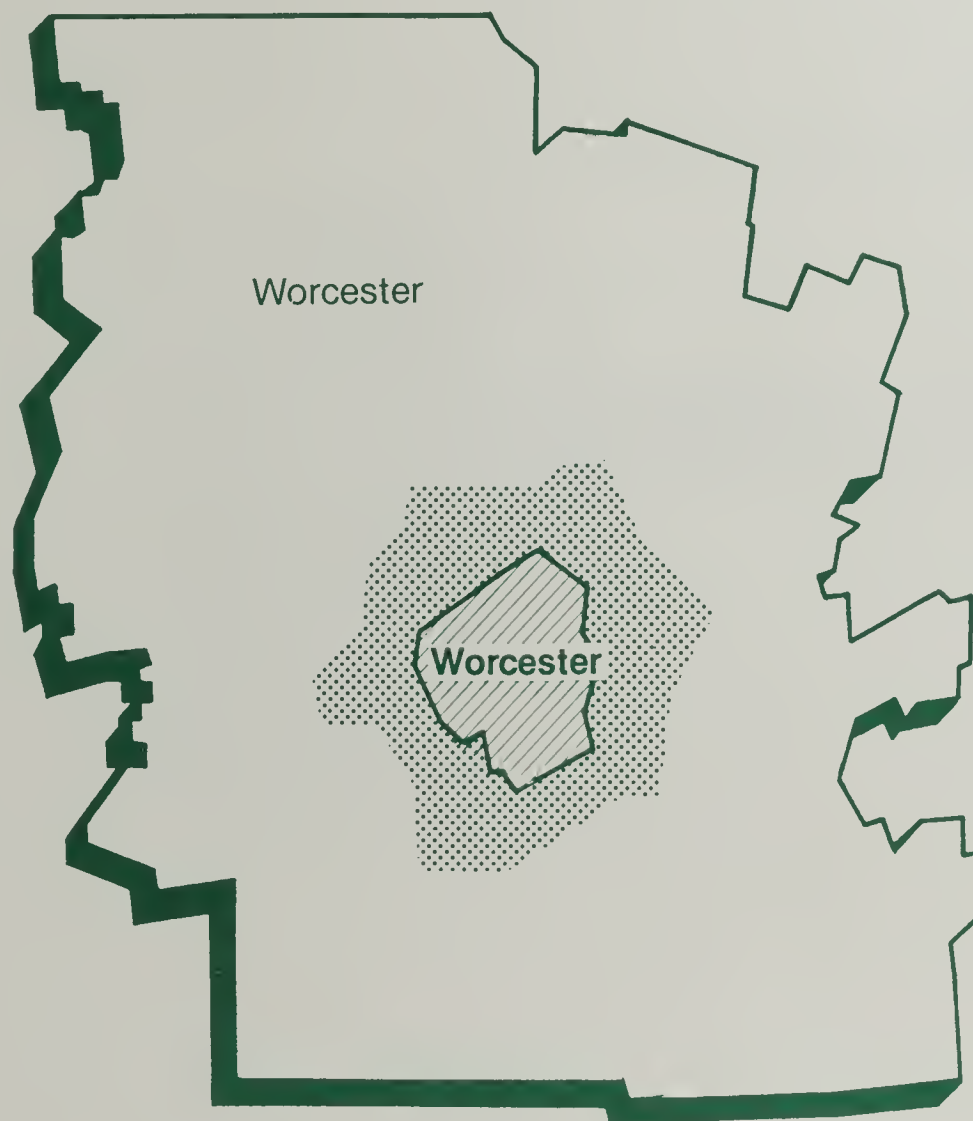
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Worcester, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Area, April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-23



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an April 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Worcester, Massachusetts, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Boston, Mass., under the general direction of Gordon F. Bowen, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits in the Worcester area is available for the machinery manufacturing industry (January 1978). Also available are listings of union wage rates for seven selected building trades. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Worcester, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Area, April 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Rogers Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Robert L. Norwood
Commissioner

September 1979

Bulletin 2050-23

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
						110 and under	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	and over		
SECRETARIES -----	654	38.5	\$ 222.50	\$ 218.00	\$ 190.00-250.50	-	5	-	14	23	24	34	59	63	45	71	53	63	26	37	53	21	5	24	3	3			
MANUFACTURING -----	285	39.0	229.00	226.00	201.00-253.00	-	-	-	2	3	4	6	28	21	31	29	28	40	7	20	29	13	-	12	1	11			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	369	38.5	217.00	215.00	185.00-247.00	-	5	-	12	20	20	28	31	42	14	42	25	23	19	17	24	8	5	12	2	20			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	45	38.5	279.00	290.00	244.00-311.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	5	1	7	3	12			
MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.0	268.50	279.50	250.50-298.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	7	1	4			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	184	38.5	243.50	238.50	215.00-270.50	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	6	9	13	17	23	18	8	14	21	10	4	14	-	19			
MANUFACTURING -----	104	39.0	237.50	236.50	215.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	5	10	10	14	10	4	10	20	4	-	2	-	7			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	38.5	251.00	247.00	214.50-298.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	4	3	7	6	8	4	4	1	6	4	12	-	*12			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	190	38.5	223.50	224.00	197.00-253.00	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	15	18	14	16	17	24	12	16	29	6	-	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	229.00	233.00	204.50-252.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	3	7	6	7	16	1	5	7	5	-	3	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	38.5	220.50	221.00	192.00-253.50	-	-	-	-	5	7	6	8	15	7	10	10	8	11	11	22	1	-	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	189	38.5	198.50	198.00	183.00-216.00	-	-	-	9	8	10	15	31	26	16	31	15	20	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.0	209.50	205.00	190.00-227.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	13	12	12	7	13	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	30	39.5	163.00	157.00	147.50-191.00	-	5	-	5	5	5	1	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	56	39.0	185.50	185.00	159.50-204.50	-	1	8	2	3	4	9	3	1	11	3	2	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	33	39.5	196.00	201.00	170.00-211.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	1	1	9	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	33	39.0	169.50	170.00	146.50-201.00	-	1	7	1	2	4	8	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	61	39.0	167.50	160.00	145.00-184.50	-	3	6	9	9	11	6	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	34	39.5	182.00	170.00	160.00-193.00	-	-	-	1	7	7	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS -----	121	38.5	153.50	148.50	133.50-165.50	5	17	20	20	15	15	4	13	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	42	39.5	163.50	160.50	154.50-174.50	-	-	-	8	11	10	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	38.5	148.00	138.00	129.00-162.00	5	17	20	12	4	5	-	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	51	39.5	169.50	165.00	154.00-180.00	-	3	1	8	9	6	-	12	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	173.50	180.00	152.00-199.00	-	3	1	3	1	4	-	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	70	38.0	141.50	138.00	129.00-153.00	5	14	19	12	6	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	38.0	134.00	133.00	125.00-140.00	5	14	19	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS -----	114	38.5	137.50	134.00	120.00-140.00	22	30	15	25	4	5	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	28	39.5	163.50	160.00	146.00-171.50	-	2	1	6	4	4	5	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	38.5	129.50	126.00	119.50-140.00	22	28	14	19	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	48	39.5	142.50	140.00	120.00-157.00	10	3	3	18	2	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	131.50	140.00	114.50-140.00	10	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	60	38.0	127.50	125.00	120.00-134.50	12	27	12	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	38.5	126.50	125.00	120.00-133.50	12	27	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

* Workers were distributed as follows: 10 at \$310 to \$320; 1 at \$320 to \$330; and 1 at \$340 to \$350.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Worcester, Mass., April 1979—Continued

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
						150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	and under	and over					
						160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	over							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	171	38.5	\$ 362.50	\$ 360.00	\$ 301.00-420.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	10	12	9	21	13	17	16	9	8	18	3	14							
MANUFACTURING -----	32	39.0	409.00	401.00	355.00-453.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	1	2	4	3	1	*6								
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	52	38.5	442.00	447.50	407.50-480.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	4	6	14	2	**14								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	36	38.0	446.50	447.50	420.50-465.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	13	2	8									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	76	38.5	362.50	360.00	330.50-387.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	18	10	14	12	5	2	4	1	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	38.5	355.50	351.50	327.00-382.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	15	7	13	11	3	-	2	-	-							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	113	38.5	323.00	316.50	276.00-365.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	17	12	13	11	11	11	8	10	1	-	2	1							
MANUFACTURING -----	42	38.5	320.00	306.00	276.00-353.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	7	5	4	4	2	1	3	-	-	2	1							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	38.0	325.00	336.00	274.50-375.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	9	5	8	7	7	9	7	7	1	-	-	-							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	38	38.5	385.00	386.00	361.00-406.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	9	7	10	1	-	2	1							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	55	38.5	307.00	306.00	281.50-336.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	10	12	9	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	27	38.5	290.00	287.50	270.50-307.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	7	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	38.0	323.00	322.50	304.00-345.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-							
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	158	38.5	218.50	201.50	180.00-244.50	15	14	8	25	13	12	7	20	11	12	3	3	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	61	39.0	225.50	210.50	187.50-240.50	1	3	1	15	4	6	2	7	5	8	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	38.0	214.00	196.00	165.50-231.00	14	11	7	10	9	6	5	13	6	4	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	44	38.0	259.50	257.50	229.00-280.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	11	6	10	3	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	81	38.5	218.50	198.50	187.00-228.50	2	2	6	19	12	11	3	9	5	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	31	39.5	208.00	200.00	187.50-231.00	-	1	-	10	3	6	2	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	38.0	224.50	196.00	185.00-226.50	2	1	6	9	9	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	33	38.5	163.50	161.50	159.50-165.50	13	12	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
DRAFTERS -----	250	40.0	290.00	298.00	257.50-328.50	-	-	3	3	4	1	10	23	21	39	25	32	46	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	101	40.0	284.00	298.00	271.00-316.00	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	8	4	17	17	24	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	98	40.0	284.00	298.00	271.00-316.00	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	8	4	17	16	22	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	50	40.0	244.00	246.00	233.50-260.50	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	9	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	71	39.5	295.50	302.50	253.00-335.50	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	6	4	5	11	8	15	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	270.50	286.00	235.00-304.00	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	6	4	5	10	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	38	39.0	326.00	335.50	288.50-355.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	2	9	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-							
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	32	39.5	273.00	277.00	252.00-290.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	9	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.5	277.00	277.00	253.00-309.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$480 to \$500; 1 at \$500 to \$520; 3 at \$520 to \$540; and 1 at \$540 to \$560.
 ** Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$480 to \$500; 2 at \$500 to \$520; 5 at \$520 to \$540; and 2 at \$540 to \$560.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	32	38.5	141.00	MESSENGERS -----	34	38.0	137.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)--CONTINUED			
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	54	38.5	189.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	46	38.5	442.00
SECRETARIES -----	653	38.5	222.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	38.0	192.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	38.0	449.00
MANUFACTURING -----	285	39.0	229.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	108	39.5	170.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	59	38.5	365.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	368	38.5	217.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	40.0	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	47	38.5	358.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	45	38.5	279.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	81	39.5	186.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	86	38.5	330.50
MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.0	268.50	MANUFACTURING -----	67	39.5	190.50	MANUFACTURING -----	33	38.5	328.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	184	38.5	243.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	52	39.0	202.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	38.0	332.00
MANUFACTURING -----	104	39.0	237.50	MANUFACTURING -----	46	39.0	202.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	33	38.5	386.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	38.5	251.00	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	29	39.5	158.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	42	38.5	306.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	190	38.5	223.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	520	38.5	193.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	116	38.5	226.50
MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	229.00	MANUFACTURING -----	197	39.0	196.00	MANUFACTURING -----	36	39.0	242.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	38.5	220.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	38.0	191.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	38.0	219.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	189	38.5	198.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	242	38.5	218.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	36	38.0	265.50
MANUFACTURING -----	81	39.0	209.50	MANUFACTURING -----	105	39.0	214.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	60	38.0	224.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	30	39.5	163.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	38.0	220.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	41	38.0	228.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	56	39.0	185.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	278	38.5	171.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	45	40.0	245.50
MANUFACTURING -----	33	39.5	196.00	MANUFACTURING -----	92	39.0	175.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS D -----	96	40.0	286.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	33	39.0	169.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	38.0	169.50	MANUFACTURING -----	93	40.0	286.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	61	39.0	167.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	133	39.0	197.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS E -----	70	39.5	297.00
MANUFACTURING -----	34	39.5	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	192.50	MANUFACTURING -----	49	40.0	272.00
TYPISTS -----	121	38.5	153.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	38.5	209.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS F -----	38	39.0	326.00
MANUFACTURING -----	42	39.5	163.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	235	39.0	178.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	79	38.5	148.00	MANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	188.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	36	38.0	336.00
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	51	39.5	169.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	39.0	171.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	27	38.0	300.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	173.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	146	39.0	194.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	42	38.5	196.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	70	38.0	141.50	MANUFACTURING -----	68	39.5	198.50	MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.0	201.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	38.0	134.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	78	39.0	191.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	32	39.5	273.00
FILE CLERKS -----	113	38.5	138.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	89	39.5	152.00	MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.5	277.00
MANUFACTURING -----	28	39.5	163.50	MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.5	161.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	129.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.5	148.00				
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	48	39.5	142.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	131.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	135	38.5	369.50				
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	59	38.0	127.50	MANUFACTURING -----	28	39.0	409.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	38.5	126.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	107	38.0	359.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

[illegible]

* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 under \$3.60; 1 at \$3.60 to \$3.80; and 6 at \$4 to \$4.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20			
					and under	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	over		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	555	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.57	\$ 4.48- 8.10	-	-	-	-	24	34	18	38	8	34	16	3	6	39	22	8	18	11	3	20	85	74	*94			
MANUFACTURING -----	143	5.97	5.50	5.20- 7.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	10	4	-	-	25	22	-	12	11	3	11	-	24	5			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	412	6.54	7.40	4.30- 8.10	-	-	-	-	24	34	18	24	6	24	12	3	6	14	-	8	6	-	-	9	85	50	89			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	68	4.83	4.75	4.50- 5.25	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	12	12	3	6	12	4	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	263	6.26	5.50	4.00- 9.35	-	-	-	-	24	20	18	21	2	9	4	-	-	27	14	8	4	-	-	15	2	23	72			
MANUFACTURING -----	92	5.98	5.50	5.20- 7.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	3	4	-	-	25	14	-	4	-	-	8	-	21	2			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	6.41	5.75	3.75- 9.35	-	-	-	-	24	20	18	12	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	7	2	2	70			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	58	5.11	4.40	4.00- 6.05	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	12	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	-	-	3	3			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	156	7.83	7.72	7.40- 8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	83	48	19			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	7.85	7.73	7.40- 8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	83	48	19			
SHIPPERS -----	109	5.48	5.25	4.88- 6.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	3	18	1	21	11	3	5	12	6	1	3	1	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	78	5.33	5.25	4.88- 5.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	3	12	1	21	11	2	5	2	-	1	2	-	2			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	5.85	6.49	4.90- 6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	10	6	-	1	1	-			
RECEIVERS -----	111	5.42	5.49	4.23- 6.35	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	9	13	2	5	2	4	1	3	7	9	11	7	12	-	6	2			
MANUFACTURING -----	54	5.03	4.70	4.25- 5.69	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	13	2	5	1	4	1	3	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	2			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	5.79	6.34	4.00- 7.10	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	9	7	12	-	6	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	87	4.88	4.96	4.00- 5.38	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	13	6	9	2	2	2	20	-	5	14	1	-	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	56	5.22	5.25	4.40- 5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	2	1	2	17	-	3	14	1	-	1	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	4.26	4.00	3.95- 4.35	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	6	6	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	260	5.80	5.00	3.75- 7.75	4	7	3	12	32	10	11	5	15	5	-	14	13	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	98	24	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	69	4.37	4.25	3.75- 4.92	-	-	-	-	16	7	7	-	14	4	-	7	7	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	412	5.23	5.24	3.50- 7.05	8	24	18	30	53	25	18	6	-	3	9	2	5	13	14	-	-	2	1	178	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	70	4.43	4.75	3.20- 5.30	6	7	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	3	9	2	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	5.40	7.05	3.50- 7.05	2	17	16	22	52	25	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	178	3	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	238	4.54	4.09	3.40- 5.72	-	4	8	45	33	18	3	14	11	16	7	-	2	9	-	43	-	1	6	-	10	3	5			
MANUFACTURING -----	202	4.66	4.21	3.30- 5.72	-	4	8	45	21	12	3	8	5	10	7	-	2	9	-	43	-	1	6	-	10	3	5			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	680	5.88	5.25	4.79- 6.50	-	-	6	23	24	16	21	22	6	50	2	66	79	56	46	59	18	21	12	5	11	5**132				
MANUFACTURING -----	550	5.10	5.13	4.59- 5.67	-	-	3	23	24	16	20	22	6	48	2	66	79	56	46	59	18	21	12	5	11	5	8			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	364	6.43	7.20	5.03- 7.46	-	-	1	-	7	7	2	7	2	6	41	17	11	23	3	31	12	10	-	44	68	48	24			
MANUFACTURING -----	260	6.15	5.72	4.82- 7.46	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	6	2	6	41	17	11	23	3	31	12	-	-	-	68	6	24			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	7.12	7.20	7.20- 7.90	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	44	-	42	-			
GUAROS -----	210	4.07	3.81	2.90- 5.10	61	8	6	9	11	10	8	7	5	6	4	17	10	6	16	12	13	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	99	4.71	4.85	3.92- 5.59	-	4	6	9	3	2	7	-	2	3	2	15	8	5	8	12	12	1	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	3.50	2.90	2.90- 4.00	61	4	-	-	8	8	1	7	3	3	2	2	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
GUAROS, CLASS B -----	171	3.81	3.49	2.90- 4.65	61	8	6	9	7	10	8	7	5	6	4	14	2	4	4	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	70	4.41	4.48	3.35- 5.28	-	4	6	9	3	2	7	-	2	3	2	12	-	3	2	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	3.39	2.90	2.90- 3.75	61	4	-	-	4	8	1	7	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	432	4.35	4.19	3.49- 4.95	2	25	10	52	44	18	32	38	31	16	31	33	27	13	4	4	11	24	11	2	4	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	249	4.61	4.60	4.01- 5.14	-	12	2	12	20	2	12	28	20	8	30	31	26	12	4	4	3	10	9	-	4	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	4.00	3.62	3.25- 4.25	2	13	8	40	24	16	20	10	11	8	1	2	1	1	-	-	8	14	2	2	-	-	-			

* Workers were distributed as follows: 16 at \$8.20 to \$8.60; 70 at \$9 to \$9.40; 2 at \$9.40 to \$9.80; and 6 at \$9.80 to \$10.20.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$8.20 to \$8.60; 3 at \$8.60 to \$9; and 124 at \$9.40 to \$9.80.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	43	6.85	SHIPPERS -----	105	5.44
MANUFACTURING -----	42	6.85	MANUFACTURING -----	75	5.27
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	118	7.47	RECEIVERS -----	109	5.42
MANUFACTURING -----	115	7.47	MANUFACTURING -----	54	5.03
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	119	7.46	NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	5.80
MANUFACTURING -----	119	7.46	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	87	4.88
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	344	6.82	MANUFACTURING -----	56	5.22
MANUFACTURING -----	330	6.72	NONMANUFACTURING -----	31	4.26
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	117	7.87	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	248	5.84
MANUFACTURING -----	30	7.67	MANUFACTURING -----	67	4.26
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	7.95	ORDER FILLERS -----	346	5.62
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	8.04	MANUFACTURING -----	54	4.83
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	59	7.43	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	143	4.98
MANUFACTURING -----	59	7.43	MANUFACTURING -----	107	5.34
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	46	4.62	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	665	5.88
MANUFACTURING -----	36	4.69	MANUFACTURING -----	541	5.11
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	65	6.23	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	362	6.42
MANUFACTURING -----	65	6.23	MANUFACTURING -----	258	6.14
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	133	6.58	NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	7.12
MANUFACTURING -----	133	6.58	GUARDS -----	207	4.06
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	32	7.46	MANUFACTURING -----	96	4.70
MANUFACTURING -----	31	7.47	NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	3.50
BOILER TENDERS -----	83	6.20	GUARDS, CLASS A -----	170	3.80
MANUFACTURING -----	81	6.20	MANUFACTURING -----	69	4.40
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	101	3.39
			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	377	4.37
			MANUFACTURING -----	225	4.65
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	3.95
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	555	6.39			
MANUFACTURING -----	143	5.97	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	95	3.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	412	6.54	MANUFACTURING -----	95	3.88
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	68	4.83	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	52	4.19
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	263	6.26			
MANUFACTURING -----	92	5.98			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	6.41			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	58	5.11			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	156	7.83			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	7.85			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Worcester, Mass., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1972 to	May 1973 to	May 1974 to	May 1975 to April 1976		April 1976 to	April 1977 to	April 1978 to
	May 1973	May 1974	May 1975	11-month increase	Annual rate of increase	April 1977	April 1978	April 1979
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	6.1	7.0	8.4	7.6	8.3	6.8	7.2	7.1
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.3	5.6	6.1	5.9	11.0	6.1
Industrial nurses.....	4.5	8.3	10.3	9.6	10.5	6.1	6.9	8.5
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.0	8.2	9.2	6.2	6.8	7.9	9.0	8.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.0	5.9	5.5	8.1	8.9	6.9	8.8	8.0
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	6.3	(⁶)	10.6	7.8	8.5	6.5	6.6	7.8
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	4.1	8.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.7
Skilled maintenance trades.....	5.0	8.3	9.3	6.0	6.6	7.8	9.0	8.3
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.5	5.2	4.7	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.6	8.4
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	5.8	6.9	(⁶)	7.4	8.1	7.1	7.9	6.5
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	4.5	4.9	6.1	12.8	5.5
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.7	11.2	12.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																				
	Secretaries					Steno- graphers, general	Trans- scribing- machine typists	Typists		File clerks		Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E			Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A-----	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS B-----	113	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C-----	133	118	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS D-----	141	120	107	100																	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E-----	(6)	135	(6)	110	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL-----	145	141	123	123	(6)	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS--	205	160	134	(6)	(6)	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	166	139	136	120	(6)	(6)	(6)	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	193	158	145	142	(6)	(6)	(6)	115	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A-----	242	157	145	142	(6)	115	112	117	(6)	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B-----	221	189	157	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	132	(6)	(6)	100										
MESSENGERS-----	209	169	151	139	(6)	(6)	111	124	109	104	93	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS-----	151	128	115	105	(6)	85	86	96	76	73	81	75	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS-----	127	124	112	102	90	96	(6)	110	77	91	79	80	(6)	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	91	(6)	77	(6)	(6)	72	(6)	79	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B-----	(6)	132	104	119	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A-----	130	110	101	92	99	83	79	91	75	76	75	68	91	89	94	73	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B-----	161	133	124	109	(6)	97	101	111	86	93	84	80	108	107	122	90	122	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS-----	139	117	99	131	91	82	86	87	74	73	61	70	94	94	105	85	107	88	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	153	123	110	101	94	88	85	88	74	82	68	73	100	90	110	86	111	91	105	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	160	139	121	124	(6)	104	98	(6)	(6)	97	81	90	112	108	(6)	(6)	121	100	132	118	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																					
Computer systems analysts (business)				Computer programmers (business)				Drafters				Electronics technicians, class A				Registered industrial nurses					
Class A		Class B		Class A		Class B		Class B		Class C											
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----		100																			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----		121		100																	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A-----		(6)		104		100															
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B-----		142		128		123		100													
DRAFTERS, CLASS A-----		203		172		(6)		(6)		100											
DRAFTERS, CLASS B-----		207		(6)		(6)		142		(6)		100									
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----		(6)		122		(6)		(6)		70		(6)		100							
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES--		177		143		155		118		110		97		(6)		100					

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Worcester, Mass., April 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders			
				Machinery	Motor vehicles									
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS-----	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS-----	97	100												
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS-----	95	98	100											
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)-----	101	106	106	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)-----	104	107	108	100	100									
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS-----	100	104	106	102	100	100								
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS-----	120	125	(6)	123	151	(6)	100							
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)-----	(6)	106	(6)	104	(6)	(6)	(6)	100						
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS-----	85	98	106	92	(6)	99	(6)	89	100					
STATIONARY ENGINEERS-----	82	98	94	93	106	95	(6)	(6)	91	100				
BOILER TENDERS-----	105	110	109	109	112	106	83	(6)	118	121	100			
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK-----	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK-----	88	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK-----	(6)	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER-----	(6)	95	(6)	100										
SHIPPERS-----	94	(6)	92	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS-----	(6)	105	111	106	106	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS-----	(6)	100	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN-----	(6)	107	(6)	(6)	100	(6)	128	100						
ORDER FILLERS-----	109	(6)	117	(6)	130	106	(6)	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS-----	108	106	97	(6)	123	103	115	(6)	91	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	123	127	102	123	107	95	114	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS-----	106	103	(6)	104	108	98	(6)	(6)	94	102	95	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B-----	117	138	(6)	(6)	139	126	124	103	(6)	(6)	100	126	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS-----	124	125	(6)	151	124	120	130	107	107	116	118	117	108	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the same jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> Continued
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Worcester, Mass.,¹ April 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establish- ments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	309	123	65,171	100	42,968
MANUFACTURING -----	50	158	54	37,140	57	23,125
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	151	69	28,031	43	19,843
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	13	8	4,467	7	3,937
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	31	8	3,745	6	1,580
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	67	25	11,374	17	7,263
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	20	12	6,684	9	5,268
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	20	16	2,361	4	1,795

¹ The Worcester Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of the city of Worcester, and the towns of Auburn, Berlin, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oxford, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Spencer, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westborough, West Boylston, and Webster in Worcester County. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each S and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
S-1-----	Class E	Class D
S-2-----	Class D	Class C
S-3-----	Class C	Class B
S-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes, when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

ost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

quired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with pipe and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD--Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
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Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
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Vermont (statewide)
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West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries of accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$1.00 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Iron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Bany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
naheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
lanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$ 1.30
ltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
llings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
irmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
oston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
ffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
nton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
attanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
icago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, \$ 1.75
ncinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
leveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
olumbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
orpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
allas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
avenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
ayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
aytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
enver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
etroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
esno, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
ainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
ary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
reen Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
reensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
reenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
rtford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
ouston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
untsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
ackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
acksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
ansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
ouisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1979 ¹	2050-22, \$ 1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$ 1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$ 1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23, \$ 1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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342b
2050-24

Area Age Survey

Richmond, Virginia, Metropolitan Area, June 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Metin 2050-24



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a June 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Richmond, Virginia, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings for the Richmond area is available for the moving and storage industry (June 1979). Also available are listings of union wage rates for seven selected building trades. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Richmond, Virginia, Metropolitan Area, June 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

September

Bulletin 2050-24

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979

See footnotes at end of tables.

Introduction

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Appendixes

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Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 125	\$ 135	\$ 145	\$ 155	\$ 175	\$ 195	\$ 215	\$ 235	\$ 255	\$ 275	\$ 295	\$ 315	\$ 335	\$ 355	\$ 375	\$ 395	\$ 415			
						105	110	115	125	135	145	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315	335	355	375	395	415	over			
SECRETARIES -----	1,687	38.0	\$ 208.50	\$ 201.50	\$ 172.50-236.00	-	-	-	5	30	72	85	263	260	302	232	167	127	69	39	18	7	11	3	3	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	614	38.5	226.50	222.50	197.50-246.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	86	119	146	109	54	39	12	9	-	4	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,073	38.0	198.00	188.00	161.00-219.00	-	-	-	5	30	72	84	230	174	183	86	51	73	39	27	9	7	7	2	2	1			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	143	39.5	254.00	245.50	195.00-293.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	21	9	17	7	26	14	4	7	4	2	2			
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	47	38.0	251.00	240.00	205.00-300.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	5	4	2	6	6	1	-	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32	38.0	251.00	227.00	205.00-303.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	2	1	1	5	4	1	-	1	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	354	38.0	233.00	236.00	201.50-265.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	27	36	57	41	77	48	33	17	7	-	3	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	37.5	216.00	237.00	184.00-241.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	27	29	47	19	25	18	4	8	3	-	3	-	-	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	591	38.5	212.50	212.50	188.50-233.00	-	-	-	5	-	8	14	57	99	129	142	65	49	9	7	-	3	1	-	2	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	294	38.5	221.50	219.00	203.00-235.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	77	110	46	21	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	38.5	203.50	194.50	172.50-229.00	-	-	-	5	-	8	14	55	68	52	32	19	28	4	7	-	3	-	-	1	1			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	400	38.0	206.00	192.00	171.00-222.00	-	-	-	-	17	11	19	78	81	74	34	9	25	25	9	5	3	7	2	1	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	78	38.0	219.00	203.00	182.00-236.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	26	15	7	7	-	4	2	3	-	3	1	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	322	38.0	202.50	192.00	164.50-221.50	-	-	-	-	17	11	19	68	55	59	27	2	25	21	7	2	3	4	1	1	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	39.0	267.00	293.00	189.50-295.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	1	1	3	21	5	2	3	4	1	1	-			
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	271	38.0	165.50	161.00	149.50-178.50	-	-	-	-	8	52	50	91	40	16	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS -----	255	38.5	209.00	191.00	157.50-248.50	-	-	-	10	16	11	17	58	30	14	11	28	8	9	15	14	14	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	38.5	202.50	172.00	152.50-243.50	-	-	-	10	16	11	17	52	25	6	4	14	3	6	12	13	13	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	116	39.5	235.50	243.50	161.50-313.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	34	5	3	4	12	3	6	12	13	13	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	87	39.0	229.00	228.50	190.50-264.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	22	6	3	15	7	8	10	1	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	38.5	216.00	194.00	184.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	21	3	2	2	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	168	38.5	198.50	164.00	150.00-243.50	-	-	-	10	16	11	15	46	8	8	8	13	1	1	5	13	13	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	149	38.5	198.00	161.50	146.00-243.50	-	-	-	10	16	11	15	43	4	3	2	12	1	1	5	13	13	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	96	39.5	229.00	188.50	161.00-317.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	34	3	1	2	12	1	1	5	13	13	-	-	-	-			
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	115	38.5	164.00	158.00	144.00-191.00	-	-	-	3	10	18	18	31	24	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	38.5	162.00	159.00	146.50-175.50	-	-	-	3	10	6	16	29	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS -----	689	37.5	152.00	146.00	130.00-159.50	1	18	15	103	110	91	127	100	40	30	50	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	68	38.0	171.50	163.00	147.00-196.00	-	-	-	-	1	14	12	12	9	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	621	37.5	150.00	144.00	129.00-157.00	1	18	15	103	109	77	115	88	31	12	48	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	171	39.0	174.50	156.00	140.00-234.50	-	-	-	1	23	37	23	26	6	6	48	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	232	37.0	163.50	157.00	150.50-176.00	-	-	-	19	1	6	74	73	34	19	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	45	38.0	179.00	182.50	157.50-196.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	9	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	37.0	159.50	155.50	150.50-169.00	-	-	-	19	1	4	66	62	25	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	457	37.5	146.50	135.00	124.00-150.00	1	18	15	84	109	85	53	27	6	11	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	434	37.5	145.50	135.00	123.50-150.00	1	18	15	84	108	73	49	26	6	6	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	154	38.5	174.00	151.50	138.50-234.50	-	-	-	1	23	37	23	14	5	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS -----	369	37.0	142.00	130.00	123.50-155.00	-	23	10	105	78	28	25	55	27	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	45	37.0	168.50	161.50	129.00-184.00	-	-	-	2	13	1	2	13	4	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	324	37.0	138.50	127.50	121.00-154.50	-	23	10	103	65	27	23	42	23	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	26	37.0	202.50	178.00	166.50-228.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	2	3	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	159	37.5	143.00	130.00	123.00-160.00	-	11	5	39	33	16	14	13	22	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	152	37.5	141.00	130.00	122.00-150.00	-	11	5	39	33	16	14	9	21	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	184	36.5	132.50	127.50	121.00-138.00	-	12	5	66	45	12	11	31	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	36.5	132.00	125.00	121.00-138.00	-	12	5	64	32	11	9	27	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 100 and under	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 125	\$ 135	\$ 145	\$ 155	\$ 175	\$ 195	\$ 215	\$ 235	\$ 255	\$ 275	\$ 295	\$ 315	\$ 335	\$ 355	\$ 375	\$ 395	\$ 415			
						over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over
MESSENGERS -----	126	37.5	\$ 158.00	\$ 147.50	\$ 123.50-176.50	-	2	2	31	12	15	15	16	3	13	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	37.5	158.00	142.50	122.00-199.00	-	2	2	32	11	9	10	13	-	10	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	38.5	202.00	234.50	124.50-234.50	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	122	38.5	165.00	149.50	128.00-190.50	-	5	4	9	22	19	8	17	11	6	1	14	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	38.5	165.00	141.50	127.50-169.50	-	5	4	9	22	19	7	17	5	2	-	14	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	229	38.0	162.00	159.00	140.00-178.00	-	-	2	20	17	30	35	58	48	6	2	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	38.5	180.00	174.00	155.00-190.00	-	-	-	1	-	6	11	22	18	3	2	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS -----	237	39.0	199.00	187.50	166.50-231.00	-	2	2	8	6	6	10	41	57	28	36	10	23	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	93	37.5	200.00	187.50	174.50-197.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	40	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	39.5	198.00	205.00	164.00-232.00	-	2	2	8	6	6	1	24	17	14	32	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	129	39.5	216.50	220.00	187.50-235.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	41	19	33	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	108	38.0	178.00	165.50	145.00-185.50	-	2	2	8	6	6	9	39	16	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	62	37.5	203.50	182.50	165.00-202.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	16	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,469	38.5	179.00	165.50	140.50-208.50	7	8	5	86	130	206	144	274	169	103	131	101	34	17	13	19	19	3	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	387	38.5	200.00	200.00	167.50-235.00	-	-	-	33	18	10	11	45	56	51	66	58	23	10	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,082	38.0	172.00	158.50	139.50-185.50	7	8	5	53	112	196	133	229	113	52	65	43	11	7	9	18	18	3	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	633	38.0	197.50	192.00	156.50-234.00	-	-	-	4	46	63	41	88	98	57	88	83	31	12	5	4	10	3	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	165	38.0	226.50	230.00	197.50-248.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	30	20	34	40	20	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	468	38.0	187.50	175.50	146.50-218.50	-	-	-	4	46	63	39	81	68	37	54	43	11	5	1	3	10	3	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	836	38.5	165.50	152.00	138.00-177.50	7	8	5	82	84	143	103	186	71	46	43	18	3	5	8	15	9	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	222	39.0	180.00	179.50	140.00-215.00	-	-	-	33	18	10	9	38	26	31	32	18	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	614	38.5	160.00	147.50	138.00-166.00	7	8	5	49	66	133	94	148	45	15	11	-	-	2	8	15	8	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	89	38.5	152.00	152.00	126.00-178.50	-	-	-	7	18	18	7	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	145.00	140.50	126.00-170.50	-	-	-	7	18	17	6	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	52	39.0	138.00	140.00	126.00-140.50	-	-	-	7	18	18	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	135	38.0	196.50	186.00	165.00-214.00	-	-	-	1	5	4	9	41	16	26	6	11	4	3	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	48	38.0	207.50	197.50	167.00-249.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	4	8	2	7	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	38.0	190.50	186.00	161.50-195.50	-	-	-	1	5	4	7	24	12	18	4	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	721	38.5	168.00	157.00	142.00-190.00	2	2	-	34	31	156	100	158	86	76	51	10	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	138	39.0	181.00	172.50	153.50-200.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	35	26	16	9	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	583	38.5	165.00	155.00	139.00-183.00	2	2	-	34	31	149	70	123	60	60	42	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	39.5	203.50	195.00	155.00-234.50	-	-	-	1	3	8	7	12	5	8	19	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	337	38.5	174.00	162.50	146.50-200.00	-	-	-	9	10	60	54	58	39	60	32	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	86	39.0	191.50	186.00	153.50-217.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	9	16	14	9	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	251	38.0	167.50	157.50	142.00-199.00	-	-	-	9	10	54	37	49	23	46	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	384	38.5	162.50	155.00	139.50-174.00	2	2	-	25	21	96	46	100	47	16	19	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	52	39.0	163.00	158.00	153.00-174.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	26	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	332	38.5	162.50	151.00	138.00-174.00	2	2	-	25	21	95	33	74	37	14	19	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	39.0	215.00	234.50	158.00-234.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	9	1	2	19	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																								
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500	\$ 520				
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and over
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	over				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	288	38.5	\$ 384.50	\$ 378.00	\$ 345.00-\$ 422.00	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	10	22	22	40	49	39	24	22	16	14	6	10	6				
MANUFACTURING -----	109	38.0	414.50	403.50	356.00-470.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	20	16	8	10	7	8	11	4	10	6				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	179	38.5	366.50	370.50	332.00-399.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	10	19	17	20	33	31	14	15	8	3	2	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	94	38.5	427.00	422.00	384.50-456.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	9	18	8	15	11	6	4	7	6				
MANUFACTURING -----	32	38.5	476.00	477.00	422.00-515.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	2	7	*6				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	38.5	401.50	399.50	379.50-431.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	7	17	6	12	7	2	2	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	124	38.5	376.50	371.00	345.00-403.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	9	26	24	16	12	5	5	8	2	2	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	71	38.0	391.50	378.00	355.00-433.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	19	13	7	7	4	4	7	2	2	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.5	356.50	365.00	332.00-383.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	5	7	11	9	5	1	1	1	-	-	-				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	61	38.0	337.50	341.50	312.50-362.50	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	14	7	10	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	55	38.0	335.00	341.50	311.50-362.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	13	6	15	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	360	38.0	282.50	278.00	249.50-317.50	-	-	3	15	35	14	44	76	39	47	40	27	9	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	65	39.0	321.00	317.50	288.00-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	7	12	8	8	8	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	38.0	274.00	274.00	247.50-307.00	-	-	3	15	35	13	40	65	32	35	32	19	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	53	38.5	339.50	331.00	315.00-355.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	12	15	6	3	4	3	2	-	-	1	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	35	38.5	329.50	329.50	312.00-342.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	8	11	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	225	38.0	288.00	278.50	263.00-317.50	-	-	-	-	7	9	32	70	29	25	25	21	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	37	38.5	318.00	317.50	292.00-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	8	4	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	188	37.5	282.00	276.50	260.00-307.00	-	-	-	-	7	9	30	64	25	17	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	82	38.5	230.50	212.00	201.50-263.00	-	-	3	15	28	5	10	6	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	72	38.5	226.00	212.00	201.00-249.50	-	-	3	15	28	4	8	1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	372	38.5	208.50	203.00	171.50-234.50	10	51	48	59	54	69	31	26	10	7	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	117	39.0	232.50	233.50	199.00-265.00	-	8	11	11	16	20	15	17	9	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	38.0	197.50	192.00	165.50-232.00	10	43	37	48	38	49	16	9	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	38.5	209.50	234.50	161.50-234.50	-	13	2	5	4	29	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	69	38.5	246.00	245.00	215.00-277.50	-	-	2	7	10	11	12	15	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	45	38.5	227.50	222.50	201.50-247.50	-	-	2	7	10	10	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	190	38.5	216.00	216.50	189.50-234.50	-	5	24	41	36	50	15	8	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	55	39.0	233.50	225.00	207.00-260.00	-	-	4	6	12	13	5	8	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	38.0	209.00	203.00	187.00-234.50	-	5	20	35	24	37	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	113	38.5	173.00	160.00	147.50-195.00	10	46	22	11	8	8	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	38	39.0	200.00	194.00	160.00-236.00	-	8	7	5	4	6	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	38.5	159.50	154.00	144.00-170.00	10	38	15	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

* Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$520 to \$540; 2 at \$560 to \$580; 1 at \$580 to \$600; and 1 at \$600 to \$620.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	81	37.1	158.50	TYPISTS -----	489	37.5	152.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	37.0	158.00	MANUFACTURING -----	68	38.0	171.50				
ORDER CLERKS -----	93	40.0	222.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	621	37.5	150.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS R -----	52	39.0	138.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	40.0	221.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	171	39.0	174.50				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	232	37.0	163.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	128	38.0	191.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	253.50	MANUFACTURING -----	45	38.0	179.00	MANUFACTURING -----	44	37.5	203.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	273.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	37.0	159.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	84	38.0	185.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	457	37.5	144.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS -----	711	38.5	168.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	38.5	256.50	MANUFACTURING -----	474	37.5	145.50	MANUFACTURING -----	137	39.0	180.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	41	39.5	230.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	154	38.5	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	574	38.5	165.00
				FILE CLERKS -----	365	37.0	141.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	73	39.5	203.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING -----	44	37.0	168.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	333	38.5	174.00
SECRETARIES -----	1,686	38.0	238.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	37.0	137.50	MANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	190.50
MANUFACTURING -----	614	38.5	226.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	157	37.5	142.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	38.0	168.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,072	38.0	197.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	150	37.5	140.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	378	38.5	162.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	142	39.5	253.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	184	36.5	132.50	MANUFACTURING -----	52	39.0	163.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	47	38.0	251.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	36.5	132.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	326	38.5	162.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32	38.0	251.00	MESSENGERS -----	45	38.5	157.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	39.0	215.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	354	38.0	233.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	38.5	158.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	37.5	216.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	122	38.5	165.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	591	38.5	212.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	38.5	160.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	220	38.5	388.00
MANUFACTURING -----	294	38.5	221.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	227	38.0	161.50	MANUFACTURING -----	86	38.0	421.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	38.5	203.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	38.5	178.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	38.5	366.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	399	38.0	205.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	144	38.0	184.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	71	38.5	430.50
MANUFACTURING -----	78	38.0	219.00	MANUFACTURING -----	91	37.5	198.50	MANUFACTURING -----	28	38.5	478.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	321	38.0	202.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	158.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	38.5	399.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	61	39.0	265.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A -----	40	39.0	200.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	90	38.5	383.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E -----	271	38.0	165.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	104	38.0	178.00	MANUFACTURING -----	52	38.0	397.00
STENOGRAPHERS -----	253	38.5	208.50	MANUFACTURING -----	60	37.5	201.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	38	39.5	364.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	200	38.5	201.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	1,328	38.0	172.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	51	38.0	338.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	114	39.5	234.50	MANUFACTURING -----	331	38.5	194.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	45	38.0	335.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	87	39.0	229.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	997	38.0	165.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -----	208	38.0	294.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	38.5	216.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	539	38.0	188.00	MANUFACTURING -----	40	38.5	332.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	166	38.5	197.50	MANUFACTURING -----	132	38.0	221.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	168	38.0	285.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	147	38.5	196.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	407	38.0	177.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	32	38.5	343.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	94	39.5	227.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	789	38.5	161.50				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	115	38.5	164.00	MANUFACTURING -----	199	39.0	175.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	86	38.5	162.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	590	38.5	156.50				
				BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	89	38.5	152.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	145.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Richmond, Va., June 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				DRAFTERS -----	92	39.5	256.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	152	38.0	\$ 266.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	141	38.0	298.00	MANUFACTURING -----	71	39.0	242.50	MANUFACTURING -----	25	39.0	301.50
MANUFACTURING -----	26	38.5	327.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS R -----	49	39.5	244.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	38.0	259.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	37.5	292.00	MANUFACTURING -----	34	39.0	257.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	84	37.5	271.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	35	39.0	232.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	27	39.5	235.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	37.5	267.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	33	39.0	231.00	MANUFACTURING -----	27	39.5	235.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	47	38.5	229.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	226	38.5	210.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	38.0	221.50
MANUFACTURING -----	63	38.5	245.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	68	38.5	374.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	217.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	56	38.5	249.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	45	38.5	366.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R: MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.0	233.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	37	38.5	231.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS R -----	34	38.5	358.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	50	39.0	173.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R: MANUFACTURING -----	29	39.0	234.50					NONMANUFACTURING -----	27	38.0	159.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	58	38.5	175.50					REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	60	38.5	265.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	43	39.0	161.50					MANUFACTURING -----	49	38.5	271.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of--																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	4.90	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
						3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	4.90	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	47 29	\$ 8.78 9.38	\$ 8.94 9.42	\$ 8.74- 9.42 8.94- 9.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	17	9	-	11
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	342 301	9.07 9.16	8.94 8.94	8.59- 9.90 8.77- 9.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	15	13	5	49	110	12	8	121
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	58 26 32	6.64 8.15 5.41	7.14 8.33 5.33	5.05- 8.30 7.51- 8.62 3.95- 6.50	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	3	4	3	2	4	9	1	11	-	5	-	-	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	387 385	8.81 8.81	9.90 9.90	7.52- 9.95 7.52- 9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	38	16	101	-	2	25	-	-	203
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	934 895 39	9.10 9.18 7.34	9.85 9.85 7.10	8.77- 9.85 8.77- 9.85 6.77- 8.57	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	6	4	24	39	23	58	17	1	27	119	2	504	104	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	278 46 232 128	7.26 6.32 7.45 8.26	7.00 6.11 7.40 7.83	6.00- 8.01 5.33- 6.82 6.00- 8.01 7.54-10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	22	17	56	4	35	12	47	19	2	5	2	4	42
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	138 138	9.03 9.03	8.94 8.94	8.77- 8.94 8.77- 8.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	108	-	-	24
STATIONARY ENGINEERS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	57 54	8.07 8.16	8.44 8.44	7.93- 8.94 7.93- 8.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	11	8	24	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	41	7.14	7.96	6.07- 8.45	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	14	11	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of--																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80		
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,825	\$ 6.14	\$ 5.75	\$ 4.35- 7.50	8	4	2	40	80	83	40	120	143	236	81	80	124	17	12	147	260	-	7	64	147	80	50	
MANUFACTURING -----	351	5.52	4.81	4.78- 7.31	-	-	-	5	-	4	10	24	37	107	25	6	37	2	4	33	56	-	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,474	6.28	5.94	4.20- 7.67	8	4	2	35	80	79	30	96	106	129	56	74	87	15	8	114	204	-	6	64	147	80	50	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	771	7.36	7.50	5.45- 9.38	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	45	108	3	33	7	1	7	104	162	-	-	-	147	80	50	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	74	4.34	4.05	3.50- 5.38	2	2	2	6	12	10	-	14	3	-	5	9	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	28	4.91	4.55	4.06- 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	46	4.00	3.50	3.31- 4.32	2	2	2	6	12	10	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	241	5.62	5.82	4.10- 7.50	-	-	-	10	5	14	8	32	20	21	8	2	31	2	2	6	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	83	5.02	4.78	4.28- 5.82	-	-	-	5	-	4	5	5	12	15	-	2	31	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	5.93	7.50	4.05- 7.50	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	27	8	6	8	-	-	-	1	5	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	510	5.02	4.60	3.75- 5.94	6	-	-	24	51	59	26	56	33	75	21	16	64	2	1	7	27	-	4	10	28	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	447	5.04	4.20	3.75- 5.94	6	-	-	24	51	59	26	56	33	13	21	16	64	2	1	6	27	-	4	10	28	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	8.07	7.50	7.50- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	6	27	-	-	-	28	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER -----	495	6.86	7.10	4.81- 8.81	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	87	140	47	53	23	13	9	102	152	-	2	54	119	80	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	147	5.85	5.29	4.80- 7.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	25	30	20	2	-	-	3	1	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	748	7.06	7.10	5.00- 9.38	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	62	110	27	51	23	13	6	101	96	-	2	54	119	80	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	541	7.17	7.10	4.80- 9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	108	-	30	6	-	6	93	54	-	-	-	119	80	-	
SHIPPERS -----	128	6.04	7.04	4.15- 7.47	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	33	-	1	2	-	12	3	1	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	98	6.47	7.47	4.18- 7.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVERS -----	105	5.33	5.53	4.10- 6.00	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	15	3	6	10	20	16	5	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	43	5.94	6.06	5.08- 6.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	4.90	5.38	4.00- 5.72	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	10	1	3	6	15	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	101	5.61	5.36	4.50- 6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	13	9	10	3	1	13	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	63	5.06	4.87	4.38- 5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	13	6	9	3	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	455	4.89	4.73	3.70- 5.79	8	28	12	6	54	28	7	19	41	56	30	52	23	17	54	-	-	2	3	15	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	65	5.49	5.73	5.25- 5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	5	31	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	390	4.79	4.55	3.55- 5.81	8	24	12	6	54	28	7	18	34	51	25	21	9	15	54	-	-	2	3	15	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	501	5.23	5.82	3.78- 5.83	4	1	-	12	23	88	4	19	13	13	17	34	198	9	50	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	101	4.72	4.62	3.71- 5.40	-	-	-	-	4	36	-	-	9	6	10	28	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	400	5.36	5.83	4.01- 5.93	4	1	-	12	19	52	4	19	4	7	7	6	197	9	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	111	6.29	6.77	4.42- 8.07	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	-	6	-	-	10	-	13	37	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	104	6.51	7.17	4.55- 8.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	-	6	-	-	10	-	13	37	2	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	896	5.00	4.65	4.07- 5.77	4	21	-	57	42	3	44	139	135	81	60	103	6	12	111	65	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	671	4.83	4.35	4.07- 5.15	-	15	-	49	34	3	44	134	107	80	44	15	3	8	83	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	5.51	5.67	4.50- 6.45	4	6	-	8	8	-	-	5	28	1	16	88	3	4	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	6.32	6.75	5.22- 7.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	10	10	-	2	3	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	766	5.77	5.04	4.98- 6.91	-	-	-	12	7	19	5	15	54	232	53	16	87	-	158	-	43	17	48	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	634	5.74	4.98	4.98- 6.98	-	-	-	8	-	19	5	13	44	232	53	16	21	-	115	-	43	17	48	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	5.91	5.94	5.94- 6.90	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	66	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Richmond, Va., June 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80			
					and under																									
					3.00	3.10	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20			
GUARDS -----	470	4.29	3.49	2.90- 5.40	178	25	12	16	15	12	8	8	33	27	17	9	10	5	75	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	129	6.21	6.70	5.23- 6.80	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	8	12	12	-	1	-	66	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	341	3.56	2.92	2.90- 3.93	178	25	12	6	15	12	8	8	25	15	5	9	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B -----	356	4.32	3.25	2.90- 5.23	137	17	12	16	7	7	8	6	21	25	13	-	1	-	66	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	129	6.21	6.70	5.23- 6.80	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	8	12	12	-	1	-	66	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	227	3.24	2.90	2.90- 3.30	137	17	12	6	7	7	8	6	13	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	2,008	4.02	3.16	2.90- 4.73	780	167	65	128	78	61	42	47	62	84	73	75	14	51	231	16	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	656	5.55	5.70	4.23- 6.79	-	5	15	35	14	29	22	35	31	81	25	51	-	42	231	7	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,352	3.28	2.90	2.90- 3.25	780	162	50	93	64	32	20	12	31	3	48	24	14	9	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	5.30	5.19	4.30- 6.39	-	-	-	5	1	-	3	2	9	-	14	-	-	8	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	47	8.78	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	762	5.16
MANUFACTURING -----	29	9.38			\$	MANUFACTURING -----	541	5.01
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	342	9.07	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	72	4.38	NONMANUFACTURING -----	221	5.51
MANUFACTURING -----	301	9.16	MANUFACTURING -----	28	4.91	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	57	6.32
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	56	6.64	NONMANUFACTURING -----	44	4.04			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32	5.41	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	241	5.62	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	762	5.77
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	387	8.81	MANUFACTURING -----	83	5.72	MANUFACTURING -----	630	5.74
MANUFACTURING -----	385	8.81	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	5.93	NONMANUFACTURING -----	132	5.91
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	926	9.10	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----	509	5.02	GUARDS -----	427	4.37
MANUFACTURING -----	887	9.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	447	5.04	MANUFACTURING -----	128	6.29
NONMANUFACTURING -----	39	7.34	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	68	8.07	NONMANUFACTURING -----	299	3.58
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	276	7.26	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER ---	854	6.83	GUARDS, CLASS B -----	336	4.37
MANUFACTURING -----	44	6.26	NONMANUFACTURING -----	743	7.06	MANUFACTURING -----	128	6.20
NONMANUFACTURING -----	232	7.45	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	541	7.17	NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	3.25
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	8.26				JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	1,420	4.18
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	138	9.03	SHIPPERS -----	106	6.43	MANUFACTURING -----	491	5.76
MANUFACTURING -----	138	9.03	MANUFACTURING -----	76	7.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	929	3.34
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	57	8.07	RECEIVERS -----	92	5.24	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	5.40
MANUFACTURING -----	54	8.16	MANUFACTURING -----	35	5.64			
BOILER TENDERS -----	41	7.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	57	4.99	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
			SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS -----	88	5.69			
			MANUFACTURING -----	50	5.06			
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			WAREHOUSEMEN -----	402	5.03	ORDER FILLERS -----	146	4.12
			MANUFACTURING -----	49	5.50	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	134	4.12
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	4.96	MANUFACTURING -----	130	4.07
			ORDER FILLERS -----	355	5.69			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	303	5.76	GUARDS -----	43	3.54
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,781	6.11	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	102	6.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	42	3.43
MANUFACTURING -----	314	5.29	MANUFACTURING -----	101	6.54	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	564	3.53
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,467	6.28				MANUFACTURING -----	141	4.72
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	771	7.36				NONMANUFACTURING -----	423	3.13

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Richmond, Va., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	March 1972 to March 1973	March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to June 1975		June 1975 to June 1976	June 1976 to June 1977	June 1977 to June 1978	June 1978 to June 1979
			15-month increase	Annual rate of increase				
All industries:								
Office clerical.....	5.8	7.8	11.4	9.0	6.5	5.6	6.9	8.0
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.2	7.3	4.7	7.0	8.0	6.1
Industrial nurses.....	5.0	8.7	12.7	10.0	6.9	8.0	7.3	6.9
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.8	9.5	15.0	11.8	8.8	9.8	9.8	8.5
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.2	8.6	15.8	12.5	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.7
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	4.5	8.9	12.7	10.0	5.4	7.2	7.3	8.9
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	7.5	4.8	5.3	7.8	7.2
Industrial nurses.....	5.3	9.4	13.3	10.5	6.4	8.1	7.8	7.4
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.3	9.3	16.6	13.1	8.1	10.3	10.9	8.3
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.4	8.2	15.8	12.5	9.3	11.9	8.5	9.4
Nonmanufacturing:								
Office clerical.....	6.1	7.5	10.9	8.6	6.9	4.9	6.6	7.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.4	7.5	4.7	7.6	7.9	5.4
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	6.6	8.5	15.8	12.5	6.7	6.0	9.1	8.0

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																							
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Trans- scribing- machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messen- gers	Switch- board operators	Switch- board operator- recep- tionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Book- keeping- machine operators, class B	Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B			Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A.....	100																							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	126	100																						
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	144	119	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	153	122	118	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	174	136	114	(6)	100																			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR.....	140	114	122	106	(6)	100																		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL.....	190	143	126	121	(6)	126	100																	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS..	178	141	123	102	104	(6)	(6)	100																
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	190	134	132	113	(6)	131	95	(6)	100															
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	212	159	133	125	129	158	108	122	124	100														
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A.....	171	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	(6)	94	(6)	97	(6)	100													
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B.....	193	151	131	119	130	133	117	112	99	99	110	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C.....	(6)	153	153	130	(6)	(6)	102	138	(6)	103	(6)	126	100											
MESSENGERS.....	192	161	142	128	126	138	113	119	(6)	101	(6)	107	94	100										
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	165	127	112	114	(6)	112	94	106	95	81	97	84	81	53	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS.....	127	135	120	110	98	(6)	100	120	(6)	88	(6)	98	(6)	100	(6)	100								
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	95	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	82	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	(6)	138	121	111	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	81	87	(6)	106	(6)	100						
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A....	154	121	103	99	99	87	79	94	80	70	(6)	76	72	74	82	89	(6)	94	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	191	142	124	120	113	119	100	117	105	91	(6)	97	91	91	108	109	(6)	103	120	100				
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	163	127	111	102	(6)	96	87	94	89	76	(6)	73	71	80	92	89	(6)	103	103	89	100			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A..	166	131	112	103	(6)	101	88	95	79	71	(6)	81	(6)	81	94	96	(6)	(6)	109	88	89	103	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B..	190	137	123	112	112	140	98	104	97	84	(6)	92	77	92	104	103	(6)	117	118	97	(6)	119	115	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—																								
	Computer systems analysts (business)					Computer programmers (business)					Computer operators					Drafters					Registered industrial nurses			
	Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C	Class B	Class C					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	100																							
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	119	100																						
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	132	122	100																					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A.....	125	108	91	100																				
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B.....	148	129	119	121	100																			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C.....	186	165	150	153	129	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A...	181	149	148	142	123	100																		
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B...	211	179	168	155	148	116	100																	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C...	245	215	197	199	175	133	139	100																
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	181	153	127	147	128	(6)	102	93	80	100														
DRAFTERS, CLASS C.....	234	(6)	164	(6)	150	(6)	129	106	(6)	123	100													
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES..	183	(6)	(6)	144	127	(6)	108	89	78	100	(6)	100												

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Richmond, Va., June 1979

Table A-5. Average pay relationships within certain occupations														
Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders					
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	99	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	115	116	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	98	102	88	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	(6)	103	(6)	103	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	102	105	94	102	100	100	(6)	100						
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	100	100	(6)	100	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	100					
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	109	105	(6)	108	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	104	100				
BOILER TENDERS.....	148	(6)	116	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)				100
Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—														
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100											
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	(6)	95	99	100										
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	98	(6)	(6)	100									
RECEIVERS.....	114	110	(6)	111	105	100								
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	114	109	126	110	108	(6)	100						
ORDER FILLERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	107	114	(6)	100					
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	129	(6)	(6)	(6)	113	(6)	98	(6)	100				
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	(6)	111	110	124	111	109	122	102	105	109	100			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	101	103	(6)	117	93	101	108	(6)	100	(6)	95	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	125	125	(6)	121	(6)	103	(6)	(6)	103	106	97	102	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	125	139	125	136	110	113	135	119	109	109	105	110	107	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes A and B
Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C

Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Richmond, Va.,¹ June 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establish- ments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-----	-	537	149	126,865	100	79,415
MANUFACTURING -----	50	133	43	51,398	41	36,415
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	404	106	75,467	59	43,000
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	39	17	13,316	10	12,006
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	30	15	6,095	6	3,114
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	140	28	31,863	25	15,047
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	73	19	15,818	12	9,930
SERVICES ^{6 7} -----	50	72	27	6,375	5	2,903

¹ The Richmond Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of the city of Richmond, and the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, and Powhatan. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Richmond's gas utility is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1-----	Class E	Class D
LS-2-----	Class D	Class C
LS-3-----	Class C	Class B
LS-4-----	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes, when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

ost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, and specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools, adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

IPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent on the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate size and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Workers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
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Upper Peninsula, Mich.
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Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employee is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1960 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Iron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$ 1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$ 1.20
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$ 1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$ 1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$ 1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$ 1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$ 1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$ 1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$ 1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, \$ 1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$ 1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$ 1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$ 1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$ 1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$ 1.50
Dayton-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$ 1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$ 1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$ 1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$ 1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$ 1.50
Evanston, Calif., June 1978 ¹	2025-31, \$ 1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$ 1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$ 1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$ 1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$ 1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$ 1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$ 1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$ 1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$ 1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$ 1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$ 1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$ 1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$ 1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$ 1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$ 1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$ 1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$ 1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$ 1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$ 1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$ 1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$ 1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$ 1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1979 ¹	2050-22, \$ 1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$ 1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$ 1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$ 1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$ 1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$ 1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$ 1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$ 1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$ 1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$ 1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$ 1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$ 1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1979	2050-24, \$ 1.50
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$ 1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$ 1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$ 1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$ 1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$ 1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$ 1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$ 1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$ 1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$ 1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$ 1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$ 1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$ 1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$ 1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$ 1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$ 1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23, \$ 1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$ 1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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2050-25

Area Wage Survey

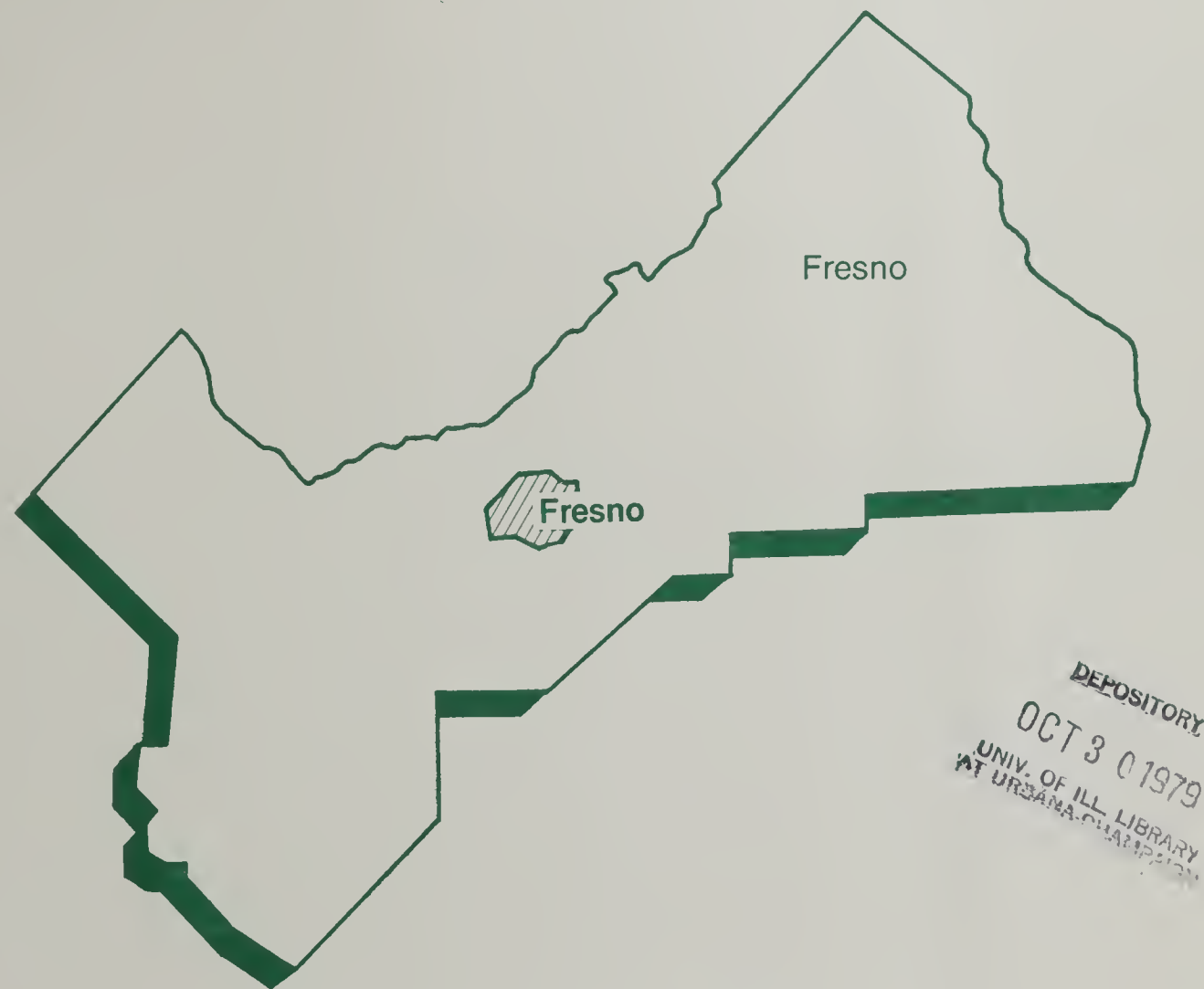
Fresno, California, Metropolitan Area June 1979

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U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-25



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a June 1979 survey of occupational earnings in the Fresno, California, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Susan Holland, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Also available for the Fresno area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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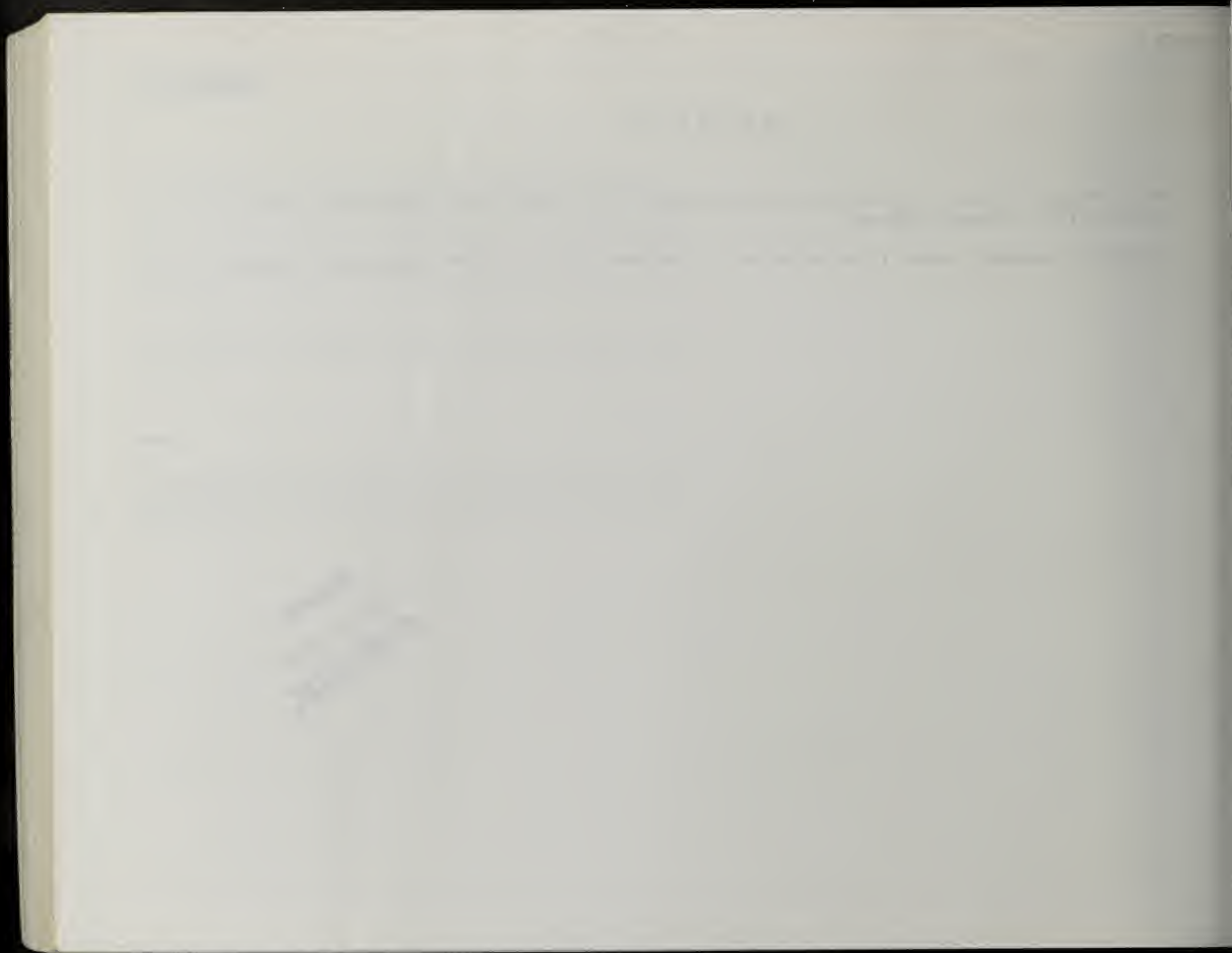
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E R R A T U M

Area Wage Survey: Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, California, Metropolitan Area,
October 1978, Bulletin 2025-65

Table of Contents, page 1, is incorrect. Attached is a corrected replacement page.

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Area Wage Survey

Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove, California, Metropolitan Area, October 1978



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Acting Commissioner
February 1979
Bulletin 2025-65

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Station - 100 ft. - 100 ft.
Great, California, California
Great, California, California

Station - 100 ft. - 100 ft.
Great, California, California
Great, California, California



Area Wage Survey

Fresno, California, Metropolitan Area June 1979



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

October 1979

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in Appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS ² (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	115 AND UNDER	120	125	130	135	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340 AND OVER		
						120	125	130	135	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	280	300	320	340			
SECRETARIES.....	252	39.5	\$223.00	\$207.50	\$186.50-\$249.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	31	22	39	23	14	19	8	-	29	12	9	17	5	7	
MANUFACTURING.....	77	39.5	224.50	200.00	192.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	22	8	1	1	2	-	11	5	2	8	2	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	175	40.0	222.00	213.00	181.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	26	12	17	15	13	18	6	-	18	7	7	9	3	7	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	27	40.0	303.00	302.50	242.50-356.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	-	8	3	* 7	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	43	40.0	236.00	221.00	195.50-267.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	3	4	7	1	-	3	3	6	1	-	2	
MANUFACTURING.....	17	40.0	207.50	195.50	192.00-225.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	26	40.0	254.50	227.50	219.00-291.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	1	-	1	1	6	1	-	2	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	109	40.0	229.50	217.00	190.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	12	8	13	10	8	8	3	-	14	7	1	7	5	5	
MANUFACTURING.....	21	39.5	234.50	248.50	196.00-258.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	2	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	88	40.0	228.00	215.50	183.50-251.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	11	6	9	7	8	8	3	-	7	6	-	7	3	5	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	19	40.0	308.00	302.50	271.50-356.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	6	3	5	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	63	39.5	219.00	200.00	186.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	9	9	6	2	2	4	-	9	2	-	9	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.0	238.50	233.00	197.00-301.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	3	1	-	2	-	2	2	-	8	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	37	40.0	205.00	194.00	172.00-237.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	4	7	3	1	2	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	18	39.0	183.00	188.50	173.00-196.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS.....	30	40.0	189.00	169.50	159.50-191.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	5	3	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	30	40.0	189.00	169.50	159.50-191.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	5	3	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	
TYPISTS.....	86	38.5	155.50	150.00	139.00-166.50	-	1	-	2	21	-	14	18	14	8	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	29	39.5	172.00	167.00	161.00-177.50	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	8	7	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	38.0	146.50	142.00	136.50-150.00	-	-	-	-	21	-	14	14	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	20	39.5	181.50	176.00	161.00-210.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	20	39.5	181.50	176.00	161.00-210.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	66	38.5	147.50	146.00	136.50-152.50	-	1	-	2	21	-	14	18	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	38.0	146.50	142.00	136.50-150.00	-	-	-	-	21	-	14	14	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	29	39.0	179.00	169.00	143.00-184.00	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	25	39.5	163.50	167.00	143.00-169.00	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	56	39.5	156.00	149.50	138.50-169.00	6	-	-	-	13	-	12	5	9	1	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	25	40.0	162.50	157.50	149.50-172.50	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	4	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	31	39.0	150.50	144.50	138.00-169.00	6	-	-	-	7	-	8	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS.....	71	40.0	189.50	195.50	164.50-201.50	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	4	10	8	2	10	19	5	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	39	40.0	173.00	173.00	160.50-192.50	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	4	10	8	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	69	40.0	189.50	195.50	164.50-201.50	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	4	10	7	2	10	19	4	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	37	40.0	172.00	164.50	160.50-190.00	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	4	10	7	2	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	325	39.5	183.50	178.50	161.00-200.00	-	3	10	9	3	-	26	15	47	57	19	73	17	10	9	-	-	12	7	2	6	-	-	
MANUFACTURING.....	126	39.5	198.50	200.00	174.00-200.00	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	8	10	12	5	52	9	3	3	-	-	7	2	2	6	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING.....	199	39.5	174.00	171.50	158.50-194.00	-	3	9	9	2	-	21	7	37	45	14	21	8	7	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	

* Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$360 to \$380; and 1 at \$380 to \$400.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Fresno, Calif., June 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	115 AND UNDER	120	125	130	135	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340 AND OVER			
						120	125	130	135	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS--CONTINUED																													
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	153	39.5	\$203.50	\$200.00	\$184.00-\$210.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	11	10	13	57	14	10	8	-	12	2	2	6	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	85	39.5	213.00	200.00	200.00- 215.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	48	6	3	2	-	7	2	2	6	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	68	39.5	191.50	195.50	172.50- 210.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	7	10	9	8	7	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	158	40.0	166.50	167.50	149.50- 172.50	-	3	9	9	2	19	9	32	47	4	16	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	27	40.0	172.00	172.50	155.50- 186.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	3	9	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	131	40.0	165.00	167.50	149.50- 171.50	-	3	9	9	1	17	4	29	38	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	22	40.0	194.00	183.00	170.00- 207.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	16	40.0	191.00	183.00	170.50- 200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	102	39.5	175.50	178.00	160.00- 179.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	18	12	44	12	5	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	31	40.0	168.50	165.50	153.50- 176.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	6	6	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	71	39.5	178.50	179.00	172.50- 179.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	38	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	36	39.5	180.00	181.00	171.50- 191.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	12	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	27	39.5	176.00	181.00	160.00- 184.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	66	39.5	173.00	174.50	158.50- 179.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	5	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	22	40.0	159.00	155.50	150.50- 167.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	44	39.5	180.00	179.00	172.50- 179.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340				
						AND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
						UNDER	185	190	195	200	205	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350			
COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	24	40.0	\$235.50	\$220.50	\$207.00-\$257.50	1	-	1	-	-	7	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS R.....	23	40.0	236.50	226.50	207.00- 267.00	1	-	1	-	-	6	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTERS.....	44	40.0	262.00	268.00	247.50- 284.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	4	1	7	8	8	-	4	-	1	-	1				
MANUFACTURING.....	44	40.0	262.00	268.00	247.50- 284.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	4	1	7	8	8	-	4	-	1	-	1				
DRAFTERS, CLASS R.....	24	40.0	266.50	270.50	260.50- 282.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING.....	24	40.0	266.50	270.50	260.50- 282.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex,
Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES.....	238	39.5	\$220.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED				ACCOUNTING CLERKS--CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING.....	77	39.5	224.50	TYPISTS, CLASS R.....	66	38.5	\$147.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS R.....	135	40.0	\$168.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	161	40.0	218.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	38.0	146.50	MANUFACTURING.....	26	40.0	171.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	41	40.0	230.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	29	39.0	179.00	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	18	39.5	196.50
MANUFACTURING.....	17	40.0	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	25	39.5	163.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS.....	102	39.5	175.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	24	40.0	245.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	56	39.5	156.00	MANUFACTURING.....	31	40.0	168.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	103	40.0	224.50	MANUFACTURING.....	25	40.0	162.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	71	39.5	178.50
MANUFACTURING.....	21	39.5	234.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	31	39.0	150.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	36	39.5	180.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	82	40.0	221.50	ORDER CLERKS.....	70	40.0	189.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	27	39.5	176.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	63	39.5	219.00	MANUFACTURING.....	38	40.0	172.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS R.....	46	39.5	173.00
MANUFACTURING.....	26	39.0	238.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS R.....	69	40.0	189.50	MANUFACTURING.....	22	40.0	159.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	37	40.0	205.00	MANUFACTURING.....	37	40.0	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING.....	44	39.5	180.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	18	39.0	183.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	279	39.5	185.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
STENOGRAPHERS.....	26	40.0	192.50	MANUFACTURING.....	119	39.5	198.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS.....	15	40.0	248.00
NONMANUFACTURING.....	26	40.0	192.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	160	39.5	175.00	DRAFTERS.....	44	40.0	262.00
TYPISTS.....	86	38.5	155.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	130	39.5	204.50	MANUFACTURING.....	44	40.0	262.00
MANUFACTURING.....	29	39.5	172.00	MANUFACTURING.....	79	39.5	213.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS R.....	24	40.0	266.50
NONMANUFACTURING.....	57	38.0	146.50	NONMANUFACTURING.....	51	39.0	190.50	MANUFACTURING.....	24	40.0	266.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	20	39.5	181.50								
MANUFACTURING.....	20	39.5	181.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Fresno, Calif. June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	AND OVER			
					UNDER 5.40	AND 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	75	\$8.87	\$8.95	\$7.98-\$10.56	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	6	5	-	-	2	-	12	18	4	-	-	-	*20		
MANUFACTURING.....	51	8.25	8.60	7.48- 8.95	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	10	18	4	-	-	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	45	9.29	9.25	8.95- 9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	14	9	-	-	**6		
MANUFACTURING.....	36	9.20	9.25	8.60- 9.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	14	-	-	-	6		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	276	7.91	7.79	6.91- 8.95	7	-	-	3	28	2	6	17	14	4	4	21	32	16	-	-	-	18	75	1	20	8	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	269	7.94	7.83	6.91- 8.95	7	-	-	3	28	2	6	14	14	2	4	19	32	16	-	-	-	18	75	1	20	8	-	-		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	133	8.32	8.08	7.50- 9.25	-	-	-	-	5	2	12	2	-	10	-	6	1	18	18	10	-	6	8	6	12	-	-	***17		
MANUFACTURING.....	54	8.21	8.08	7.55- 8.33	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	4	-	3	1	-	15	10	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	5		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	79	8.39	7.88	7.50- 9.73	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	6	-	3	-	18	3	-	-	4	8	-	12	-	-	12		
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	54	8.84	8.68	7.80- 9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	12	3	-	-	4	2	-	12	-	-	12		
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	41	6.25	5.40	5.35- 7.04	†11	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	33	6.05	5.40	5.35- 7.74	11	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	25	8.03	8.00	7.65- 8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	17	8.04	7.70	6.89- 9.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-		
BOILER TENDERS.....	37	7.95	8.95	6.52- 8.95	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING.....	37	7.95	8.95	6.52- 8.95	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-		

* Workers were at \$10.40 to \$10.80.

** Workers were at \$12 to \$12.40.

*** Workers were distributed as follows: 12 at \$10.40 to \$10.80; and 5 at \$11.20 to \$11.60.

† Workers were distributed as follows: 4 under \$4.80; and 7 at \$5.20 to \$5.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40			
					AND UNDER 3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	AND OVER			
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	525	\$7.71	\$8.50	\$6.50- \$9.53	-	2	-	-	7	-	12	3	19	21	1	17	35	5	18	4	49	56	-	89	-	38	*149			
MANUFACTURING.....	276	8.69	9.53	8.50- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	8	7	2	3	2	-	12	-	85	-	-	147			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	249	6.62	7.03	5.03- 7.80	-	2	-	-	7	-	12	1	19	13	1	9	28	3	15	2	49	44	-	4	-	38	2			
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	31	6.37	6.50	5.00- 6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	21	5.09	5.40	4.65- 5.50	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	90	7.11	7.03	6.08- 7.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	13	5	1	2	44	2	-	-	-	-	16			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	69	6.54	7.03	5.58- 7.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	13	3	-	2	44	2	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	164	8.48	9.53	7.80- 9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	113			
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.....	227	7.79	8.50	7.46- 9.00	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	-	7	6	-	-	11	-	2	-	5	30	-	89	-	38	20			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	102	7.11	7.80	4.55- 9.00	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	-	7	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	18	-	4	-	38	2			
SHIPPERS.....	24	5.80	5.82	4.88- 6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	-	9	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	22	5.61	5.82	4.80- 6.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	-	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	76	6.08	5.50	5.23- 7.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	30	10	4	6	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	214	5.57	5.40	4.92- 5.93	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	1	69	3	55	30	32	8	-	-	-	-	7	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	103	5.86	5.70	5.40- 6.03	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	2	44	28	6	8	-	-	-	-	7	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	111	5.31	4.92	4.92- 5.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	68	1	11	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	137	4.83	4.00	3.20- 7.30	15	3	39	4	-	1	8	1	2	2	9	2	12	-	-	-	9	30	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	79	5.92	5.44	4.96- 7.50	3	3	3	4	-	1	1	1	1	2	9	2	10	-	-	-	9	30	-	-	-	-	-			
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	346	5.86	5.88	5.00- 6.52	-	-	2	12	2	-	3	2	16	47	1	55	9	74	66	8	-	18	3	9	17	-	2			
MANUFACTURING.....	277	5.68	5.82	5.00- 6.24	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	16	43	1	55	9	56	66	8	-	-	3	9	-	-	2			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	69	6.59	7.63	6.10- 7.63	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	17	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	331	4.50	4.45	3.95- 4.88	4	5	8	26	7	82	11	-	82	9	19	12	43	11	2	6	1	-	-	-	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING.....	103	4.97	5.44	4.56- 5.44	-	3	2	7	5	-	7	-	6	5	16	-	36	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING.....	228	4.29	3.95	3.95- 4.45	4	2	6	19	2	82	4	-	76	4	3	12	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-			

* Workers were distributed as follows: 133 at \$9.40 to \$9.80; and 16 at \$9.80 to \$10.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Occupation, sex, ³ and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	73	\$8.89	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING.....	51	8.25	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK.....	90	\$7.11
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	45	9.29	NONMANUFACTURING.....	69	6.54
MANUFACTURING.....	36	9.20	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	164	8.48
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)...	272	7.93	TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER....	224	7.80
MANUFACTURING.....	265	7.95	NONMANUFACTURING.....	99	7.10
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	133	8.32	RECEIVERS.....	22	5.27
MANUFACTURING.....	54	8.21	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	72	6.13
NONMANUFACTURING.....	79	8.39	MANUFACTURING.....	41	5.49
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	54	8.84	WAREHOUSEMEN.....	183	5.69
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS.....	37	6.43	MANUFACTURING.....	102	5.87
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	23	8.05	NONMANUFACTURING.....	81	5.46
NONMANUFACTURING.....	15	8.08	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS.....	131	4.88
BOILER TENDERS.....	37	7.95	MANUFACTURING.....	79	5.92
MANUFACTURING.....	37	7.95	FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	341	5.89
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING.....	272	5.71
TRUCKDRIVERS.....	519	7.72	NONMANUFACTURING.....	69	6.59
MANUFACTURING.....	276	8.69	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	269	4.55
NONMANUFACTURING.....	243	6.63	MANUFACTURING.....	96	5.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	28	6.27	NONMANUFACTURING.....	173	4.30
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	18	5.09	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS....	53	4.28

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Fresno, Calif., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	June 1975 to June 1976	June 1976 to June 1977	June 1977 to June 1978	June 1978 to June 1979
All industries:				
Office clerical.....	7.8	6.7	6.8	6.8
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	10.1	9.2	6.2	8.3
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.4	6.6	7.0	6.7
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	10.4	9.7	5.7	9.1
Unskilled plant workers.....	8.2	5.2	5.6	7.5
Nonmanufacturing:				
Office clerical.....	7.1	7.1	7.0	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—													
	Secretaries				Typists		Switch-board operators	Switch-board operator-receptionists	Order clerks, class B	Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class A	Class B				Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS B.....	100													
SECRETARIES, CLASS C.....	124	100												
SECRETARIES, CLASS D.....	124	118	100											
SECRETARIES, CLASS E.....	(6)	113	(6)	100										
TYPISTS, CLASS A.....	130	(6)	(6)	(6)	100									
TYPISTS, CLASS B.....	(6)	(6)	135	(6)	(6)	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	(6)	114	119	(6)	(6)	(6)	100							
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS.....	125	139	133	107	(6)	101	(6)	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B.....	123	123	115	(6)	(6)	95	(6)	101	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A.....	101	107	103	102	(6)	(6)	95	75	94	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B.....	136	130	107	112	(6)	93	112	94	(6)	120	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS.....	(6)	114	115	92	(6)	85	(6)	84	92	110	88	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	77	(6)	86	(6)	96	84	98	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	(6)	133	116	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	(6)	112	99	118	117	100
Professional and technical occupation being compared—														
Computer operators, class B								Drafters, class B						
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B.....	100							100						
DRAFTERS, CLASS B.....	78													

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupation within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Fresno, Calif., June 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—									
	Electricians	Machinists	Mechanics		Trades helpers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders			
			Machinery	Motor vehicles						
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	100									
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	100	100								
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	100	(6)	100							
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	104	103	109	100						
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS....	127	128	139	125	100					
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	105	(6)	(6)	99	(6)	100				
BOILER TENDERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	89	(6)	100			
	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—									
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer						
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100									
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK....	(6)	100								
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100							
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER..	(6)	(6)	99	100						
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	88	(6)	(6)	100					
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	114	(6)	100				
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	129	(6)	97	100			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	130	(6)	(6)	100		
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	(6)	103	(6)	108	102	109	(6)	87	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	122	(6)	(6)	(6)	122	126	112	101	110	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.
See appendix A for method of computation.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 72¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom,

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

¹ Included in the 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

<u>Office clerical</u>	<u>Electronic data processing—</u> <u>Continued</u>
Secretaries	Computer operators, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	
Stenographers, general	<u>Industrial nurses</u>
Typists, classes A and B	Registered industrial nurses
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	<u>Skilled maintenance</u>
Messengers	Carpenters
Switchboard operators	Electricians
Order clerks, classes A and B	Painters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Machinists
Payroll clerks	Mechanics (machinery)
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
	Pipefitters
<u>Electronic data processing</u>	Tool and die makers
Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	<u>Unskilled plant</u>
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average \$4 an hour and forklift operators \$5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25$, $\times 100 = 125$.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied,
Fresno, Calif.,¹ June 1979

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS -----	-	313	117	44.077	100	24.282
MANUFACTURING -----	50	91	43	15.044	34	9.559
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	222	74	29.033	66	14.723
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	25	14	5.564	13	4.755
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	52	14	4.064	9	1.340
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	83	25	11.841	27	4.912
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	26	9	4.202	10	2.382
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	36	12	3.362	8	1.334

¹ The Fresno Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Fresno County. The "workers within scope of study" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in industries such as trade,

finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as one establishment.

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

⁶ Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2
 - a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
 - e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4
 - a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1. Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition, performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination.

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	Class E	Class D
LS-2	Class D	Class C
LS-3	Class C	Class B
LS-4	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes, when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

ost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

MACHINE BILLER

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practice and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews error made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

quired; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may commend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings or direct their preparation by lower level drafters.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions at accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

AND/OR

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advance technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with pipe and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, racks, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and removes old machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

BOILER TENDER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

- Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)
- Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
- Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Shipper
- Receiver
- Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from store merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent on the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Workers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

GUARD—Continued

foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Service Contract Act Surveys

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawascie City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, \$2.40 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-58, \$1.20
San Bernardino-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-65, \$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, \$1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-50, \$1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978 ¹	2025-43, \$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-71, \$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Cattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-51, \$1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, \$1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1978	2025-39, \$1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, \$1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-59, \$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, \$1.00
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-52, \$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10, \$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, \$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, \$1.00
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, \$1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-7, \$1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1979	2050-25, \$1.50
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, \$1.00
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	(To be surveyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978 ¹	2025-41, \$1.20
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, \$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, \$1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1979	2050-12, \$1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, \$1.30
Jacksonville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, \$1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-57, \$1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-9, \$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, \$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, \$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-61, \$1.50
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, \$1.00
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 ¹	2025-60, \$1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, \$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, \$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-33, \$1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, \$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-2, \$1.30
New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1978 ¹	2025-35, \$1.50
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1979 ¹	2050-22, \$1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, \$1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, \$1.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56, \$1.00
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1978 ¹	2025-36, \$1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, \$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 ¹	2050-11, \$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 ¹	2025-70, \$1.20
Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1978	2025-25, \$1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-37, \$1.10
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978 ¹	2025-42, \$1.20
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1978	2025-27, \$1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1979	2050-24, \$1.50
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13, \$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, \$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, \$1.00
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 ¹	2025-72, \$1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, \$1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, \$1.00
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, \$1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, \$1.10
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, \$1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, \$1.00
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16, \$1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 ¹	2025-55, \$1.20
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, \$1.00
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, \$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, \$1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23, \$1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, \$1.00

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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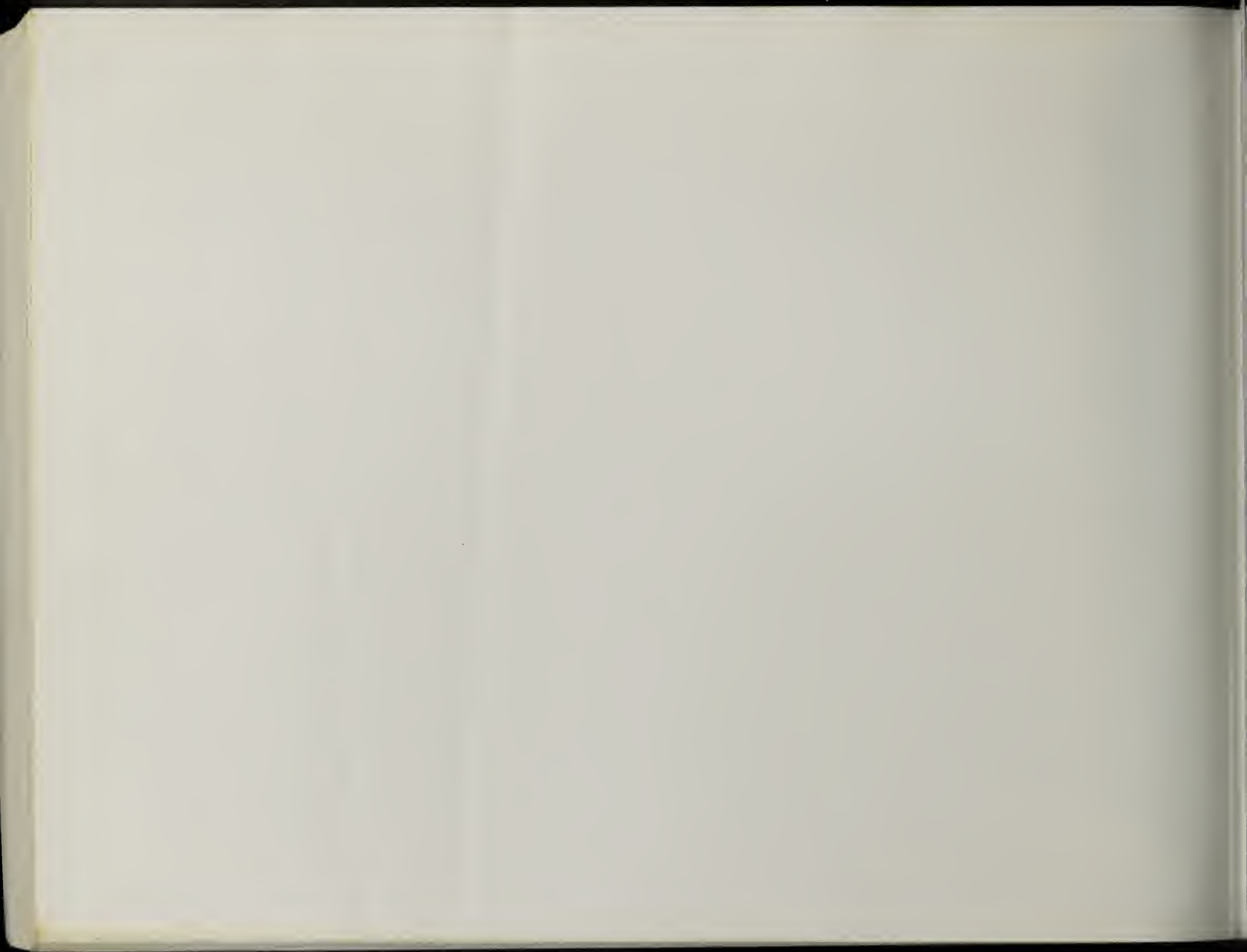
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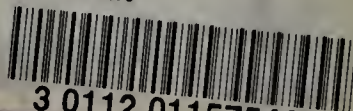
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